ILLINOIS REGISTER

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1) <u>Heading of the Part</u>: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

2) <u>Code Citation</u>: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721

3)	Section Numbers:	Proposed Actions:
	721.101	Amendment
	721.102	Amendment
	721.103	Amendment
	721.104	Amendment
	721.107	Amendment
	721.132	Amendment
	721.133	Amendment
	721.135	Amendment
	721.138	Repealed
	721.270	New Section
	721.271	New Section
	721.272	New Section
	721.273	New Section
	721.275	New Section
	721.276	New Section
	721.277	New Section
	721.279	New Section
	721.290	New Section
	721.291	New Section
	721.293	New Section
	721.294	New Section
	721.296	New Section
	721.297	New Section
	721.298	New Section
	721.299	New Section
	721.300	New Section
	721.500	New Section
	721.510	New Section
	721.511	New Section
	721.520	New Section
	721.930	New Section
	721.931	New Section
	721.932	New Section
	721.933	New Section
	721.934	New Section

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Specifically, the amendments to Part 721 implement segments of the federal amendments of January 13, 2015; April 8, 2015; April 17, 2015; and July 2, 2015. The amendments make all of the federal amendments relating to exclusion from the definition of solid waste. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments. USEPA suggested many of the included corrections after review of the Illinois hazardous waste regulations for the purpose of authorization of the Illinois RCRA Subtitle C program.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of March 3, 2016 in docket R16-7 that list numerous corrections and amendments that are not based on current federal amendments. The tables contain deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments underlying these amendments, as well as corrections and clarifications that the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the March 3, 2016 opinion and order in docket R16-7.

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).

- 6) <u>Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this</u> <u>rulemaking</u>: None.
- 7) Will these rulemaking replace any emergency rules currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- Statement of Statewide Policy Objective: 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].
- 12) <u>Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed</u> <u>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 R16-7 and be addressed to:

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John T. Therriault, 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 R16-7:

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

312/814-6924 e-mail: michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

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.

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].
- 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].
- 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

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proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a state mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805].

 14) <u>Regulatory agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized</u>: December 4, 2015; 39 Ill. Reg. 15637-39

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

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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

PART 721 IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

- 721.101 Purpose and Scope
- 721.102 Definition of Solid Waste
- 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste
- 721.104 Exclusions
- 721.105 Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity Generators
- 721.106 Requirements for Recyclable Materials
- 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers
- 721.108 PCB Wastes Regulated under TSCA
- 721.109 Requirements for Universal Waste

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

Section

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

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section

- 721.120 General
- 721.121 Characteristic of Ignitability
- 721.122 Characteristic of Corrosivity
- 721.123 Characteristic of Reactivity
- 721.124 Toxicity Characteristic

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SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section

721.130	General

- 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources
- 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources
- 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof
- 721.135 Wood Preserving Wastes

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section

721.138	Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel (Repealed)
721.139	Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass
	Undergoing Recycling
721.140	Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Recycling
721.141	Notification and Recordkeeping for Used. Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS

Section

- 721.240 Applicability
- 721.241 Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart
- 721.242 Cost Estimate
- 721.243 Financial Assurance Condition
- 721.247 Liability Requirements
- 721.248 Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
- 721.249 Use of State-Required Mechanisms
- 721.250 State Assumption of Responsibility
- 721.251 Wording of the Instruments

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Section

721.270

Applicability

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- 721.271 Condition of Containers
- 721.272 Compatibility of Hazardous Secondary Materials with Containers
- 721.273 Management of Containers
- 721.275 Secondary Containment
- 721.276 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Hazardous Secondary Material
- 721.277 Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials
- 721.279 Air Emission Standards

SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

Section

/21.290	Applicability
721.291	Assessment of Existing Tank System 1's Integrity

- 721.293 Containment and Detection of Releases
- 721.294 General Operating Requirements

.

- 721.296 Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems
- 721.297 Termination of Remanufacturing Exclusion
- 721.298 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Materials
- 721.299 Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials
- 721.300 Air Emission Standards

SUBPART M: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR MANAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS

Section

721.500	Applicability
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- 721.510 Preparedness and Prevention
- 721.511 Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating <u>of</u> 6000 kg or Less of Hazardous Secondary Material
- 721.520 Contingency Planning and Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating More Than 6000 kg of Hazardous Secondary Material

SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

Section	
721.930	Applicability
721.931	Definitions
721.932	Standards: Process Vents

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- 721.933 Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
- 721.934 Test Methods and Procedures
- 721.935 Recordkeeping Requirements

SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

Section

721.950 Applicability 721.951 Definitions 721.952 Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service 721.953 Standards: Compressors 721.954 Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service 721.955 Standards: Sampling Connection Systems 721.956 Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines Standards: Valves in gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service 721.957 721.958 Standards: Pumps and Valves in heavy Liquid Service, Pressure Relief Devices in Light Liquid or Heavy Liquid Service, and Flanges and Other Connectors Standards: Delay of Repair 721.959 721.960 Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices 721.961 Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service: Percentage of valves Valves Allowed to Leak 721.962 Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service: skip period leakSkip Period Leak Detection and Repair 721.963 Test Methods and Procedures 721.964 **Recordkeeping Requirements**

SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS AND CONTAINERS

Section	
721.980	Applicability
721.981	Definitions
721.982	Standards: General
721.983	Material Determination Procedures
721.984	Standards: Tanks
721.986	Standards: Containers
721.987	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
721.988	Inspection and Monitoring Requirements
721.989	Recordkeeping Requirements

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721. APPENDIX A	Representative Sampling Methods
721.APPENDIX B	Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
	(Repealed)
721.APPENDIX C	Chemical Analysis Test Methods (Repealed)
721.TABLE A	Analytical Characteristics of Organic Chemicals (Repealed)
721.TABLE B	Analytical Characteristics of Inorganic Species (Repealed)
721.TABLE C	Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques (Repealed)
721. APPENDIX G	Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes
721. APPENDIX H	Hazardous Constituents
721. APPENDIX I	Wastes Excluded by Administrative Action
721.TABLE A	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22 from Non-Specific Sources
721.TABLE B	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22 from Specific Sources
721.TABLE C	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22 from Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Soil Residues Thereof
721.TABLE D	Wastes Excluded by the Board by Adjusted Standard
721.APPENDIX J	Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans (Repealed)
721.APPENDIX Y	Table to Section 721.138: Maximum Contaminant Concentration and Minimum Detection Limit Values for Comparable Fuel Specification
721.APPENDIX Z	Table to Section 721.102: Recycled Materials that Are Solid Waste

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg.

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19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 986, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18611, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17734, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3213, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12442, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1607, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.101 Purpose and Scope

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- a) This Part identifies those solid wastes that are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.). In this Part:
 - Subpart A of this Part defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous waste," identifies those wastes that are excluded from regulation under 35 III. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and establishes special management requirements for hazardous waste produced by conditionally exempt small quantity generators and hazardous waste that is recycled.
 - 2) Subpart B of this Part sets forth the criteria used to identify characteristics of hazardous waste and to list particular hazardous wastes.
 - 3) Subpart C of this Part identifies characteristics of hazardous wastes.
 - 4) Subpart D of this Part lists particular hazardous wastes.
- b) Limitations on definition of solid waste.
 - The definition of solid waste contained in this Part applies only to wastes that also are hazardous for purposes of the regulations implementing Subtitle C of RCRA. For example, it does not apply to materials (such as non-hazardous scrap, paper, textiles or rubber) that are not otherwise hazardous wastes and that are recycled.
 - 2) This Part identifies only some of the materials that are solid wastes and hazardous wastes under Sections 1004(5), 1004(27) and 7003 of RCRA. A material that is not defined as a solid waste in this Part, or is not a hazardous waste identified or listed in this Part, is still a hazardous waste for purposes of those Sections if, in the case of Section 7003 of RCRA, the statutory elements are established.
- c) For the purposes of Sections 721.102 and 721.106 the following definitions apply:
 - A <u>""</u>spent material<u>"</u> is any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

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- "Sludge" has the same meaning used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 3) A ""by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public? s use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.
- 4) A material is "greclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. In addition, for purposes of SectionsSectionSections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and Section 721.104(a)(23) and (a)(24) smelting, melting, and refining furnaces are considered to be solely engaged in metals reclamation if the metal recovery from the hazardous secondary materials meets the same requirements as those specified for metals recovery from hazardous waste found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200(d)(1) through (d)(3), and if the residuals meet the requirements specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212.
- 5) A material is "used or reused" if either of the following is true:
 - A) It is employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or
 - B) It is employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorus precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).
- 6) <u>"Scrap metal</u> is bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, or wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts

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or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, or railroad box cars) that when worn or superfluous can be recycled.

7) A material is "recycled" if it is used, reused, or reclaimed.

8) A material is "accumulated speculatively" if it is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that, during the calendar year (commencing on January 1), the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. Materials must be placed in a storage unit with a label indicating the first date that the material began to be accumulated. If placing a label on the storage unit is not practicable, the accumulation period must be documented through an inventory log or other appropriate method. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under Section 721.104(c) are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation.) Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling, however.

BOARD NOTE: Various segments of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 use the verbal phrase "accumulated speculatively?" and the noun phrase ""speculative accumulation."" Some of those segments rely on this subsection (c)(8) definition of "speculatively accumulated?" for definition of the "speculative accumulation"." The Board infers that USEPA intends that the verb phrase define the noun phrase: material that is accumulated speculatively is the subject of speculative accumulation.

 <u>""Excluded scrap metal</u> is processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal.

10) "Processed scrap metal²²" is scrap metal that has been manually or

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physically altered to either separate it into distinct materials to enhance economic value or to improve the handling of materials. Processed scrap metal includes, but is not limited to, scrap metal that has been baled, shredded, sheared, chopped, crushed, flattened, cut, melted, or separated by metal type (i.e., sorted), and fines, drosses and related materials that have been agglomerated. (Note: shredded circuit boards being sent for recycling are not considered processed scrap metal. They are covered under the exclusion from the definition of solid waste for shredded circuit boards being recycled (Section 721.104(a)(14))).

- 11) <u>""</u>Home scrap metal²²" is scrap metal as generated by steel mills, foundries, and refineries, such as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings.
- 12) ^{•••}Prompt scrap metal^{•••} is scrap metal as generated by the metal working/fabrication industries, and it includes such scrap metal as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. Prompt scrap metal is also known as industrial or new scrap metal.
- d) The Agency has inspection authority pursuant to Section 3007 of RCRA and Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/4].
- e) Electronic reporting. The filing of any document pursuant to any provision of this Part as an electronic document is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.104.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) of this Section is derived from 40 CFR 3, 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (2014)(2015)(2014).

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.102 Definition of Solid Waste

- a) Solid waste.
 - A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a) or that is not excluded pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.130 and 720.131 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.130 and 720.134.
 - 2) Discarded material.

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- A) A discarded material is any material that is described as follows:
 - i) It is abandoned, as described in subsection (b) of this Section;
 - ii) It is recycled, as described in subsection (c) of this Section;
 - iii) It is considered inherently waste-like, as described in subsection (d) of this Section; or
 - iv) It is a military munition identified as a solid waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302.
- B) A hazardous secondary material is not discarded if each of the following is true with respect to the waste: This subsection (a)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii), which USEPA has removed and marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations. A hazardous secondary material is not discarded if each of the following is true with respect to the waste:
- i) It is generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- ii) It is not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8);
- iii) It is handled only in non-land-based units and is contained in such units;
- iv) It is generated and reclaimed within the United States and its territories;
- It is not otherwise subject to material-specific management conditions pursuant to Section 721.104(a) when reclaimed;

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- vi) It is not a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102);
- vii) It does not meet either of the listing descriptions for K171 or K172 waste in Section 721.132; and
- viii) The reclamation of the material is legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.

BOARD NOTE: See also the notification requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142. For hazardous secondary materials managed in land-based units. see Section 721.104(a)(23).

- b) A material is a solid waste if it is abandoned in one of the following ways:
 - 1) It is disposed of;
 - 2) It is burned or incinerated; or
 - It is accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated-; or_
 - 4) Sham recycled, as explained in subsection (g).
- c) A material is a solid waste if it is recycled—____or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling—___as specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this Section, if one of the following occurs with regard to the material:
 - 1) The material is used in a manner constituting disposal.
 - A material that is noted with a ""yes" in column 1 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when one of the following occurs :
 - i) The material is applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal; or
 - ii) The material is used to produce products that are applied to

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or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste).

- B) However, a commercial chemical product that is listed in Section 721.133 is not a solid waste if it is applied to the land and that is its ordinary manner of use.
- 2) The material is burned for energy recovery.
 - A) A material that is noted with a "yes" in column 2 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when one of the following occurs:
 - i) It is burned to recover energy;
 - It is used to produce a fuel or is otherwise contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste);
 - iii) It is contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste).
 - B) However, a commercial chemical product that is listed in Section 721.133 is not a solid waste if it is itself a fuel.
- 3) Reclaimed. A material noted with a ""No"" in column 3 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is not a solid waste when reclaimed (except as provided under Section 721.104(a)(17)). A material noted with a "Yes" in column 3 of Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when reclaimed, unless it meets the requirements of Section 721.102(a)(2)(B) or 721.104(a)(17), (a)(23), (a)(24), or (a)(25) (a)(27)(a)(25).
- Accumulated speculatively. A material noted with "yes" in column 4 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when accumulated speculatively.
- d) Inherently waste-like materials. The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner:

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- Hazardous waste numbers F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026, and F028.
- 2) A secondary material fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste or which is listed as a hazardous waste, as defined in Subpart C or D of this Part, except for brominated material that meets the following criteria:
 - A) The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45 percent;
 - B) The material must contain less than a total of one percent of toxic organic compounds listed in Appendix H of this Part; and
 - C) The material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hard piping).
- 3) The following criteria are used to add wastes to the list:
 - A) Disposal method or toxicity.
 - i) The material is ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or
 - The material contains toxic constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the material substitutes (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and is not used or reused during the recycling process; and
 - B) The material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.
- e) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.
 - 1) A material is not a solid waste when it can be shown to be recycled by

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fulfilling one of the following conditions:

- A) It is used or reused as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product, provided the material is not being reclaimed; or
- B) It is used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or
- C) It is returned to the original process from which it is generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the material must be managed in such a manner that there is no placement on the land. In cases where the material is generated and reclaimed within the primary mineral processing industry, the conditions of the exclusion found at Section 721.104(a)(17) apply rather than this provision.
- The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process (described in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(C) of this Section):
 - A material used in a manner constituting disposal or used to produce a product that is applied to the land; or
 - B) A material burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or
 - C) A material accumulated speculatively; or
 - D) A material listed in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section.
- f) Documentation of claims that a material is not a solid waste or is conditionally exempt from regulation. A respondent in an action to enforce regulations implementing Subtitle C of RCRA or Section 21 of the Environmental Protection Act that raises a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste or that the material is conditionally exempt from regulation must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material and that the material meets the terms

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of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, the person must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste or that the material is exempt from regulation. In addition, an owner or operator of a facility claiming that it actually is recycling a material must show that it has the necessary equipment to recycle that material.

g) Sham recycling. A hazardous secondary material found to be sham recycled is considered discarded and a solid waste. Sham recycling is recycling that is not legitimate recycling, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste

- a) A solid waste, as defined in Section 721.102, is a hazardous waste if the following is true of the waste:
 - It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste pursuant to Section 721.104(b); and
 - 2) It meets any of the following criteria:
 - A) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. However, any mixture of a waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(b)(7) and any other solid waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste pursuant to Subpart C of this Part is a hazardous waste only if it exhibits a characteristic that would not have been exhibited by the excluded waste alone if such mixture had not occurred, or if the mixture continues to exhibit any of the characteristics exhibited by the non-excluded wastes prior to mixture. Further, for the purposes of applying the toxicity characteristic to such mixtures, the mixture is also a hazardous waste if it exceeds the maximum concentration for any contaminant listed in Section 721.124 that would not have been exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration

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for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to mixture.

- B) It is listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from the lists in Subpart D of this Part pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.
- C) This subsection (a)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iii), which USEPA removed and marked as ""reserved" at 66 Fed. Reg. 27266 (May 16, 2001). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- D) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122,720.122 or, subsection (g) or (h) of this Section, or subsection (h) of this Section-or (h); however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part are not hazardous wastes (except by application of subsection (a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) of this Section) if the generator demonstrates that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or 310 (including wastewater at facilities that have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and the following is true of the waste:
 - i) It is one or more of the following solvents listed in Section 721.131: benzene, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene or the scrubber waters derived from the combustion of these spent solvents, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility²'s wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 1 part per million, or the total measured concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of the facility²'s wastewater treatment system (at a facility that

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is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 1 part per million on an average weekly basis. Any facility that uses benzene as a solvent and claims this exemption must use an aerated biological wastewater treatment system and must use only lined surface impoundments or tanks prior to secondary clarification in the wastewater treatment system. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility2's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected;

 ii) It is one or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131: methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl

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ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents, 2- ethoxyethanol, or the scrubber waters derived-from the combustion of these spent solvents, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility2's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million, or the total measured concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of the facility2's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 25 parts per million on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility²'s operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(ii) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for

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rejection are corrected;

- iii) It is one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation: heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (USEPA hazardous waste number K050), crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K169), clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K169), clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K170), spent hydrotreating catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171), and spent hydrorefining catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171);
- iv) It is a discarded hazardous waste, commercial chemical product or chemical intermediate listed in Section 721.121, 721.132, or 721.133 arising from de minimis losses of these materials. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(D)(iv), "de minimis" losses are inadvertent releases to a wastewater treatment system, including those from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves, or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks, or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing. Any manufacturing facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities of a waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132, or any nonmanufacturing facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities of wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, must either have eliminated the discharge of wastewaters or have included in its federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) permit

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application or wastewater pretreatment submission to the Agency or the wastewater pretreatment Control Authority pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307 of the constituents for which each waste was listed (in Appendix G of this Part); and the constituents in Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for which each waste has a treatment standard (i.e., land disposal restriction constituents). A facility is eligible to claim the exemption once the Agency or Control Authority has been notified of possible de minimis releases via the Clean Water Act permit application or the wastewater pretreatment submission. A copy of the Clean Water Act permit application or the wastewater pretreatment submission must be placed in the facility²'s on-site files;

- v) It is wastewater resulting from laboratory operations containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, provided that the annualized average flow of laboratory wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater flow into the headworks of the facility²'s wastewater treatment or pretreatment system or provided that the wastes³' combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the facility²'s wastewater treatment facility².
 Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in this calculation;
- vi) It is one or more of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA hazardous waste number K157), provided that the maximum weekly usage of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine (including all amounts that cannot be demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed through treatment, or recovered, i.e., what is discharged or volatilized) divided by the average weekly flow of process wastewater prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility²'s wastewater treatment system does not exceed a

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total of 5 parts per million by weight, or the total measured concentration of these chemicals entering the headworks of the facility-'s wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 5 parts per million on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(vi) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; or

vii) It is wastewater derived from the treatment of one or more of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA <u>hazardous</u> waste number K156), provided that the maximum

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concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility"'s wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 milligrams per liter, or the total measured concentration of these chemicals entering the headworks of the facility-'s wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 5 milligrams per liter on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility2's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(vii) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected.

E) Rebuttable presumption for used oil. Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed

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in Subpart D of this Part. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste (for example, to show that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part).

- The rebuttable presumption does not apply to a metalworking oil or fluid containing chlorinated paraffins if it is processed through a tolling arrangement, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.124(c), to reclaim metalworking oils or fluids. The presumption does apply to a metalworking oil or fluid if such an oil or fluid is recycled in any other manner, or disposed of.
- ii) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to a used oil contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) removed from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for reclamation. The rebuttable presumption does apply to a used oil contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from a source other than a refrigeration unit.
- b) A solid waste that is not excluded from regulation pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:
 - In the case of a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in Subpart D of this Part.
 - 2) In the case of a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part is first added to the solid waste.
 - 3) In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of this Part.
- c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of subsection (e) of this Section, a hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The

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Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section.

- Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:
 - In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)
 - 2) In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, it also has been excluded from subsection (e) of this Section pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.
- e) Specific inclusions and exclusions.
 - Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)
 - 2) The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste:
 - Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).
 - B) Wastes from burning any of the materials exempted from regulation by Section 721.106(a)(3)(C) and (a)(3)(D).

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C) Nonwastewater residues, such as slag, resulting from high temperature metal recovery (HTMR) processing of K061, K062, or F006 waste in the units identified in this subsection (e)(2) that are disposed of in non-hazardous waste units, provided that these residues meet the generic exclusion levels identified in the tables in this subsection (e)(2)(C) for all constituents and the residues exhibit no characteristics of hazardous waste. The types of units identified are rotary kilns, flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma arc furnaces, slag reactors, rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace combinations, or the following types of industrial furnaces (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110): blast furnaces; smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces); and other furnaces designated by the Agency pursuant to that definition.

- Testing requirements must be incorporated in a facility²'s waste analysis plan or a generator²'s self-implementing waste analysis plan; at a minimum, composite samples of residues must be collected and analyzed quarterly and when the process or operation generating the waste changes.
- Persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements. The generic exclusion levels are the following:

Generic exclusion levels for K061 and K062nonwastewater HTMR residues:

Generic exclusion levels for K061 and K062 nonwastewater HTMR residues:

Constituent

Maximum for any single composite sample (mg/ℓ)

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Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Vanadium	1.26
Zinc	70

Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues:

Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues:

Constituent	Maximum for any single composite sample (mg/ℓ)
Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Cyanide (total) (mg/kg)	1.8
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70

 A one-time notification and certification must be placed in the facility²'s files and sent to the Agency (or, for

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out-of-State shipments, to the appropriate Regional Administrator of USEPA or the state agency authorized to implement federal 40 CFR 268 requirements) for K061, K062, or F006 HTMR residues that meet the generic exclusion levels for all constituents, which do not exhibit any characteristics, and which are sent to RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) units. The notification and certification that is placed in the generator²'s or treater²'s files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes or if the RCRA Subtitle D unit receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the Agency on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to the Agency by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31. The notification must include the following information: the name and address of the non-hazardous waste management unit receiving the waste shipment; the USEPA hazardous waste number and treatability group at the initial point of generation; and the treatment standards applicable to the waste at the initial point of generation. The certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state as follows:

> ""I certify under penalty of law that the generic exclusion levels for all constituents have been met without impermissible dilution and that no characteristic of hazardous waste is exhibited. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.""

D) Biological treatment sludge from the treatment of one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA hazardous waste number K156) and wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA hazardous waste number K157).

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 E) Catalyst inert support media separated from one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: spent hydrotreating catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171) and spent hydrorefining catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K172).

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (e) would normally correspond with 40 CFR 261.3(e), a subsection that has been deleted and marked ""reserved" by USEPA. Rather, this subsection (e) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2), which the Board codified here to comport with codification requirements and to enhance clarity.

- f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (e) of this Section and provided the debris, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102, does not exhibit a characteristic identified at Subpart C of this Part, the following materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 720, 721 to 726, or 728:
 - Hazardous debris as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 that has been treated using one of the required extraction or destruction technologies specified in Table F to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728; persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements; or
 - Debris, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102, that the Agency, considering the extent of contamination, has determined is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste.
- g) Exclusion of certain wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because they exhibit a characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.
 - A hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability, as defined under Section 721.121; corrosivity, as defined under Section 721.122; or reactivity, as defined under Section 721.123 is not a hazardous waste if the waste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part.
 - 2) The exclusion described in subsection (g)(1) of this Section also pertains

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to the following:

- Any mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under subsection (a)(2)(D) of this Section; and
- B) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under subsection (e)(1) of this Section.
- 3) Wastes excluded pursuant to this subsection (g) are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.
- 4) Any mixture of a solid waste excluded from regulation in Section 721.104(b)(7) and a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because the listed hazardous waste exhibits one or more of the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under subsection (a)(2)(D), is not a hazardous waste if the mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part for which USEPA listed the hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part.
- h) Eligible radioactive mixed waste.
 - Hazardous waste containing radioactive waste is no longer a hazardous waste when it meets the eligibility criteria and conditions of Subpart N of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 (i.e., it is <u>""eligible radioactive mixed waste</u>").
 - 2) The exemption described in subsection (h)(1) of this Section also pertains to the following:
 - A) Any mixture of a solid waste and an eligible radioactive mixed waste; and
 - B) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of an

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eligible radioactive mixed waste.

3) Waste exempted pursuant to this subsection (h) must meet the eligibility criteria and specified conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.325 and 726.330 (for storage and treatment) and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.410 and 726.415 (for transportation and disposal). Waste that fails to satisfy these eligibility criteria and conditions is regulated as hazardous waste.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.104 Exclusions

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

BOARD NOTE: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.

- 3) Irrigation return flows.
- 4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated

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by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

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

- The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on-site at water-borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;
- Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;
- Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;
- iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and
- v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the Agency stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: "I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation."" The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records until closure of the facility. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Agency for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion

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in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The applicant under this subsection (a)(9)(C)(v) may appeal the Agency²'s determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

- 10) Hazardous waste numbers K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic specified in Section 721.124, when subsequent to generation these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar²'s sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is recycled to coke ovens, to tar recovery, to the tar refining processes, or prior to when it is mixed with coal.
- 11) Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of hazardous waste number K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.
- Certain oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials and recovered oil, as follows:
 - A) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (standard industrial classification (SIC) code 2911) and are inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911: including, but not limited to, distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, gasification (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), or thermal cracking units (i.e., cokers)), unless the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before

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being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated or sent directly to another petroleum refinery and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in subsection (a)(12)(B) of this Section, oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry (i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries) are not excluded under this Section. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under this subsection (a)(12)(A), where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D of this Part, are designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.

- B) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in subsection (a)(12)(A) of this Section. Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (including wastewater) generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation incident thereto (SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5172). Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.100.
- 13) Excluded scrap metal (processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal) being recycled.
- 14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled, provided that they meet the following conditions:
 - A) The circuit boards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and

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- B) The circuit boards are free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.
- 15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.
- 16) Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels that meet the requirements of Section 721.138. This subsection (a)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(16), marked ""reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regualtions. regulations. Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels that meet the requirements of Section 721.138.
- 17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:
 - A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;
 - B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;
 - C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D) of this Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a

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

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

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programs.

Before making a determination under this subsection

 (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

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

- E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in non-land-based basednon-land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.
- F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7) of this Section, mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
- 18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:
 - A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene (Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste code D018);
 - B) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is

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not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An "associated organic chemical manufacturing facility?" is a facility for which all of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2869, but its operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. "Petrochemical recovered oil?" is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials, including wastewater) from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

- 19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 20) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
 - A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).
 - B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:
 - i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).

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- ii) It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F) of this Section:
- With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).
- iv) It must maintain records at the generator¹/₂s or intermediate handler²/₂s facility for no less than three years of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G) of this Section.
- C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:
 - It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a)(20)(B)(ii) of this Section.

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- ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
- iii) It must maintain for a minimum of three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum identify for each shipment the name and address of the generating facility, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.
- iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency that identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year, the name and address of each generating facility, and the industrial processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.
- D) Nothing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.
- E) Interim status and permitted storage units that have been used to store only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of the one-time notice described in subsection (a)(20)(B)(i) of this Section, and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.

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- F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions:
 - It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;
 - ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and
 - iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

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

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

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

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- 21) Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20) of this Section, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:
 - i) For metal contaminants:

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

- ii) For dioxin contaminants, the fertilizer must contain no more than eight parts per trillion of dioxin, measured as toxic equivalent (TEQ).
- B) The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less frequently than once every six months, and for dioxins no less frequently than once every 12 months. Testing must also be performed whenever changes occur to manufacturing processes or ingredients that could significantly affect the amounts of contaminants in the fertilizer product. The manufacturer may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present in the product at concentrations above the applicable limits. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the products introduced into commerce.
- C) The manufacturer maintains for no less than three years records of all sampling and analyses performed for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(21)(B) of this Section. Such records must at a minimum include the following:

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- The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;
- The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;
- iii) A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;
- iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;
- v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and
- vi) All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this subsection (a)(21).

22) Used CRTs.

- A) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed of or speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.
- B) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.140.
- C) Used, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.139.
- D) Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Section 721.139(c).

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23) Hazardous secondary materials managed in land-based units_reclaimed under the control of the generatorgeneratormanaged in land-based units. Hazardous secondary material generated and legitimately reclaimed within the United States or its territories and <u>under the control of the generator</u>, provided that the material complies with subsections (a)(23)(A) and (a)(23)(B) managed in land-based units, as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110, is not a solid waste if the following conditions are fulfilled with regard to the material <u>under the control of the generator</u>, provided that the material <u>under the control of the generator</u>.

- A) Excluded hazardous secondary materials.
 - i) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at the generating facility. (For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(i), <u>"generating facility</u>" means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator.);
 - ii) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at different facilities, if the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator or if both the generating facility and the reclaiming facility are controlled by a person as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, and if the generator provides one of the following certifications:

""On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], which is controlled by [insert generator facility name] and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material.""

or

"On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated

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hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material.²²

For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), "control" means the power to direct the policies of the facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to "control" such facilities. The generating and receiving facilities must both maintain at their facilities for no less than three years records of hazardous secondary materials sent or received under this exclusion. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received under the exclusion. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations); or

iii) The hazardous secondary material is generated pursuant to a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll manufacturer and is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if the tolling contractor certifies as follows:

> "On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I certify that [insert tolling contractor name] has a written contract with [insert toll manufacturer name] to manufacture [insert name of product or intermediate] which is made from specified unused materials, and that [insert tolling contractor name] will reclaim the hazardous secondary materials generated during this manufacture. On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I also certify that [insert tolling contractor name] retains ownership

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of, and responsibility for, the hazardous secondary materials that are generated during the course of the manufacture, including any releases of hazardous secondary materials that occur during the manufacturing process.²³

The tolling contractor must maintain at its facility for no less than three years records of hazardous secondary materials received pursuant to its written contract with the tolling manufacturer, and the tolling manufacturer must maintain at its facility for no less than three years records of hazardous secondary materials shipped pursuant to its written contract with the tolling contractor. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received pursuant to the written contract. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations). For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), <u>"tolling contractor</u> means a person who arranges for the production of a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials through a written contract with a toll manufacturer. "Toll manufacturer" means a person who produces a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written contract with a tolling contractor.

- B) Management of hazardous secondary materials.
 - AiiA) The hazardous secondary material is contained;, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded material and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of reclamation. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit with leaks or other continuing or intermittent unpermitted releases is discarded material and a solid waste.:

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- B) The material is a hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- CijiiC) The hazardous secondary material is not speculatively accumulated:, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8):
- iii) Notice is provided, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.
- DivivD) The hazardous secondary material is not otherwise subject to material-specific management conditions under subsection (a) of this Section when reclaimed, and it is not a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102), and it does not meet either of the listing descriptions for K171 or K172 waste in Section 721.132;
- v) Persons performing the recycling of hazardous secondary materials under this exclusion must maintain documentation of their legitimacy determination on-site. Documentation must be a written description of how the recycling meets all four factors in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(a). Documentation must be maintained for three years after the recycling operation has ceased.
- vi) The emergency preparedness and response requirements found in Subpart M of this Part are met.

E) The reclamation of the material is legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143; and

F) In addition, a person claiming the exclusion under this subsection (a)(23) must provide notification of regulated waste activity, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142. (For hazardous secondary material managed in a non-land-based unit, see Section 721.102(a)(2)(B)).

24) Hazardous secondary materials transferred for off-site recycling. Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to

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another person a verified reclamation <u>facility facility another person</u> for the purpose of reclamation is not a solid waste if the management of the material fulfills the conditions of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(G) of this Section:

- A) The hazardous secondary material must not be speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8)).
- B) No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material generator, the transporter, an intermediate facility, or a reclaimer manages the material; the hazardous secondary material must not be stored for more than 10 days at a transfer facility, as defined in Section 721.110; and the hazardous secondary material must be packaged according to applicable USDOT regulations codified as 49 CFR 173, 178, and 179, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, while in transport.
- C) The hazardous secondary material must not otherwise be subject to material-specific management conditions pursuant to other provisions of this subsection (a) when reclaimed;-and the hazardous secondary material must not be a spent lead-acid battery (see 35 III. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102); and the material must not fulfill either of the listing descriptions for K171 or K172 waste in Section 721.132.
- D) The reclamation of the hazardous secondary material must be legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.
- E) The hazardous secondary material generator must satisfy each of the following conditions:
 - The hazardous secondary material must be contained as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of recycling. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit that leaks or whichthat otherwise

ii)

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continuously releases hazardous secondary material is discarded material and a solid waste.

This The hazardous secondary material generator must. arrangeThis subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii) applies when non-RCRA management of hazardous secondary material will occur at a reclamation facility or transfer facility. For the purposes of this subsection (a)(24), "non-Subtitle C management²² is management of the hazardous secondary material that is not addressed under a RCRA Part B permit or under the interim status facility standards (of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 or similar regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR 265). Prior to arranging-The hazardous secondary material generator must arrange for transport of hazardous secondary materials to a verified reclamation facility in the United States. A "verified reclamation facility²² is a facility that has been granted a solid waste determination pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d), or a reclamation facility when the management of the hazardous secondary material is regulated by any of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, 726, or 727 where non-Subtitle C management will occur, the hazardous secondary material generator must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the reclaimer intends to properly and legitimately reclaim the hazardous secondary material and not discard it, and that the reclaimer will manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment the management of the hazardoussecondary material is regulated by any of 35 Ill. Adm. Code-724, 725, 726, or 727. If the hazardous secondary material will pass through an intermediate facility where, the facility must be a "verified intermediate facility" that has been granted a solid waste determination pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) or where non-RCRA management of the hazardous secondary materials will occur at that facility must be regulated by any of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, 726, or 727.727 will occur, and the hazardous secondary material generator must make contractual

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arrangements with the intermediate facility to ensure that the hazardous secondary material is sent to the reclamation facility identified by the hazardous secondary material generator, and the hazardous secondary material generator must perform reasonable efforts to ensure that the intermediate facility will manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. Reasonable efforts must be repeated at a minimum of once every three years for the hazardous secondary material generator to claim the exclusion of this subsection (a)(24) and to send the hazardous secondary materials to a reclaimer and any intermediate facility. In making these reasonable efforts, the generator may use any credible evidence available, including information gathered by the hazardous secondary material generator, provided by the reclaimer or intermediate facility, or provided by a third party. The hazardous secondary material generator must make the series of affirmative determinations set forth in subsection (a)(24)(H) of this Section for each reclamation facility and intermediate facility that will manage its waste.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B) makes it clear that USEPA intends that the generator undertake this determination for each reclaimer that will manage its hazardous secondary material. The Board added a definition of "non-Subtitle C management" and substituted this term for the language "management of the hazardous secondary materials is not addressed under a RCRA Part B permit or interim status standards."" Although the Board shifted the language for enhanced readability, the Board intends no shift in meaning. The Board moved the material from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to appear as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(H)(i) through (a)(24)(H)(v). This movement allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

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iii) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of three years that document every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following information about the shipment: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the shipping documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) and (a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) to this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level. The hazardous secondary material generator must execute a certification statement that includes the following language, together with the printed name and official title of an authorized representative of the hazardous secondary material generator, the authorized representative²'s signature, and the date signed:

"I hereby certify in good faith and to the best of my knowledge that, prior to arranging for transport of excluded hazardous secondary materials to [insert the name of each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that will manage the materials], reasonable efforts were made in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(E)(ii) (and corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)) to ensure that the hazardous secondary materials would be recycled legitimately and would be otherwise managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment, and that such efforts were based on current and accurate information.²²"

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) combines the requirements for records retention and availability for inspection with the requirement for certification. The Board combined the certification requirements from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C), (a)(24)(v)(C)(1), and (a)(24)(v)(C)(2) in this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level. The Board moved the records retention and availability for inspection requirements from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) to subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv) of this Section. This forced renumbering 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(D) and (a)(24)(v)(E) as subsections (a)(24)(E)(v) and (a)(24)(E)(vi) of this Section. Although the Board shifted the language for enhanced readability, the Board intends no shift in meaning.

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viii)

The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of three years that document every off site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following information about the shipment: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the shipping documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) and (a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) to this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

iv) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain the following records for a minimum of three years: documentation and certification that the generator made reasonable efforts, prior to transferring hazardous secondary material, for each reclamation facility and, if applicable, intermediate facility where <u>non-Subtitle C management of the hazardous secondary materials will occur</u>. Documentation and certification must be made available, within 72 hours, or within any longer period of time specified by the Agency, upon request by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the records retention and availability for inspection requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) to this subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv).

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v) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of three years that document every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following information about the shipment: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the shipping documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(D) and (a)(24)(v)(D)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(D)(3) to this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(v). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

wijwivi) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain at the generating facility, for a minimum of three years, for every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials, confirmations of receipt from each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which its hazardous secondary materials were sent. Each confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The generator may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of <u>USDOTUSDOTDOT</u> shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).

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BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the shipment confirmation documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(E) to this subsection (a)(24)(E)(vi).

- v) The hazardous secondary material generator must comply with the emergency preparedness and response conditions in Subpart M of this Part.
- F) The reclaimer of hazardous secondary material or any intermediate facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that manages material which is excluded from regulation pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must satisfy all of the following conditions:
 - i) The owner or operator of a reclamation or intermediate facility must maintain at its facility for a minimum of three years records of every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and, if applicable, for every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and subsequently sent off-site from the facility for further reclamation. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the following information: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of the hazardous secondary material generator and, if applicable, the name and address of the reclaimer or intermediate facility from which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials; the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment; and, for hazardous secondary materials that the facility subsequently transferred off-site for further reclamation after receiving it, the name and address of the (subsequent) reclaimer and any intermediate facility to which the facility sent the hazardous secondary material.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the provisions from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(vi)(A) and (a)(24)(vi)(A)(1) through (a)(24)(vi)(A)(3) that enumerate the required information into this single subsection (a)(24)(F)(i). This combination

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allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

- ii) The intermediate facility must send the hazardous secondary material to the reclaimers designated by the generator of the hazardous secondary materials.
- iii) The reclaimer or intermediate facility that receives a shipment of hazardous secondary material must send a confirmation of receipt to the hazardous secondary material generator for each off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The reclaimer or intermediate facility may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOTUSDOTDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).
- The reclaimer or intermediate facility must manage the iv) hazardous secondary material in a manner that is at least as protective of human health and the environment as that employed for analogous raw material, and the material must be contained. An ""analogous raw material" is a raw material for which the hazardous secondary material substitutes and that serves the same function and has similar physical and chemical properties as the hazardous secondary material.
- v)

A reclaimer of hazardous secondary materials must manage any residuals that are generated from its reclamation processes in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. If any residuals of the reclamation process exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, as defined in Subpart C of this Part, or if the residuals themselves are specifically listed as hazardous waste in

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Subpart D of this Part, those residuals are hazardous waste. The reclaimer and any subsequent persons must manage that hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle G or similar regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR 260 through 272.

- vi) The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of Subpart H of this Part.
- vii) The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have been granted a solid waste determination pursuant to 35 Ill.
 Adm. Code 720.131(d), or have a RCRA Part B permit or be subject to interim status standards that address the management of the hazardous secondary materials; and
- G) Any person claiming the exclusion for recycled hazardous secondary material pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.
- H) For the purposes of subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii) of this Section, the hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively determine that each of the following conditions is true for each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that will manage the generator²'s hazardous secondary material:
- Available information indicates that the reclamation process is legitimate recycling, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143. In making this determination, the hazardous secondary material generator may rely on its existing knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of the hazardous secondary material, as well as on information from other sources (e.g., the reclamation facility, audit reports, etc.) about the reclamation process. (By making this determination, the hazardous secondary material generator has also satisfied the requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(a) that the generator demonstrate that the recycling is legitimate).

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ii)

Publicly available information indicates that each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has submitted the notification required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, and these facilities have submitted the required proofs of financial assurance as required by the applicable of Section 721.243(a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(1), (d)(1), (e)(3), and (g) and notification of financial assurance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5). In making this dual determination, the hazardous secondary material generator may rely on the available information documenting the reclamation facility²¹s and any intermediate facility²¹s compliance with the notification requirements pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, including the requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5) to notify the Agency whether the reclaimer or intermediate facility has financial assurance.

iii) Publicly available information indicates that each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has not had any formal enforcement actions taken against the facility within the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations, and the facility has not been classified as a significant non-complier (SNC) with RCRA Subtitle C requirements. In making this determination, the hazardous secondary material generator may rely on the publicly available information from USEPA, the Agency, or the Office of the Attorney General. If the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has had a formal enforcement action taken against the facility within the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations, or if the facility has been classified as a SNC with RCRA Subtitle C requirements, the hazardous secondary material generator must have credible evidence that the facility will manage the hazardous secondary materials properly. In making this determination, the hazardous secondary material generator can obtain additional information from USEPA, the Agency, the Office of the Attorney General, or the facility itself which indicates that the facility has

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addressed the violations, taken remedial steps to address the violations and prevent future violations, or that the violations are not relevant to the proper management of the generator²/₂s hazardous secondary materials.

- BOARD NOTE: USEPA or a state may make a formalized determination that a facility is a SNC (pronounced ""snick"") pursuant to USEPA"s ""Hazardous Waste Civil Enforcement Response Policy" (most recent version: December 2003, available from USEPA, Envirofacts Data Warehouse (www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/rcra/finalerp120 3.pdf)). USEPA operates the online RCRAInfo database (www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris/) from which interested persons can learn whether a facility has significant federal enforcement action against it, or if it is a SNC.
- iv) Available information indicates that the reclamation facility and any intermediate facility used by the hazardous secondary material generator have the equipment and trained personnel to safely recycle the hazardous secondary material. In making this determination, the generator may rely on a description made by the reclamation facility or an independent third party of the equipment and trained personnel that the facility will use to manage and recycle the generator²'s hazardous secondary material.
- v) If residuals are generated from the reclamation of the excluded hazardous secondary materials, the reclamation facility has the permits required (if any) to manage the residuals. If the reclamation facility does not have required permits, the facility has a contract with an appropriately permitted facility to dispose of the residuals. If the reclamation facility does not have required permits or a contract with a permitted facility, the hazardous secondary material generator has credible evidence that the residuals will be managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. In making these determinations, the hazardous secondary material generator may rely on publicly available information from USEPA or the Agency, or on information provided by the facility itself.

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- BOARD NOTE: The Board moved 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to appear as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(H)(i) through (a)(24)(H)(v), which set forth the determinations mandated for the purposes of subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii). This movement allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.
- This subsection (a)(25) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25). 25) which USEPA removed and marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations. Hazardous secondary materials exported for recycling. Hazardous secondary material that is exported from the United States and reclaimed at a reclamation facility located in a foreign country is not a solid waste, so long as the hazardous secondary material generator complies with the applicable requirements of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(E) of this Section, except that the requirements of subsection (a)(24)(H)(ii) of this Section (requiring the use of publicly available information to verify that the facility has submitted required notifications) do not apply to foreign reclaimers and intermediate facilities, and the hazardous secondary material generator also complies with the following requirements:
- A) The generator must notify the Agency and USEPA of an intended export before the hazardous secondary material is scheduled to leave the United States. The generator must submit a complete notification at least 60 days before the initial shipment is intended to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities extending over a period up to 12 months in duration, but not longer. The notification must be in writing and signed by the hazardous secondary material generator, and must include the following information:
- i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;

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- A description of the hazardous secondary material; the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply were the hazardous secondary material to be managed as hazardous waste; and the USDOT proper shipping name, hazard class, and identification number (UN or NA number) for each hazardous secondary material, as identified in 49 CFR 171 through 173, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
- iii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported, and the period of time over which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported;
- iv) The estimated total quantity of hazardous secondary material;
- All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the hazardous secondary material will pass;
- vi) A description of the means by which each shipment of the hazardous secondary material will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), and the types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.));
- vii) A description of the manner in which the hazardous secondary material will be reclaimed in the receiving country;
- viii) The name and address of each reclaimer, any intermediate facility, and any alternative reclaimer and intermediate facilities; and
- ix) The name of any transit countries through which the hazardous secondary material will be sent, together with a description of the approximate length of time the material will remain in each transit country and the nature of the handling of the material while in the country (for purposes of this Section, the meanings of the terms "Acknowledgement of Consent," "receiving country," and "transit country" are as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.151, with the exception that the terms in this Section refer to hazardous secondary materials, rather than hazardous waste).

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- B) Submission of notification of intent to export hazardous secondary material. Whether delivered by mail or hand delivery, the following words must prominently appear on the front of the envelope: "Attention: Notification of Intent to Export."
- i) A notification that is submitted by mail must be sent to the following mailing addresses:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Federal Activities International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code 2254A) Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. Washington, DC 20460

Permits Section Division of Land Pollution Control Illinois Environmental Protection Agency P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

ii) A notification that is hand-delivered must be delivered to the following addresses:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Federal Activities International Compliance Assurance Division Environmental Protection Agency Ariel Rios Bldg., Room 6144 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., NW. Washington, DC 20004

Permits Section Division of Land Pollution Control Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 1021 North Grand Avenue East Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

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- C) Except for a change in the telephone number submitted pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(i) of this Section or a decrease in the quantity of hazardous secondary material indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(iv) of this Section, when the conditions specified on the original notification change (including any exceedance of the estimate of the quantity of hazardous secondary material specified in the original notification), the hazardous secondary material generator must provide the Agency and USEPA with a written re-notification of the change. The shipment cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the changes (except for changes to subsection (a)(25)(A)(ix) of this Section and in the ports of entry to and departure from transit countries pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(v) of this Section) has been obtained and the hazardous secondary material generator receives from USEPA an Acknowledgment of Consent reflecting the receiving country.'s consent to the changes.
- D) Upon request from the Agency or USEPA, the hazardous secondary material generator must furnish to the Agency and USEPA any additional information that a receiving country requests in order to respond to a notification.
- E) USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(v) that it will provide a complete notification to the receiving country and any transit countries. A notification is complete when USEPA determines that the notification satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(25)(A) of this Section. When a claim of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification information required by subsection (a)(25)(A) of this Section, USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(v) that it may find the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in accordance with 40 CFR 260.2.
- F) The export of hazardous secondary material pursuant to this subsection (a)(25) is prohibited, unless the receiving country consents to the intended export. When the receiving country consents in writing to the receipt of the hazardous secondary

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material, USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(vi) that it will send an Acknowledgment of Consent to the hazardous secondary material generator. When the receiving country objects to receipt of the hazardous secondary material or withdraws a prior consent, USEPA has stated that it will notify the hazardous secondary material generator in writing. USEPA has stated that it will also notify the hazardous secondary material generator of any responses from transit countries.

- G) For exports to OECD Member countries, the receiving country may respond to the notification using tacit consent. If no objection has been lodged by any receiving country or transit countries to a notification provided pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A) of this Section within 30 days after the date of issuance of the acknowledgement of receipt of notification by the competent authority of the receiving country, the trans-boundary movement may commence. In such cases, USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(vii) that it will send an Acknowledgment of Consent to inform the hazardous secondary material generator that the receiving country and any relevant transit countries have not objected to the shipment, and are thus presumed to have consented tacitly. Tacit consent expires one calendar year after the close of the 30-day period; re-notification and renewal of all consents is required for exports after that date.
- H) A copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent must accompany the shipment. The shipment must conform to the terms of the Acknowledgment of Consent.
- I) If a shipment cannot be delivered for any reason to the reclaimer, intermediate facility or the alternate reclaimer or alternate intermediate facility, the hazardous secondary material generator must re-notify the Agency and USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new reclaimer in accordance with subsection (a)(25)(C) of this Section and obtain another Acknowledgment of Consent.

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- J) The hazardous secondary material generator must keep a copy of each notification of intent to export and each Acknowledgment of Consent for a period of three years following receipt of the Acknowledgment of Consent.
- K) Annual reporting of hazardous secondary material exports. A hazardous secondary material generator must file with the Agency and USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, a report that summarizes the types, quantities, frequency, and ultimate destinations of all hazardous secondary materials exported during the previous calendar year. Annual reports must be sent to the addresses listed in subsection (a)(25)(B) of this Section (for mail or hand delivery, as appropriate) for submission notification of intent to export hazardous secondary material. The annual reports must include the following information:
- The name, mailing and site addresses, and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;
- ii) The calendar year covered by the report;
- iii) The name and site address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility that received exported hazardous secondary material from the generator;
- iv) By reclaimer and intermediate facility, for each hazardous secondary material exported, a description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply were the hazardous secondary material to be managed as hazardous waste; the USDOT hazard class for the material, as determined pursuant to 49 CFR 171 through 173, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; the name and USEPA identification number (where applicable) for each transporter used; the total amount of hazardous secondary material shipped; and the number of shipments pursuant to each notification;

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- v) A certification signed by the hazardous secondary material generator that states as follows:
- "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."
- L) Any person that claims an exclusion under this subsection (a)(25) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.
- 25) This subsection (a)(25) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25), which USEPA removed and marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations.
- 26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled ""Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes."" The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;

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- B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for cleaning;
- C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
- E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
 - i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
 - The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met; and
 - A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry cleaning; and
- F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301 and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311 through 1346 and 1370.

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27) Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of remanufacturing is not a solid waste, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

BOARD NOTE: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes used in this subsection (a)(27) are defined in the NAICS Manual, available from the Office of Management and Budget and incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

- A) The hazardous secondary material consists of one or more of the following spent solvents: toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, n-hexane, cyclohexane, methyl tert-butyl ether, acetonitrile, chloroform, chloromethane, dichloromethane, methyl isobutyl ketone, N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, n-butyl alcohol, ethanol, or methanol.
- B) The hazardous secondary material originated from using one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) in a commercial grade for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).
- C) The hazardous secondary material generator sends the hazardous secondary material spent solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) to a remanufacturer in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).
- D) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A), the use of the remanufactured solvent must be limited to reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and
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resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510) or to using them as ingredients in a product. These allowed uses correspond to chemical functional uses enumerated in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C) (Reporting Information to EPA), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, including Industrial Function Category Codes U015 (solvents consumed in a reaction to produce other chemicals) and U030 (solvents that become part of the mixture);

BOARD NOTE: The Board observes that the citation to Toxic Substances Control Act function categories and use of the word "including" to preface specific example Industrial Function Category Codes does not expand the range of permissible uses beyond the express limitations recited in the first segment of this subsection (a)(27)(D) and subsection (a)(27)(E).

- E) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(i), the use of the remanufactured solvent does not involve cleaning or degreasing oil, grease, or similar material from textiles, glassware, metal surfaces, or other articles. (These disallowed continuing uses correspond to chemical functional uses in Industrial Function Category Code U029 (solvents (for cleaning and degreasing)) in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code <u>720.111</u>; and <u>720.111</u>.
- F) Both the hazardous secondary material generator and the remanufacturer must fulfill the following requirements:
 - The generator and remanufacturer must notify USEPA Region 5 and the Agency, and update the notification every two years per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;
 - ii) The generator and remanufacturer must develop and maintain an up-to-date remanufacturing plan which that identifies the information enumerated in subsection (a)(27)(G):

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BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) to appear as subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) to comport with codification requirements.

- iii) The generator and remanufacturer must maintain records of shipments and confirmations of receipts for a period of three years from the dates of the shipments;
- iv) The generator and remanufacturer must, prior to remanufacturing, store the hazardous spent solvents in tanks or containers that meet technical standards found in Subparts I and J of this Part, with the tanks and containers being labeled or otherwise having an immediately available record of the material being stored;
- v) The generator and remanufacturer must, during remanufacturing, and during storage of the hazardous secondary materials prior to remanufacturing, the remanufacturer certifies that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the applicable Clean Air Act regulations of 40 CFR 60, 61 and 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage) of this Part; and
- vi) The generator and remanufacturer must meet the requirements prohibiting speculative accumulation in Section 721.101(c)(8).
- G) The following information items are required elements for a remanufacturing plan.

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- i) The name, address and USEPA ID number of the generators and the remanufacturers;
- The types and estimated annual volumes of spent solvents to be remanufactured;
- iii) The processes and industry sectors that generate the spent solvents;
- iv) The specific uses and industry sectors for the remanufactured solvents; and
- A certification from the remanufacturer stating as follows: v) "On behalf of [insert remanufacturer facility name], I certify that this facility is a remanufacturer under pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and/or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510), and will accept the spent solvent(s) for the sole purpose of remanufacturing into commercial-grade solvent(s) that will be used for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) or for use as product ingredient(s). I also certify that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the appropriate Clean Air Act regulations under 40 CFR part 60, part 61 or part 63, or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in Section 721, subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage).2"

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) correspond with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1), moved to

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this subsection (a)(27)(G) to comport with codification requirements.

- b) Solid wastes that are not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:
 - 1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel), or reused. <u>"Household waste"</u> means any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste must not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if the following describe the facility:
 - A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:
 - i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources); or
 - ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and
 - B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in City of Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., 511 U.S. 328, 114 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C of this Part until

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December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995), USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that material leaves the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment).

- 2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:
 - A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops, or
 - B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.
- 3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.
- 4) Coal and fossil fuel combustion waste.
 - 4A4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
 - B) The following wastes generated primarily from processes that support the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels that are co-disposed with the wastes in subsection (b)(4)(A), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste:
 - Coal pile run-off. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), coal pile run-off means any precipitation that drains off coal piles.
 - Boiler cleaning solutions. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), boiler cleaning solutions means water solutions and chemical solutions used to clean the fire-side and waterside of the boiler.

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- Boiler blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), boiler blowdown means water purged from boilers used to generate steam.
- iv) Process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes means sludges, rinses, and spent resins generated from processes to remove dissolved gases, suspended solids, and dissolved chemical salts from combustion system process water.
- v) Cooling tower blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), cooling tower blowdown means water purged from a closed cycle cooling system. Closed cycle cooling systems include cooling towers, cooling ponds, or spray canals.
- vi) Air heater and precipitator washes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), air heater and precipitator washes means wastes from cleaning air preheaters and electrostatic precipitators.
- vii) Effluents from floor and yard drains and sumps. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), effluents from floor and yard drains and sumps means wastewaters, such as wash water, collected by or from floor drains, equipment drains, and sumps located inside the power plant building; and wastewaters, such as rain runoff, collected by yard drains and sumps located outside the power plant building.
- viii) Wastewater treatment sludges. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), wastewater treatment sludges refers to sludges generated from the treatment of wastewaters specified in subsections (b)(4)(B)(1) through (vi).
- 5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.

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6) Chromium wastes.

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

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- Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue;
- Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, and through-the-blue;
- vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries; and
- viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.
- 7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
 - A) For purposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities: crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting;

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sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water or carbon dioxide; roasting; autoclaving or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (or autoclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; floatation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.

- B) For the purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:
 - i) Slag from primary copper processing;
 - ii) Slag from primary lead processing;
 - iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;
 - iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;
 - v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;
 - vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;
 - vii) Process wastewater from coal gasification;
 - viii) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;
 - ix) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;
 - x) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;
 - xi) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;
 - xii) Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast

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furnaces;

- xiii) Iron blast furnace slag;
- xiv) Treated residue from roasting and leaching of chrome ore;
- Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;
- xvi) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;
- xvii) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace air pollution control dust or sludge from carbon steel production;
- xviii) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;
- xix) Chloride processing waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production; and
- xx) Slag from primary zinc production.
- C) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or with normal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded under this subsection (b) if the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - i) The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal mineral processing raw materials; and
 - ii) The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.
- Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 9) Solid waste that consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood

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products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for hazardous waste codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons that utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials² intended end use.

- Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic of Section 721.124 (hazardous waste codes D018 through D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 731.
- 11) This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.
- 13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:
 - A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot-draining;
 - B) Hot-draining and crushing;
 - C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or
 - D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.
- Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.

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- 15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:
 - A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:
 - The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers that are generated after the effective date listed for the waste:

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

- The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) of this Section were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);
- iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and
- iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 1342).
- B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, or K181 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to

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

- 16) This subsection (b)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(16), which USEPA has marked ""reserved."" This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 17) This subsection (b)(17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17), which pertains exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 18) Solvent-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not hazardous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled ""Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes"." The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
 - B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for disposal;

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- C) At the point of being transported for disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
- E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
 - i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
 - ii) The documentation that the 180 day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
 - A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported for disposal; and
- F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the following facilities:
 - A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815, including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6943 and 6947; or

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- A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264 or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or
- iii) A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
- iv) A hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40 CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926.
- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.
- d) Samples.
 - Except as provided in subsection (d)(2) of this Section, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following conditions:
 - A) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of

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testing;

- B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;
- C) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;
- D) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;
- E) The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or
- F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).
- 2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B) of this Section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:
 - A) Comply with USDOT, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
 - B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:
 - Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector²'s name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory²'s name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and
 - ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.

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- 3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in subsection (d)(1) of this Section.
- e) Treatability study samples.
 - Except as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any requirement of 35 III. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Section 721.105 and 35 III. Adm. Code 722.134(d) when:
 - A) The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;
 - B) The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or
 - C) The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.
 - 2) The exemption in subsection (e)(1) of this Section is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - A) The generator or sample collector uses (in ""treatability studies") no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;
 - B) The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute

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hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste;

- C) The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(i) of this Section are met.
 - i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with USDOT, USPS, or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
 - ii) If the USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following information must accompany the sample: The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of the sample; the name, address, and telephone number of the facility that will perform the treatability study; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and, a description of the sample, including its USEPA hazardous waste number;
- D) The sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility that is exempt under subsection (f) of this Section, or has an appropriate RCRA permit or interim status;
- E) The generator or sample collector maintains the following records for a period ending three years after completion of the treatability study:
 - Copies of the shipping documents;
 - ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study; and
 - Documentation showing the following: The amount of waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing

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facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was made; and whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator; and

- F) The generator reports the information required in subsection (e)(2)(E)(iii) of this Section in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.
- 3) The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in subsections (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (f)(4) of this Section, for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection (e)(3)(A) or (e)(3)(B) of this Section, subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C) of this Section:
 - A) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous), the size of the unit undergoing testing (particularly in relation to scale-up considerations), the time or quantity of material required to reach steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations, such as mass balance calculations.
 - B) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies when the following occurs: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the results of a previously-conducted treatability study, there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously-evaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for

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treatment.

- C) The additional quantities allowed and timeframes allowed in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) of this Section are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F) of this Section. The generator or sample collector must apply to the Agency and provide in writing the following information:
 - i) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;
 - Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or undergone treatability studies, including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results of each treatability study;
 - iii) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications that will be evaluated and the expected results;
 - iv) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and
 - v) Such other information as the Agency determines is necessary.
- 4) Final Agency determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be appealed to the Board.
- f) Samples undergoing treatability studies at laboratories or testing facilities.

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Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility conducting such treatability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise subject to RCRA requirements) are not subject to any requirement of this Part, or of 35 III. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6930), provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section. Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.

- 1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this subsection (f).
- 2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a USEPA identification number.
- 3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.
- 4) The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous solid waste) added to ""as received" hazardous waste.
- 5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the generator or

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sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.

- 6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.
- 7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must be included for each treatability study conducted:
 - A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;
 - B) The date the shipment was received;
 - C) The quantity of waste accepted;
 - D) The quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day;
 - E) The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "" as received "" waste introduced to treatment each day;
 - F) The date the treatability study was concluded;
 - G) The date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the USEPA identification number.
- 8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.

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- 9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of each year, that includes the following information for the previous calendar year:
 - A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;
 - B) The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted;
 - C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);
 - D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;
 - E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;
 - F) When each treatability study was conducted; and
 - G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.
- 10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of subsection (e) of this Section.
- 11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.
- g) Dredged material that is not a hazardous waste. Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste. For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:

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

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"Permit" means any of the following:

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

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

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

- h) Carbon dioxide stream injected for geologic sequestration. Carbon dioxide streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:
 - Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190 through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable.

BOARD NOTE: The parenthetical language relating to pipeline transportation does not preclude transportation by air, water, highway, or rail that complies with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR 171 through 180. For this reason, the Board has added citations of those regulations.

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- Injection of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with the applicable requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730;
- No hazardous wastes shall may may shall be mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, the carbon dioxide stream; and
- 4) Required Certifications.
 - Any generator of a carbon dioxide stream, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with hazardous wastes, and I have transported the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with (or have contracted with a pipeline operator or transporter to transport the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with) U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (49 USC 60101 et seq.) and regulations (49 CFR Parts 190 through 199) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, as applicable, for injection into a well subject to the requirements for the Class VI Underground Injection Control Program of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.).²²

B) Any Class VI carbon sequestration injection well owner or operator, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

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""I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730.²²"

C) The signed certification statement must be kept on-site for no less than three years, and must be made available within 72 hours after a written request from the Agency or USEPA, or their designee. The signed certification statement must be renewed every year that the exclusion is claimed, by having an authorized representative (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110) annually prepare and sign a new copy of the certification statement within one year after the date of the previous statement. The signed certification statement must also be readily accessible on the facility²'s publicly-available website (if such website exists) as a public notification with the title of ^{cen}Carbon Dioxide Stream Certification^{2en} at the time the exclusion is claimed.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective _____)

Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers

- a) Applicability of rules.
 - Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in subsection (b) of this Section, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, or 721 through 728, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
 - Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner liner that is removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in subsection (b) of this Section, is subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm.

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Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728 and to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

- b) Definition of <u>"empty</u>:
 - A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.133(e), is empty if the conditions of subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(B) of this Section exist, subject to the limitations of subsection (b)(1)(C) of this Section:
 - A) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating, and
 - B) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner, or
 - C) Weight limits.
 - No more than three percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to <u>110 119119110</u> gallons (<u>416 450450416</u> liters) in size; or
 - No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than <u>110 11911010</u> gallons (<u>416-450450416</u> liters) in size.
 - 2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches ambient atmospheric pressure.
 - 3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.133(e) is empty if any of the following occurs:

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- A) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;
- B) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or
- C) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container has been removed.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Industry and Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
	Wood Preservation Process Wastes:	
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
	Inorganic Pigments Production Wastes:	
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(T)

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K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
	production of zinc yellow pigments.	(-)
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
	production of chrome green pigments.	
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
	production of chrome oxide green pigments	
	(anhydrous and hydrated).	
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
	production of iron blue pigments.	
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments	(T)
	oxide green pignients.	
	Organic Chemicals Production Wastes:	
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of	(T)
	acetaldehyde from ethylene.	
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of	(T)
	acetaldehyde from ethylene.	
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in	(R, T)
	the production of acrylonitrile.	
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in	(R, T)
	the production of acrylonitrile.	
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification	(T)
	column in the production of acrylonitrile.	
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the	(T)
	production of carbon tetrachloride.	
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification	(T)
K018	Heavy and from the fractionation column in	(\mathbf{T})
KUIO	ethyl chloride production	(1)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene	(T)
	dichloride in ethylene dichloride production	(-)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl	(T)
	chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production	(-)

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K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from	(T)	
Kooo	fluoromethanes production.		
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene	(1)	
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of	(T)	
R025	nothalic anhydride from nanhthalene	(1)	
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of	(T)	
R024	phthalic anhydride from nanhthalene	(1)	
K003	Distillation light ends from the production of	(T)	
K075	phthalic anhydride from ortho-vylene	(1)	
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of	(T)	
K094	phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene	(1)	
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of	(T)	
1025	nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene	(1)	
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of	(T)	
R020	methyl ethyl pyridines	(1)	
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene	(R T)	
11027	disocyanate production	(1, 1)	
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor	(T)	
1020	in the production of 1.1.1-trichloroethane	(1)	
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the	(T)	
11029	production of 1.1.1-trichloroethane.	(-)	
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of	(T)	
	1.1.1-trichloroethane.	(-)	
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from	(T)	
	the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.		
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the	(T)	
	combined production of trichloroethylene and		
	perchloroethylene.		
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)	
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the	(T)	
	production of aniline.		
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from	(T)	
	nitrobenzene/aniline production.		
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms	(T)	
	from the production of chlorobenzenes.		
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor	(T)	
	product washing step in the production of		

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	chlorobenzenes.	
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from	(C, T)
	the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine	100.00.00
	(UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	
K108	Condensed column overheads from product	(I, T)
	separation and condensed reactor vent gases	
	from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine	
	(UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	
K109	Spent filter cartridges from the product	(T)
	purification from the production of	
	1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic	
	acid hydrazides.	
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate	(T)
	separation from the production of	
	1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic	
	acid hydrazides.	
K111	Product wastewaters	(C, T)
	washwaterswashwaterswastewaters from the	
	production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of	
	toluene.	
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying	(1)
	column in the production of toluenediamine via	
	hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the	(1)
	purification of toluenediamine in the production	
	of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of	
12114	dinitrotoluene.	
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine	(1)
	in the production of toluenediamine via	
17115	hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
KIIS	Heavy ends from the purification of	(1)
	toluenediamine in the production of	
	disitestaluene	
V116	Organia condensate from the solvent recovery	(\mathbf{T})
KI10	organic condensate from the solvent recovery	(1)
	via phosepartian of toluanediamina	
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas somether in	(\mathbf{T})
KII/	wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in	(1)

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	the production of ethylene dibromide via	
V110	bromination of etnene.	(T)
K118	ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene	(1)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene	(T)
	dibromide via bromination of ethene.	
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture	(T)
123 243	of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	120
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propyryl n.butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K158	Baghouse dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3 iodo 2 propured n buttlearbamate)	(T)
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate	(T)
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust, and floor sweepings from the production of dithioacthemate solids and their	(R, T)
	salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126.)	
K174	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer (including sludges that result from commingled ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer wastewater and other	(T)

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wastewater), unless the sludges meet the following conditions: (1) the sludges are disposed of in a RCRA Subtitle C (42 USC 6921-6939e) or non-hazardous landfill licensed or permitted by a state or the federal government; (2) the sludges are not otherwise placed on the land prior to final disposal; and (3) the generator maintains documentation demonstrating that the waste was either disposed of in an on-site landfill or consigned to a transporter or disposal facility that provided a written commitment to dispose of the waste in an off-site landfill. Upon a showing by the government that a respondent in any enforcement action brought to enforce the requirements of Subtitle C of this Part managed wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer or ethylene dichloride, the respondent must demonstrate that it meets the conditions of the exclusion that are set forth above. In doing so, the respondent must provide appropriate documentation that the terms of the exclusion were met (e.g., contracts between the generator and the landfill owner or operator, invoices documenting delivery of waste to landfill, etc.). Wastewater treatment sludges from the (T) production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process. Inorganic Chemicals Production Wastes:

K0/1	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chloring production, where separately	(1)
	prepurified brine is not used.	
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process	(T)
	purification step of the diaphragin cen process	

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	using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury	(T)
	cell process in chlorine production.	
K176	Baghouse filters from the production of	(E)
	antimony oxide, including filters from the	
	production of intermediates (e.g., antimony	
	metal or crude antimony oxide).	
K177	Slag from the production of antimony oxide that	(T)
	is speculatively accumulated or disposed of,	
	including slag from the production of	
	intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude	
	antimony oxide).	
K178	Residues from manufacturing and	(T)
	manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride	
	from acids formed during the production of	
	titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite	
	process.	
K181	Nonwastewaters from the production of dyes or	(T)
	pigments (including nonwastewaters	
	commingled at the point of generation with	
	nonwastewaters from other processes) that, at	
	the point of generation, contain mass loadings of	
	any of the constituents identified in subsection	
	(c) of this Section that are equal to or greater	
	than the corresponding subsection (c) levels, as	
	determined on a calendar year basis. These	
	wastes will not be hazardous if the	
	nonwastewaters are managed in one of the	
	following ways:	
	1) They are disposed of in a municipal solid	
	waste landfill unit that is subject to the design	
	criteria in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through	
	811.309 and 811.315 through 811.317 and	
	Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill.	
	Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402;	
	2) They are disposed of in a hazardous waste	

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landfill unit that is subject to either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.401 or 725.401;

- They are disposed of in other municipal solid waste landfill units that meet the design criteria in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309 and 811.315 through 811.317 and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.401, or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.401; or
- They are treated in a combustion unit that is permitted under 415 ILCS 5/39(d), or an onsite combustion unit that is permitted under 415 ILCS 5/39.5.

For the purposes of this listing, dyes or pigments production is defined in subsection (b)(1) of this Section. Subsection (d) of this Section describes the process for demonstrating that a facility²'s nonwastewaters are not K181 waste. This listing does not apply to wastes that are otherwise identified as hazardous under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 and 721.131 through 721.133 at the point of generation. Also, the listing doesnot apply to wastes generated before any annual mass loading limit is met, as set forth insubsection (c) of this Section. otherwise identified as hazardous under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 and 721.131 through 721.133 at the point of generation. Also, the listing does not apply to wastes generated before any annual mass loading limit is met, as set forth in subsection (c) of this Section.

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Pesticides Production Wastes:

K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2.4.5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
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K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenehisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts	(T)
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(C, T)
K125	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts	(T)
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	(C, T)
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
	Explosives Production Wastes:	
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
	Petroleum Refining Wastes:	
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum	(T)

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	refining industry.	
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K169	Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum	(T)
K170	Clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K171	Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I, T)
K172	Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I, T)
	Iron and Steel Production Wastes:	
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110).	(C, T)
	Primary Aluminum Production Wastes:	
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	(T)
	Secondary Lead Production Wastes:	
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)

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BOARD NOTE: This listing is administratively stayed for sludge generated from secondary acid scrubber systems. The stay will remain in effect until this note is removed.

K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)
Ve	eterinary Pharmaceuticals Production Wastes:	
K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds	(T)
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or	(T)
K102	organo-arsenic compounds. Residue from use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
	Ink Formulation Wastes:	
K086	Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, dryers, soaps and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	(T)
	Coke Production Wastes:	
K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke from coal	(T)

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	or the recovery of coke by-products produced	
	from coal. This listing does not include K087	
	(decanter tank tar sludges from coking	
	operations).	
K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of	(T)
	coke from coal or from the recovery of coke	
	by-products produced from coal.	
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil,	(T)
	including, but not limited to, those generated in	
	stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units	
	from the recovery of coke by-products produced	
	from coal.	
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil	(T)
	refining, including, but not limited to,	
	intercepting or contamination sump sludges	
	from the recovery of coke by-products produced	
	from coal.	
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and	(T)
	recovery operations from the recovery of coke	
	by-products produced from coal.	
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	(T)
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but	(T)
W140	Di cillati a la tra Carda a la tra C	(\mathbf{T})
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of α -	(1)
	(or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes,	
	ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and	
	compounds with mixtures of these functional	
	bettems from the distillation of henryl chloride)	
V150	Organia residuala evaluding anent earbon	(\mathbf{T})
K150	adsorbent from the spent chlorine gas and	(1)
	hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated	
	with the production of a (or methyl.)	
	while the production of α - (of methyl-)	
	henzoyl chlorides and compounds with mixtures	
	of these functional groups	
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges evoluting	(T)
KIJI	neutralization and biological sludges, generated	(1)
	neuralization and ofotogreat studges, generated	

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during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of α - (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.

- b) Listing-specific definition: For the purposes of the K181 hazardous waste listing in subsection (a) of this Section, "dyes or pigments production" includes manufacture of the following product classes: dyes, pigments, and FDA-certified colors that are in the azo, triarylmethane, perylene, and anthraquinone classes. Azo products include azo, monoazo, diazo, triazo, polyazo, azoic, benzidine, and pyrazolone products. Triarylmethane products include both triarylmethane and triphenylmethane products. Wastes that are not generated at a dyes or pigments manufacturing site, such as wastes from the offsite use, formulation, and packaging of dyes or pigments, are not included in the K181 listing.
- c) K181 listing levels. Nonwastewaters containing constituents in amounts equal to or exceeding the following levels during any calendar year are subject to the K181 hazardous waste listing in subsection (a) of this Section, unless the conditions in the K181 hazardous waste listing are met:

Constituent	Chemical Abstracts No.	Mass Levels (kg/yr)
Aniline	62-53-3	9,300
o-Anisidine	90-04-0	110
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	4,800
p-Cresidine	120-71-8	660
2,4-Dimethylaniline	95-68-1	100
1,2-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5	710
1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2	1,200

d)

Procedures for demonstrating that dyes or pigments nonwastewaters are not K181 waste. The procedures described in subsections (d)(1) through (d)(3) and (d)(5) of this Section establish when nonwastewaters from the production of dyes or pigments would not be hazardous. (These procedures apply to wastes that are not disposed of in landfill units or treated in combustion units, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section). If the nonwastewaters are disposed of in landfill

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units or treated in combustion units as described in subsection (a) of this Section, then the nonwastewaters are not hazardous. In order to demonstrate that it is meeting the landfill disposal or combustion conditions contained in the K181 waste listing description, the generator must maintain documentation as described in subsection (d)(4) of this Section.

- Determination based on no K181 waste constituents. A generator that has knowledge (e.g., knowledge of constituents in wastes based on prior sampling and analysis data or information about raw materials used, production processes used, and reaction and degradation products formed) that its waste contains none of the K181 waste constituents (see subsection (c) of this Section) can use its knowledge to determine that its waste is not K181 waste. The generator must document the basis for all such determinations on an annual basis and keep each annual documentation for three years.
- 2) Determination for generated quantities of 1,000 tonnes (1,000 metric tons) per year or less for wastes that contain K181 waste constituents. If the total annual quantity of dyes or pigments nonwastewaters generated is 1,000 tonnes or less, the generator can use knowledge of the wastes (e.g., knowledge of constituents in wastes based on prior analytical data or information about raw materials used, production processes used, and reaction and degradation products formed) to conclude that annual mass loadings for the K181 constituents are below the listing levels of subsection (c) of this Section. To make this determination, the generator must fulfill the following conditions:
 - A) Each year, the generator must document the basis for determining that the annual quantity of nonwastewaters expected to be generated will be less than 1,000 tonnes;
 - B) The generator must track the actual quantity of nonwastewaters generated from January 1 through December 31 of each calendar year. If, at any time within the year, the actual waste quantity exceeds 1,000 tonnes, the generator must comply with the requirements of subsection (d)(3) of this Section for the remainder of that calendar year;

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- C) The generator must keep a running total of the K181 waste constituent mass loadings over the course of the calendar year; and
- D) The generator must keep the following records on site for the three most recent calendar years in which the hazardous waste determinations were made:
 - The quantity of dyes or pigments nonwastewaters generated;
 - ii) The relevant process information used; and
 - iii) The calculations performed to determine annual total mass loadings for each K181 waste constituent in the nonwastewaters during the year.
- 3) Determination for generated quantities greater than 1,000 tonnes per year for wastes that contain K181 constituents. If the total annual quantity of dyes or pigments nonwastewaters generated is greater than 1,000 tonnes, the generator must perform each of the following steps in order to make a determination that its waste is not K181 waste:
 - A) The generator must determine which K181 waste constituents (see subsection (c) of this Section) are reasonably expected to be present in the wastes based on knowledge of the wastes (e.g., based on prior sampling and analysis data or information about raw materials used, production processes used, and reaction and degradation products formed);
 - B) If 1,2-phenylenediamine is present in the wastes, the generator can use either knowledge of the wastes or sampling and analysis procedures to determine the level of this constituent in the wastes. For determinations based on use of knowledge of the wastes, the generator must comply with the procedures for using knowledge of the wastes described in subsection (d)(2) of this Section and keep the records described in subsection (d)(2)(D) of this Section. For determinations based on sampling and analysis, the generator must

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comply with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping requirements described in subsection (d)(3)(C) of this Section;

- C) The generator must develop a waste sampling and analysis plan (or modify an existing plan) to collect and analyze representative waste samples for the K181 waste constituents reasonably expected to be present in the wastes. At a minimum, the plan must include the following elements:
 - A discussion of the number of samples needed to characterize the wastes fully;
 - ii) The planned sample collection method to obtain representative waste samples;
 - A discussion of how the sampling plan accounts for potential temporal and spatial variability of the wastes; and
 - iv) A detailed description of the test methods to be used, including sample preparation, clean up (if necessary), and determinative methods;
- D) The generator must collect and analyze samples in accordance with the waste sampling and analysis plan, and the plan must fulfill the following requirements:
 - i) The sampling and analysis must be unbiased, precise, and representative of the wastes; and
 - The analytical measurements must be sufficiently sensitive, accurate, and precise to support any claim that the constituent mass loadings are below the listing levels of subsection (c) of this Section;
- E) The generator must record the analytical results;
- F) The generator must record the waste quantity represented by the sampling and analysis results;

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- G) The genrator must calculate constituent-specific mass loadings (product of concentrations and waste quantity);
- H) The generator must keep a running total of the K181 waste constituent mass loadings over the course of the calendar year;
- The generator must determine whether the mass of any of the K181 waste constituents listed in subsection (c) of this Section generated between January 1 and December 31 of any calendar year is below the K181 waste listing levels;
- J) The generator must keep the following records on site for the three most recent calendar years in which the hazardous waste determinations are made:
 - i) The sampling and analysis plan;
 - ii) The sampling and analysis results (including quality assurance or quality control data);
 - iii) The quantity of dyes or pigments nonwastewaters generated; and
 - iv) The calculations performed to determine annual mass loadings; and
- K) The generator must conduct non-hazardous waste determinations annually to verify that the wastes remain non-hazardous.
 - The annual testing requirements are suspended after three consecutive successful annual demonstrations that the wastes are non-hazardous. The generator can then use knowledge of the wastes to support subsequent annual determinations.
 - ii) The annual testing requirements are reinstated if the manufacturing or waste treatment processes generating the

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wastes are significantly altered, resulting in an increase of the potential for the wastes to exceed the listing levels.

- iii) If the annual testing requirements are suspended, the generator must keep records of the process knowledge information used to support a non-hazardous determination. If testing is reinstated, the generator must retain a description of the process change.
- 4) Recordkeeping for the landfill disposal and combustion exemptions. For the purposes of meeting the landfill disposal and combustion condition set out in the K181 waste listing description in subsection (a) of this Section, the generator must maintain on site for three years documentation demonstrating that each shipment of waste was received by a landfill unit that is subject to or which meets the landfill design standards set out in the listing description or that the waste was treated in combustion units, as specified in the listing description in subsection (a) of this Section.
- 5) Waste holding and handling. During the interim period, from the point of generation to completion of the hazardous waste determination, the generator must store the wastes appropriately. If the wastes are determined to be hazardous and the generator has not complied with the hazardous waste storage requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 during the interim period, the generator could be subject to an enforcement action for improper hazardous waste management.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

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

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A); when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment; when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to land in lieu of their original intended use; or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

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- a) Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.
- b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.
- c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3).

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

d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section or any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any off-specification chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ...?" refers to a chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use that consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material,

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such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, such waste will be listed in either Sections 721.131 or 721.132 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this Part.

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

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Haza No.	rdous Waste	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
P023	107-20-0) Acet	aldehyde, chloro-	
P002	591-08-2	2 Acet	amide, N-(aminothioxom	ethyl)
P057	640-19-7	7 Acet	amide, 2-fluoro-	
P058	62-74-8	Acet	ic acid, fluoro-, sodium sa	ılt
P002	591-08-2	2 1-Ac	etyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	8 Acro	olein	
P070	116-06-3	3 Aldi	carb	
P203	1646-88	-4 Aldi	carb sulfone	
P004	309-00-2	2 Aldr	in	
P005	107-18-0	5 Ally	l alcohol	

e)

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P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T})
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-	
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-	
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine	
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol,	
		4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl) -, (R)-	
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, α , α -dimethyl-	
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol	
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol,	
		2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-,	
		methylcarbamate	
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with	
		(3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,	
		indel 5 vl methyleerbernete ester	
		(1.1)	
D001	01 01 0*	(1.1) 211.1 Danganyman 2 ana	
P001	01-01-2	4 hydroxy 2 (2 over 1 nhow that i)	
		4-nyuroxy-3-(3-0x0-1-phenyibutyi)-,	
		and saits, when present at	
		concentrations greater than 0.3	

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		percent
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone,
		3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-,
		O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid,
		((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-,
		2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofur
		anyl ester
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,
		1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl)
		-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,
		3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyraz
		ol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-,
		3-methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not
		otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl

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P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether	
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine	
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin	
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine	
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl	
		phosphorothioate	
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan	
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,	
		1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8	
		a-hexahydro-,	
		$(1\alpha, 4\alpha, 4a\beta, 5\alpha, 8\alpha, 8a\beta)$ -	
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,	
		1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8	
		a-hexahydro-,	
		$(1\alpha, 4\alpha, 4a\beta, 5\beta, 8\beta, 8a\beta)$ -	
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxire	
		ne,	
		3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a	
		,7,7a-octahydro-,	
		(1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,6aα,7β,7aα)-	
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxire	
		ne,	
		3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a	
		,7,7a-octahydro-,	
		(1aα,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β,7aα)-,	
		and metabolites	
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate	
P046	122-09-8	α, α -Dimethylphenethylamine	
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb	
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton	

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P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret	
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde,	
		2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-	
		carbonyl)oxime	
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan	
P088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites	
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine	
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile	
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid,	
		2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino	
)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester	
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid,	
		N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-,	
		methyl ester	
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	
P054	151-56-4	EthylenimineEthyleneimineEthylenei	
		mineEthylenimine	
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine	
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R, T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P192	119-38-0	Isolan	
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamat	
		e	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethy	/l)-

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P196	15339-36-3	Manganese,	
		bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S-)-	
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate	
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R, T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide,	
		N,N-dimethyl-N ² '-(3-((
		(methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl) -, monohydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide,	
		N,N-dimethyl-N ² /(2-methyl-4-(((met	
		hylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-	
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb	
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepe	
		n,	
		6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9	
		a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,	
		1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-te	
		trahydro-	
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb	
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P072	86-88-4	α-Naphthylthiourea	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2	
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts	

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P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂	
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicar boxylic acid	
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol,	
		4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol,	
		(3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate	
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts	
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2 (1 methylpropyl) 4.6 dinitro	
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	

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P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl		
	designed and	4-nitrophenyl ester		
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl		
D004	208 02 2	S-(2-(ethyluno)ethyl) ester		
P094	298-02-2	Phosphoroditinioic acid, 0,0-diethyl		
DOIA	CO 51 5	S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester		
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid,		
D0.42	55.01.4	S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester		
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid,		
		bis(1-methylethyl)ester		
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl		
		O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester		
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl		
		O-pyrazinyl ester		
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid,		
		O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phen		
		yl) O,O-dimethyl ester		
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl		
		O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester		
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine		
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate		
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-		
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide		
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN		
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide		
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb		
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal,		
		2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-		
		((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime		
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,		
		O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime		
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile		
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-		
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-		
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)	
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-		
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol		

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P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine,	
		3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and	
		salts	
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol,	
		1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimet	
		hyl-, methylcarbamate (ester),	
		(3aS-cis)-	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox	
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide	
		((H ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ NH	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
ALL			

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	
P205	137-30-4	Zinc,	
		bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S2)-	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram	

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	2. Substance	Hazard Code
USEPA- Hazardous- Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
P001 P001	81-81-2* 81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greate than 0.3 percent Warfarin, and salts, when present at	er

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,	
		1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexa	
		hvdro-, (1a.4a.4a8.5a.8a.8a8)-	
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide(R, T)	(R. T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether	
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	
P018	357-57-3	Brucine	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂	
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-o ctahydro-, (1αα,2β,2αα,3β,6β,6αα,7β,7aα)-
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4 (1 hydroxy 2 (mathylamino)athyl) (B)
		4-(1-fiydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid,
		bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl
		S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-,
		O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, α , α -dimethyl-
P046	122-09-8	$\alpha.\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4.6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol. 2-methyl-4.6-dinitro-, and salts
P048	51-28-5	2.4-Dinitrophenol
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2.4-dinitro-
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
		$((H_2N)C(S))_2NH$
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen,
		6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexa
		hydro-, 3-oxide
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene,
		3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-o
		ctahydro-,
		$(1\alpha\alpha,2\beta,2\alpha\beta,3\alpha,6\alpha,6\alpha\beta,7\beta,7\alpha\alpha)$ -, and
		metabolites
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P054	151-56-4	EthylenimineEthyleneimineEthyleneimineE
		thylenimine
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,	
		1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahyd	
		ro-	
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,	
		1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexa	
		hydro-, $(1\alpha.4\alpha.4aB.5B.8B.8aB)$ -	
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R, T)
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R, T)
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid,	
		N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl	
		ester	
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl	
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile	
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,	
		O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl	
		O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P072	86-88-4	α -Naphthylthiourea	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) ₂	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	
		and salts	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂	
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxyli	
		c acid	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl	
		O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl	
		S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid,	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

P098	151 50 0		
1090		Potassium quanide	
D008	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	
P000	506 61 6	Argentate(1) bis(gyang C) potassium	
P000	506 61 6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	
P101	107 12 0	Ethyl evenide	
P101	107-12-0	Bronononitrilo	
P101	107-12-0	Proparegul alaohal	
P102	107-19-7	2 Property 1 of	
P102	620 10 4	2-Propyll-1-of	
P103 0	506 64 0	Silver evenide	
P104 .	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	26628 22 8	Silver cyanide Agen	
P105 .	20028-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide Sodium cyanide NoCN	
P106	143-33-9	Standard I and and ante	
P108 .	57-24-9	Strychnidin-10-one, and saits	
P108	57-24-9	Strychnine and salts	
P109 .	3689-24-5	Tetraetnylditniopyrophosphate	
P109	3689-24-5	I hiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	
P110	/8-00-2	Tetraetnyl lead	
PIII	107-49-3	Dipnosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
PIII	107-49-3	letraethylpyrophosphate	
PIIZ :	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P112 .	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Π_2O_3	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate	
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)- carbonyl)oxime	
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate	
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-tri methylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarhamata aster (1:1)	
D100	57 64 7	Dhysostigmina solicylate	
P100	55295 14 9	Corbomic soid	
F 1 6 9	55265-14-6	((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl	
D180	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan	
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester	
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb	
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H -pyrazol-3-yl ester	
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan	
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-y l ester	
P192	119-38-0	Isolan	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid,
		2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbo nyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese,
		bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S-)-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide,
		N,N-dimethyl-N ² -(2-methyl-4-(((methylam ino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide,
		N,N-dimethyl-N ² / ₊ -(3-(((methylamino)-carbo nyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-,
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2 3-b)indol-5-ol
1201	57-47-0	1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S2)-
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

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

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

f)

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

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
U394	30558-43-1	A2213	
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	(I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid	(I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U012	62-53-3	Aniline	(I, T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
U010	50-07-7	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-	
		dione,	
		6-amino-8-(((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl)-	
		1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-	
		methyl-, (1a-S-(1a\alpha,8\beta,8a\alpha,8b\alpha))-	
U280	101-27-9	Barban	
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb	
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol	
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl	
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene,	
		1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide,	
		3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine	(I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine,	
		4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-,	
		hydrochloride	
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine,	
		N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	
U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid,	
		4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -hydroxy-,	
		ethyl ester	
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
11037	108-90-7	Benzene chloro-	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine ar-methyl-	
U028	117-81-7	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid	
0020	117 01 7	his(2-ethylhexyl) ester	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(I, T)
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chlor	
		0-	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-metho	
11022	08 07 7	Xy- Banzana (trichloromathyl)	(C P T)
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (Inchloromethyl)-	(C, K, 1)
U234	99-33-4	Benzene, 1,5,5-trimtro-	(K, 1)
0021	92-07-3	Denzidene	_
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenvl)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	
U364	22961-82-6	1.3-Benzodioxol-4-ol. 2.2-dimethyl-	
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol.	
0001	1000.00.0	2.3-dihydro-2.2-dimethyl-	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one.	
0.517		4-hvdroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and	
		salts, when present at concentrations of	
		0.3 percent or less	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,	
		3,3'-dichloro-	
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,	
		3,3'-dimethoxy-	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,	
		3,3'-dimethyl-	
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	(I, T)
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,	
		7-((2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-	
		methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,7a-tetr	
		ahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester,	
		$(1S-(1\alpha(Z), 7(2S^*, 3R^*), 7a\alpha))$ -	
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(II)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	(1)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester	
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid.	
		(1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidaz	
		ol-2-yl)-, methyl ester	
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-,	
		4-chloro-2-butynyl ester	
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl	
		ester	
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid,	
		(1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bi	
		s-, dimethyl ester	
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-,	
		salts and esters	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,	
		S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,	
		S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-,	
		S-(phenylmethyl) ester	
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl	
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim	
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)

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U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.5.4
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, α and γ isomers	
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin	
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U047	91-58-7	β-Chloronaphthalene	
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol	
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	
U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr	
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,	
		$(1\alpha,2\alpha,3\beta,4\alpha,5\alpha,6\beta)$ -	
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene,	2.4
		1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	α , α -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-	
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine,	
		N,N-dimethyl-N2'-2-pyridinyl-N2'-(2-thien	
		ylmethyl)-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U024	111-91-1	Ethane,	
		1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N2'-	
		(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-,	
		dimethyl ester	
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid,	
		2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-,	
		methyl ester	
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	(R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	~ /
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	(-1 - 1
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(D)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	()
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,	
		1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-he xahydro-	
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-	
		2-one,	
		1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahyd	
		ro-	
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor	
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	123
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione,	
		8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-L-	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahy	
		dro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-,	
	146.000	(8S-cis)-	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine,	
		N,N ² '-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid,	
		3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-di	
		yl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-,	
10000		tetrasodium salt	
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	α-Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	β-Naphthylamine	
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium $(1+)$ salt	
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	(I, T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,	
		N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-,	
		2-oxide	
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U193 U058 U115 U126 U041	75-21-8 765-34-4 106-89-8	2H-1,3,2-Oxatniolane, 2,2-dioxide 2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide Oxirane Oxirane Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	(]

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U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol,	
		4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-,	
		methylcarbamate	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-	
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine,	
		4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl	
		S-methyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid,	
		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham	
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur	
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid,	
		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione,	
		5-(bis(2-chloroethyl) amino)-	
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone,	
	56-04- <u>2258-04</u>	2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
	-2		
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂	(R, T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T	
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(\mathbf{I})
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl	
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb	
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide	
		$((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, tetramethyl-	
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U244	137-26-8	Thiram	
U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine	(
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine	
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(R, T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	
U235	126-72-7	Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue	
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard	
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U248	P 81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,	
		11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybe nzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, $(3\beta,16\beta,17\alpha,18\beta,20\alpha)$ -	
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	<u>Chemical</u> <u>Abstracts No.</u> (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
USEPA- Hazardous- Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard- Code
U001 U001	75-07-0 75-07-0	Acetaldehyde Ethanal	(I) (I)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	a terret
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide	
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid	(I)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	~
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	
U010	50-07-7	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7 -dione,	
		6-amino-8-(((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl) -1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-	
		methyl-, (1a-S-(1aα,8β,8aα,8bα))-	
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U012	62-53-3	Aniline	(I, T)
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine	(I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-	
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene	
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	(C, R, T)
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	
U024	111-91-1	Ethane,	
		1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine,	
		N,N ³¹ -bis(2-chloroethyl)-	
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,	
		bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid,	
		4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, α and γ isomers	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,	
		1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-h	
11027	100 00 7	exanydro-	
0037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	
0037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	
0038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid,	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		4-chloro-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-hydroxy-,	
11020	510 15 6	ethyl ester	
0038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
0039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol	
0039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
0041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U047	91-58-7	β-Chloronaphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-,	
		hydrochloride	
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	
U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	Ď
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine.	
		N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-,	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		2-oxide	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione,	
		8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-α-	
		L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetr	
		ahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-,	
		(8S-cis)-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene,	
		1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	
U061	50-29-3	Benzene,	
		1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chlor	
		0-	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,	
		S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl	
		ester	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,	
		3,3'-dichloro-	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U074 U075	764-41-0	1 1 Dichlara 2 hutana	(T (T))
U075		1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(1, 1)
	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U086	1615-80-1	N,N ² -Diethylhydrazine	
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl	
		S-methyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol,	
		4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		3,3'-dimethoxy-	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine,	
		N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,	
		3,3'-dimethyl-	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	α , α -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	()
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamovl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1.1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1.1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	1.2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl	
		ester	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl	
		ester	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
11100	122 66 7	Undrazina 1.2 dinhanul	
	U091 U092 U092 U093 U093 U094 U094 U094 U095 U095 U096 U097 U097 U097 U097 U097 U097 U097 U097	U091 $119-90-4$ $U092$ $124-40-3$ $U093$ $60-11-7$ $U093$ $60-11-7$ $U094$ $57-97-6$ $U094$ $57-97-6$ $U095$ $119-93-7$ $U096$ $80-15-9$ $U096$ $80-15-9$ $U096$ $80-15-9$ $U097$ $79-44-7$ $U098$ $57-14-7$ $U098$ $57-14-7$ $U099$ $540-73-8$ $U099$ $540-73-8$ $U101$ $105-67-9$ $U102$ $131-11-3$ $U102$ $131-11-3$ $U103$ $77-78-1$ $U105$ $121-14-2$ $U105$ $121-14-2$ $U106$ $606-20-2$ $U106$ $606-20-2$ $U107$ $117-84-0$ $U108$ $123-91-1$ $U109$ $122-66-7$	3,3'-dimethoxy- U091 119-90-4 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine U092 124-40-3 Dimethylamine U092 124-40-3 Methanamine, N-methyl- U093 60-11-7 Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)- 0.093 60-11-7 U093 60-11-7 p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene U094 57-97-6 Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl- U095 119-93-7 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 0.3'-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene 0.095 U095 119-93-7 3,3'-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene U096 80-15-9 α, α-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide U096 80-15-9 α, α-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide U096 80-15-9 d, α-Dimethylbanzylhydroperoxide U096 80-15-9 Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- U097 79-44-7 Carbamic chloride, dimethyl- U098 57-14-7 Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl- U099 540-73-8 1,2-Dimethylphenol U101 105-67-9 2,4-Dimethylphenol U102

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters	
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters	
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	(I, T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea	
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(I)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	(I)
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	24
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		$(1\alpha,2\alpha,3\beta,4\alpha,5\alpha,6\beta)$ -	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene,	
		1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen	
		-2-one, 1 10 2 20 4 5 5 50 5h 6 doorohlaroootahy	
		1,1a,5,5a,4,5,5,5a,5b,0-decachiorooctany	
11142	202 24 4	aro- 2 Dutannia anid 2 mathul	
0145	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7 ((2.2 dibudeoux 2 (1 methousethyl) 2	
		7-((2,5-difydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-5-	
		shudro 111 annalizio 1 ad actor	
		anydro-1H-pyfrolizin-1-yl ester,	
	202.24.4	$(1S-(1\alpha(Z), 7(2S^*, 3R^*), 7a\alpha))$ -	
0143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
0144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
0145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
0145	/446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead $(2+)$ salt $(2:3)$	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine,	
		4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine,	3.4
		N,N-dimethyl-N ² -2-pyridinyl-N ² -(2-thie	
		nylmethyl)-	
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene,	
		1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine,	
		4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N2-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone,	
	56-04-2258-04	2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
	-2		
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U167	134-32-7	α-Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U168	91-59-8	β-Naphthylamine	
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(I, T)
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	(I, T)
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	

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U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde		
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-		
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-		
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene		
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-		
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane		
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-		
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)		
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)	
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)	
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-		
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin		
U188	108-95-2	Phenol		
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)	
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)	
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione		
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride		
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline		
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-		
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide,		
		3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)		
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide		
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide		
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone		
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)	
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)	
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine		
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone		
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione		
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine		
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,		
		11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybe		
		nzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester,		
		$(3\beta, 16\beta, 17\alpha, 18\beta, 20\alpha)$ -		
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol		
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol		
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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂	(R, T)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose,	
		2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-,	
		D-	
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose,	
		2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbon	
		yl)amino)-	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-	(I)
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(I)
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl	
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium $(1+)$ salt	
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-	
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(R, T)
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(R, T)
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate	
		(3:1)	
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid,	
		3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-di	
		yl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-,	
		tetrasodium salt	
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione,	
		5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard	
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I, T)
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

		$((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, tetramethyl-
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr
U247	72-43-5	Benzene,
		1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-meth
		oxy-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one,
		4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and
		salts, when present at concentrations of
		0.3 percent or less
U248	P 81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at
		concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at
		concentrations of 10 percent or less
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid,
		(1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimida
		zol-2-yl)-, methyl ester
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-,
		methyl carbamate
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-,
		4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol,
	a second second	2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid,
		2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid,
		(1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bi s-, dimethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N ² '- (thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur
100 Contra	1	

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 721.135 Wood Preserving Wastes

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

- a) Wastes from wood preserving processes at plants that do not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic preservatives will not meet the listing definition of F032 once the generator has met all of the requirements of subsections (b) and (c) of this Section. These wastes may, however, continue to meet another hazardous waste listing description or may exhibit one or more of the hazardous waste characteristics.
- b) Generators must either clean or replace all process equipment that may have come into contact with chlorophenolic formulations or constituents thereof, including, but not limited to, treatment cylinders, sumps, tanks, piping systems, drip pads, fork lifts and trams, in a manner that minimizes or eliminates the escape of hazardous waste or constituents, leachate, contaminated drippage or hazardous waste decomposition products to the groundwater, surface water, or atmosphere.
 - 1) Generators must do one of the following:
 - A) Prepare and follow an equipment cleaning plan and clean equipment in accordance with this Section_subsection (b)(2)this Section; or
 - B) Prepare and follow an equipment replacement plan and replace equipment in accordance with this Section_subsection (b)(3)this Section; or
 - C) Document cleaning and replacement in accordance with this Section_subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3)this Section, carried out after termination of use of chlorophenolic preservatives.
 - 2) Cleaning requirements.
 - A) The generator must prepare and sign a written equipment cleaning plan that describes the following:
 - The equipment to be cleaned;
 - ii) How the equipment will be cleaned;

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

- iii) The solvent to be used in cleaning;
- iv) How solvent rinses will be tested; and
- v) How cleaning residues will be disposed of.
- B) Equipment must be cleaned as follows:
 - i) Remove all visible residues from process equipment; and
 - Rinse process equipment with an appropriate solvent until dioxins and dibenzofurans are not detected in the final solvent rinse.
- C) Analytical requirements.
 - i) Rinses must be tested by using an appropriate method.
 - ii) ""Not detected?" means at or below the following lower method calibration limit (MCL): the 2,3,7,8-TCDD-based MCL is 0.01 parts per trillion (ppt), using a sample weight of 1000 g, an IS spiking level of 1 ppt, and a final extraction volume of 10 to 50 µℓ. For other congeners, multiply the values by 1 for TCDF, PeCDD, or PeCDF; by 2.5 for HxCDD, HxCDF, HpCDD, or HpCDF; or by 5 for OCDD or OCDF.
- D) The generator must manage all residues from the cleaning process as F032 waste.
- Replacement requirements.
 - A) **Prepare** The generator must **prepare** prepare Prepare and sign a written equipment replacement plan that describes the following:
 - i) The equipment to be replaced;
 - ii) How the equipment will be replaced; and

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- iii) How the equipment will be disposed of.
- B) The generator must manage the discarded equipment as F032 waste.
- 4) Documentation requirements. Document The generator must documentdocumentDocument that previous equipment cleaning and replacement was performed in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this Section and ocurred that the equipment cleaning and replacement occurredocurred after cessation of use of chlorophenolic preservatives.
- c) The generator must maintain the following records documenting the cleaning and replacement as part of the facility²'s operating record:
 - 1) The name and address of the facility;
 - Formulations previously used and the date on which their use ceased in each process at the plant;
 - 3) Formulations currently used in each process at the plant;
 - 4) The equipment cleaning or replacement plan;
 - 5) The name and address of any persons who conducted the cleaning and replacement;
 - 6) The dates on which cleaning and replacement were accomplished;
 - 7) The dates of sampling and testing;
 - A description of the sample handling and preparation techniques used for extraction, containerization, preservation and chain-of-custody of the samples;
 - 9) A description of the tests performed, the date the tests were performed and the results of the tests;

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- 10) The name and model numbers of the instruments used in performing the tests;
- 11) QA/QC documentation; and
- 12) The following statement signed by the generator or the generator²'s authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that all process equipment required to be cleaned or replaced under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.135 was cleaned or replaced as represented in the equipment cleaning and replacement plan and accompanying documentation. I am aware that there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 721.138 Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel (Repealed)

a) Specifications for excluded fuels. Wastes that meet specifications for comparable fuel or syngas fuel under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section, respectively, and the other requirements of this Section, are not solid wastes:

- 1) Comparable fuel specifications.
- A) Physical specifications.
- i) Heating value. The heating value must exceed 5,000 Btu/lb (11,500 J/g).
- ii) Viscosity. The viscosity must not exceed 50 cS, as fired.

B) Constituent specifications. For the compounds listed, the constituent specification levels and minimum required detection limits (where non-detect is the constituent specification) are set forth in the table in Appendix Y to this Part.

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2) Synthesis gas fuel specifications. Synthesis gas fuel (i.e., syngas fuel) that is generated from hazardous waste must fulfill the following requirements:

A) It must have a minimum Btu value of 100 Btu/Scf;

B) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of total halogen;

C) It must contain less than 300 ppmv of total nitrogen other than diatomic nitrogen (N₂);

D) It must contain less than 200 ppmv of hydrogen sulfide; and

E) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of each hazardous constituent in the target list of constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part.

3) Blending to meet the specifications.

A) Hazardous waste shall not be blended to meet the comparable fuel specification under subsection (a)(1) of this Section, except as provided by subsection (a)(3)(B) of this Section.

B) Blending to meet the viscosity specification. A hazardous waste blended to meet the viscosity specification for comparable fuel must fulfill the following requirements:

i) As generated, and prior to any blending, manipulation, or processing, the hazardous waste must meet the constituent and heating value specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A)(i) and (a)(1)(B) of this Section;

ii) The hazardous waste must be blended at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and

iii) The hazardous waste must not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.

4) Treatment to meet the comparable fuel specifications.

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A) A hazardous waste may be treated to meet the specifications for comparable fuel set forth in subsection (a)(1) of this Section, provided the treatment fulfills the following requirements:

i) The treatment destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying hazardous constituents or materials;

ii) The treatment is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and

iii) The treatment does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.

B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a comparable fuel remain a hazardous waste.

5) Generation of a syngas fuel.

A) A syngas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous wastes to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (a)(2) of this Section, provided the processing fulfills the following requirements:

i) The processing destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying constituents or materials;

ii) The processing is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727 or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c); and

iii) The processing does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.

B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a syngas fuel remain a hazardous waste.

6) Dilution prohibition. A generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must not in any way dilute a hazardous waste to

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meet the specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A)(i) or (a)(1)(B) of this Section for comparable fuel, or subsection (a)(2) of this section for Syngas.

b) Implementation.

1) General.

A) Wastes that meet the specifications provided by subsection (a) of this Section for comparable fuel or syngas fuel are excluded from the definition of solid waste provided that the following requirements are met. For purposes of this Section, such materials are called <u>"excluded fuel, "the person claiming and qualifying for the exclusion is called the "excluded fuel generator, "the person burning the excluded fuel is called the <u>"excluded fuel burner."</u></u>

B) The person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions.

2) Notices.

A) Notice to the Agency.

i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section;

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.

ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.

iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in

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notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.

B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act?" containing the following information:

i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generating facility;

ii) The name and address of the burner and identification of the units that will burn the excluded fuel;

iii) A brief, general description of the manufacturing, treatment, or other process generating the excluded fuel;

iv) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of the excluded fuel to be burned; and

v) The name and mailing address of the Agency office to which the generator submitted a claim for the exclusion.

C) The one-time notice required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of this Section must certify compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and provide documentation, as follows:

i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person or facility claiming the exclusion;

ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste codes for the hazardous waste;

iii) The name and address of the units that meet the requirements of subsections(b)(3) and (c) of this Section that will burn the excluded fuel;

iv) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section; and

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v) The following statement must be signed and submitted by the person claiming the exclusion or its authorized representative:

Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for making or submitting false statements, representations, or omissions, I certify that the requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 721.138 have been met for all waste identified in this notification. Copies of the records and information required by 35 III. Adm. Code 721.138(b)(8) are available at the comparable or syngas fuel generator²/_s's facility. Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) are derived from 40 CFR 261.138(b)(2)(i)(A)(I) through (b)(2)(i)(A)(5), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

3) Burning. The exclusion applies only if the fuel is burned in the following units that also must be subject to federal, State, and local air emission requirements, including all applicable federal hazardous air pollutant emissions requirements implementing section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7412):

A) Industrial furnaces, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

B) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that are further defined as follows:

i) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes; or

ii) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale;

C) Hazardous waste incinerators subject to regulation pursuant to Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 and applicable CAA MACT standards.

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D) Gas turbines used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale.

4) Fuel analysis plan for generators. The generator of an excluded fuel must develop and follow a written fuel analysis plan that describes the procedures for sampling and analysis of the material to be excluded. The plan must be followed and retained at the site of the generator claiming the exclusion.

A) At a minimum, the plan must specify the following:

i) The parameters for which each excluded fuel will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of those parameters;

ii) The test methods that will be used to test for these parameters;

iii) The sampling method that will be used to obtain a representative sample of the excluded fuel to be analyzed;

iv) The frequency with which the initial analysis of the excluded fuel will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date; and

v) If process knowledge is used in the determination, any information prepared by the generator in making such determination.

B) For each analysis, the generator must also document the following:

i) The dates and times that waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

ii) The names and qualifications of the persons who obtained the samples;

iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;

iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;

v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;

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vi) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity written in the plan that occurred;

vii) All laboratory results demonstrating whether the exclusion specifications have been met; and

viii) All laboratory documentation that supports the analytical results, unless a contract between the claimant and the laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained by the laboratory for the period specified in subsection (b)(9) of this Section and also provides for the availability of the documentation to the claimant upon request.

C) A syngas fuel generator must submit for approval, prior to performing sampling, analysis, or any management of an excluded syngas fuel, a fuel analysis plan containing the elements of subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section to the Agency. The approval of a fuel analysis plan must be stated in writing and received by the facility prior to sampling and analysis to demonstrate the exclusion of a syngas. The approval of the fuel analysis plan may contain such provisions and conditions as the regulatory authority deems appropriate.

5) Excluded fuel sampling and analysis.

A) General. For each waste for which an exclusion is claimed under the specifications provided by subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section, the generator of the waste must test for all the constituents in Appendix H of this Part, except for those constituents that the generator determines, based on testing or knowledge, should not be present in the fuel. The generator is required to document the basis of each determination that a constituent with an applicable specification should not be present. The generator may not determine that any of the following categories of constituents with a specification in the table in Appendix Y to this Part should not be present:

i) A constituent that triggered the toxicity characteristic for the constituents that were the basis for listing the secondary material as a hazardous waste, or constituents for which there is a treatment standard for the waste code in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140;

ii) A constituent detected in previous analysis of the waste;

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iii) Constituents introduced into the process that generates the waste; or

iv) Constituents that are byproducts or side reactions to the process that generates the waste.

B) Use of process knowledge. For each waste for which the comparable fuel or syngas exclusion is claimed where the generator of the excluded fuel is not the original generator of the hazardous waste, the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel may not use process knowledge pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section and must test to determine that all of the constituent specifications of subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section, as applicable, have been met.

C) The excluded fuel generator may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present at concentrations above the specification levels. It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the excluded fuel. For the fuel to be eligible for exclusion, a generator must demonstrate the following:

i) That the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean concentration for each constituent of concern is not above the specification level; and

ii) That the analyses could have detected the presence of the constituent at or below the specification level.

D) Nothing in this subsection (b)(5) preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person that generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

E) In an enforcement action, the burden of proof to establish conformance with the exclusion specification must be on the generator claiming the exclusion.

F) The generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with the fuel its waste analysis plan developed pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of this Section.

G) Viscosity condition for comparable fuel.
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i) Excluded comparable fuel that has not been blended to meet the kinematic viscosity specification must be analyzed as generated.

ii) If hazardous waste is blended to meet the kinematic viscosity specification for comparable fuel, the generator must analyze the hazardous waste as generated to ensure that it meets the constituent and heating value specifications of subsection (a)(1) of this Section, and after blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended fuel meets all comparable fuel specifications.

BOARD NOTE: The Board found it necessary to combine the text of 40 CFR 261.38(b)(5)(vii)(B)(1) and (b)(5)(vii)(B)(2) together with the text of 40 CFR 261.38(b)(5)(vii)(B) to comport with the maximum indent level allowed by Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

H) Excluded fuel must be retested, at a minimum, annually and must be retested after a process change that could change its chemical or physical properties in a manner that may affect conformance with the specifications.

BOARD NOTE:- Any claim pursuant to this Section must be valid and accurate for all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a hazardous constituent will not shield a generator from liability should that constituent later be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.

6) This subsection (b)(6) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(b)(6), which USEPA has marked <u>"reserved.</u>" This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.

7) Speculative accumulation. Excluded fuel must not be accumulated speculatively, as such is defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 721.101(c)(8).

8) Operating record. The generator must maintain an operating record on site containing the following information:

A) All information required to be submitted to the implementing authority as part of the notification of the claim:

i) The owner or operator name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person claiming the exclusion;

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ii) For each excluded fuel, the USEPA hazardous waste codes that would be applicable if the material were discarded; and

iii) The certification signed by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative;

B) A brief description of the process that generated the excluded fuel. If the comparable fuel generator is not the generator of the original hazardous waste, provide a brief description of the process that generated the hazardous waste;

C) The monthly and annual quantities of each fuel claimed to be excluded;

D) Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the excluded fuel, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section;

E) The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section;

F) If the comparable fuel was generated through treatment or blending,
documentation of compliance with the applicable provisions of subsections (a)(3) and
(a)(4) of this Section;

G) If the excluded fuel is to be shipped off-site, a certification from the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of this Section;

H) The fuel analysis plan and documentation of all sampling and analysis- results as required by subsection (b)(4) of this Section; and

I) If the generator ships excluded fuel off-site for burning, the generator must retain for each shipment the following information on-site:

i) The name and address of the facility receiving the excluded fuel for burning;

ii) The quantity of excluded fuel shipped and delivered;

iii) The date of shipment or delivery;

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iv) A cross-reference to the record of excluded fuel analysis or other information used to make the determination that the excluded fuel meets the specifications, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5)- of this Section; and

v) A one-time certification by the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of this Section.

9) Records retention. Records must be maintained for a period of three years.

10) Burner certification to the generator. Prior to submitting a notification to the Agency, a generator of excluded fuel that intends to ship the excluded fuel off-site for burning must obtain a one-time written, signed statement from the burner that includes the following:

A) A certification that the excluded fuel will only be burned in an industrial furnace, industrial boiler, utility boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this Section;

B) Identification of the name and address of the facility that will burn the excluded fuel; and

C) A certification that the state in which the burner is located is authorized to exclude wastes as excluded fuel under the provisions of 40 CFR 261.38.

11) Ineligible waste codes. Wastes that are listed as hazardous waste because of the presence of dioxins or furans, as set out in Appendix G of this Part, are not eligible for these exclusions, and any fuel produced from or otherwise containing these wastes remains a hazardous waste subject to the full RCRA hazardous waste management requirements.

12) Regulatory status of boiler residues. Burning excluded fuel that was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 of this Part does not subject boiler residues, including bottom ash and emission control residues, to regulation as derived from hazardous wastes.

13) Residues in containers and tank systems upon cessation of operations.

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A) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that remain in a container or tank system for more than 90 days after the container or tank system ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 725, 727, and 728.

B) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a container or tank system after the container or tank system ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are solid wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if the waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 or if the fuel were otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 when the exclusion was claimed.

C) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a container or tank system and which do not meet the specifications for exclusion under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section are solid wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if either of the following conditions exist with regard to the residues:

i) The waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124; or

ii) The fuel was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133. The hazardous waste code for the listed waste applies to these liquid and accumulated solid residues.

14) Waiver of RCRA closure requirements. Interim status and permitted storage and combustion units, and generator storage units exempt from the permit requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, or 727, provided that the storage and combustion unit has been used to manage only hazardous waste that is subsequently excluded under the conditions of this Section, and that afterward will be used only to manage fuel excluded under this Section.

15) Spills and leaks.

A) Excluded fuel that is spilled or leaked and that therefore no longer meets the conditions of the exclusion is discarded and must be managed as a hazardous waste if it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 or if the fuel were otherwise a hazardous waste listed in Sections 721.131 through 721.133.

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B) For excluded fuel that would have otherwise been a hazardous waste listed in Sections 721.131 through 721.133 and which is spilled or leaked, the USEPA hazardous waste code for the listed waste applies to the spilled or leaked material.

16) In corresponding 40 CFR 261.38(b)(16), USEPA included the following disclaimer, which the Board quotes in full: ""Nothing in this section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provisions in CERCLA Section 103, which establish reporting obligations for releases of hazardous substances, or the Department of Transportation requirements for hazardous materials in 49 CFR parts 171 through 180."

c) Failure to comply with the conditions of the exclusion. An excluded fuel loses its exclusion if any person managing the fuel fails to comply with the conditions of the exclusion under this Section, and the material must be managed as a hazardous waste from the point of generation. In such situations, USEPA, the Agency, or any person may take enforcement action pursuant to section 31 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/31].

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.38(c) provides that USEPA or an authorized state may take enforcement action pursuant to section 3008(a) of RCRA (42 USC 6927(a)). In Illinois, Section 31(a) and (d) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/31(a) and (d)] provide that the Agency or any person may pursue an enforcement action for violation of the Act or Board regulations.

(Source: Repealed at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Section 721.270 Applicability

This Subpart I applies to hazardous secondary materials excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.4(a)(27) and stored in containers.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.271 Condition of Containers

If a container holding hazardous secondary material is not in good condition (e.g., the container has severe rusting, apparent structural defects, etc.) or if the container begins to leak, the

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hazardous secondary material must be transferred from this container to a container that is in good condition or managed in some other way that complies with the requirements of this Part.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.272 Compatibility of Hazardous Secondary Materials with Containers

A container holding hazardous secondary material must be made of or lined with materials that will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous secondary material to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the material is not impaired.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.273 Management of Containers

- A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secondary material.
- b) A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.275 Secondary Containment

- a) Container storage areas must have a secondary containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with subsection (b).
- b) A secondary containment system must be designed and operated as follows:
 - A base must underlie the containers which is free of cracks or gaps and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed;
 - 2) The base must be sloped or the secondary containment system must be otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquids resulting

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from leaks, spills, or precipitation, unless the containers are elevated or are otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids;

- 3) The secondary containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain ten percent of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater.
- Run-on into the secondary containment system must be prevented unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity in addition to that required in subsection (b)(3) to contain any run-on which might enter the system; and
- 5) Spilled or leaked material and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the sump or collection area in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent overflow of the secondary collection system.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.276 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Hazardous Secondary Material

Containers holding ignitable or reactive hazardous secondary material must be located at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility²/₂'s property line.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.277 Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials

- a) Incompatible materials must not be placed in the same container.
- b) Hazardous secondary material must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible material.
- c) A storage container holding a hazardous secondary material that is incompatible with any other materials stored nearby must be separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

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Section 721.279 Air Emission Standards

The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must manage all hazardous secondary material placed in a container in accordance with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of this Part.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective _____)

SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

Section 721.290 Applicability

- a) The requirements of this Subpart J apply to tank systems for storing or treating hazardous secondary material excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.104(a)(27).
- b) Tank systems, including sumps, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that serve as part of a secondary containment system to collect or contain releases of hazardous secondary materials are exempted from the requirements in Section 721.293(a).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.291 Assessment of Existing Tank System²¹'s Integrity

- a) A tank system must meet the secondary containment requirements of Section 721.293, or the remanufacturer or other person that handles the hazardous secondary material must determine that the tank system is not leaking or is unfit for use. Except as provided in subsection (c), a written assessment reviewed and certified by a qualified Professional Engineer must be kept on file at the remanufacturer²'s facility or other facility that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that attests to the tank system²'s integrity.
- b) The qualified Professional Engineer is assessment must determine that the tank system is adequately designed and has sufficient structural strength and compatibility with the materials to be stored or treated, to ensure that the tank

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system will not collapse, rupture, or fail. At a minimum, this assessment must consider the following:

- Design standards, if available, according to which the tank system and ancillary equipment were constructed;
- Hazardous characteristics of the materials that have been and will be handled;
- Existing corrosion protection measures;
- Documented age of the tank system, if available (otherwise, an estimate of the age); and
- 5) Results of a leak test, internal inspection, or other tank system integrity examination such that:
 - A) For non-enterable underground tanks, the assessment must include a leak test that is capable of taking into account the effects of temperature variations, tank end deflection, vapor pockets, and high water table effects_s and
 - B) For other than non-enterable underground tanks and for ancillary equipment, this assessment must include either a leak test, as described above, or other integrity examination that is certified by a qualified Professional Engineer that addresses cracks, leaks, corrosion, and erosion.

BOARD NOTE: The practices described in the American Petroleum Institute (API) Publication, Guide for Inspection of Refinery Equipment, Chapter XIII, "Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Storage Tanks," 4th edition, 1981, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may be used, wherewhen applicable, as guidelines in conducting other than a leak test.

c) If, as a result of the assessment conducted in accordance with subsection (a), a tank system is found to be leaking or unfit for use, the remanufacturer or other

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person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must comply with the requirements of Section 721.196.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.293 Containment and Detection of Releases

- a) The following must be true of a secondary containment system:
 - 1) The system is designed, installed, and operated to prevent any migration of materials or accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil, ground water, or surface water at any time during the use of the tank system; and
 - 2) The system is capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed.

BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste under this Part, the material is subject to management as a hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 728. If the collected material is discharged through a point source to waters of the United States, it is subject to the NPDES permit requirement of Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309. If discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), it is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307 and 310. If the collected material is released to the environment, it may be subject to the reporting requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 750.410 and federal 40 CFR 302.6.

- b) To meet the requirements of subsection (a), a secondary containment system must fulfill the following requirements:
 - 1) The secondary containment system must be constructed of or lined with materials that are compatible with the materials to be placed in the tank system and must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure owing to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including stresses from nearby vehicular traffic);

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- 2) The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base capable of providing support to the secondary containment system, resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system, and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift;
- 3) The secondary containment system must be provided with a leak-detection system that is designed and operated so that the system will detect the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of any release of hazardous secondary material or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment system at the earliest practicable time; and
- 4) The secondary containment system must be sloped or otherwise designed or operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation. Spilled or leaked material and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the secondary containment system in as timely a manner as is possible, but in no case later than 24 hours after the leak, spill, or accumulation of precipitation occurs, to prevent harm to human health and the environment.
- c) Secondary containment for tanks must include one or more of the following devices:
 - 1) A liner (external to the tank);
 - 2) A vault; or
 - 3) A double-walled tank.
- d) In addition to the requirements of subsections (a), (b), and (c), secondary containment systems must satisfy the following requirements:
 - 1) An external liner system must fulfill the following requirements:
 - A) The secondary containment system must be designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;

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- B) The secondary containment system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event:
- C) The secondary containment system must be free of cracks or gaps; and
- D) The secondary containment system must be designed and installed to surround the tank completely and to cover all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the material if the material is released from the tanks (i.e., capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of the material).
- 2) A vault system must fulfill the following requirements:
 - A) The vault system must be designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;
 - B) The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event;
 - C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant water stops in place at all joints (if any);
 - D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and that will prevent migration of material into the concrete;

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- E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and
- F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic pressure.
- 3) A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements:
 - A) The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;
 - B) The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and
 - C) The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.

BOARD NOTE: The provisions outlined in the Steel Tank Institute²⁴s (STI) ²⁴/₂ Standard for Dual Wall Underground Steel Storage Tanks,²²⁰/₂ incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may be used as guidelines for aspects of the design of underground steel double-walled tanks.

- e) This subsection (e) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.194(e), which USEPA has marked <u>""reserved.</u> This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations.
- f) Ancillary equipment must be provided with secondary containment (e.g., trench, jacketing, double-walled piping, etc.) that meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), except for the following equipment:

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- 1) Aboveground piping (exclusive of flanges, joints, valves, and other connections) that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis;
- 2) Welded flanges, welded joints, and welded connections that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis;
- 3) Seal-less or magnetic coupling pumps and seal-less valves that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis; and
- 4) Pressurized aboveground piping systems with automatic shut-off devices (e.g., excess flow check valves, flow metering shutdown devices, loss of pressure actuated shut-off devices, etc.) that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.294 General Operating Requirements

- a) Hazardous secondary materials or treatment reagents must not be placed in a tank system if the materials or reagents could cause the tank, its ancillary equipment, or the containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail.
- b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from tank or containment systems. These include, at a minimum, the following controls and practices:
 - Spill prevention controls (e.g., check valves, dry disconnect couplings, etc.);
 - 2) Overfill prevention controls (e.g., level sensing devices, high level alarms, automatic feed cutoff, or bypass to a standby tank); and
 - 3) Maintenance of sufficient freeboard in uncovered tanks to prevent overtopping by wave or wind action or by precipitation.

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c) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must comply with the requirements of Section 721.196 if a leak or spill occurs in the tank system.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.296 Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems

A tank system or secondary containment system from which there has been a leak or spill, or <u>which-that_</u> is unfit for use, must be removed from service immediately, and the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must satisfy the following requirements:

- a) Cessation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must immediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system or secondary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of the release.
- b) Removal of material from tank system or secondary containment system.
 - 1) If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed.
 - 2) If the material released was to a secondary containment system, all released materials must be removed within 24 hours or in as timely a manner as is possible to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

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- c) Containment of visible releases to the environment. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must immediately conduct a visual inspection of the release and, based upon that inspection:
 - 1) The remanufacturer must prevent further migration of the leak or spill to soils or surface water; and
 - 2) The remanufacturer must remove, and properly dispose of, any visible contamination of the soil or surface water.
- d) Notifications, reports.
 - Any release to the environment, except as provided in subsection (d)(2), must be reported to the Agency and the Administrator of USEPA Region 5 within 24 hours of its detection. If the release has been reported pursuant to 40 CFR 302, that report will satisfy the requirement to notify USEPA, but the release must still be reported to the Agency.
 - A leak or spill of hazardous secondary material is exempted from the requirements of this subsection (d) if the following is true of the leak or spill:
 - A) The leak or spill is less than or equal to a quantity of one pound; and
 - B) The leak or spill is immediately contained and cleaned up.
 - 3) Within 30 days <u>ofafter</u> detection of a release to the environment, a report containing the following information must be submitted to the Agency and the Administrator of USEPA Region 5:
 - A) The likely route of migration of the release;
 - B) The characteristics of the surrounding soil (soil composition, geology, hydrogeology, climate);
 - C) The results of any monitoring or sampling conducted in connection with the release (if available). If sampling or monitoring data

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relating to the release are not available within 30 days, these data must be submitted to the Agency and the Administrator of USEPA Region $5\frac{1}{2}$ as soon as the results become available.

- D) The proximity to downgradient drinking water, surface water, and populated areas; and
- E) A description of response actions taken or planned.
- e) Provision of secondary containment, repair, or closure.
 - Unless the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material satisfies the requirements of subsections (e)(2) through (e)(4), the tank system must cease to operate under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.104(a)(27).
 - 2) If the cause of the release was a spill that has not damaged the integrity of the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may return the tank system to service as soon as the released material is removed and repairs, if necessary, are made.
 - 3) If the cause of the release was a leak from the primary tank system into the secondary containment system, the primary tank system must be repaired prior to returning the tank system to service.
 - 4) If the source of the release was a leak to the environment from a component of a tank system without secondary containment, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must provide the component of the tank system from which the leak occurred with secondary containment that satisfies the requirements of Section 721.193 before it can be returned to service, unless the source of the leak is an aboveground portion of a tank system that can be inspected visually. If the source is an aboveground component that can be inspected visually, the component must be repaired and may be returned to service without secondary containment as long as the requirements of subsection (f) are satisfied. Additionally, if a leak has occurred in any portion of a tank system component that is not readily

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accessible for visual inspection (e.g., the bottom of an inground or onground tank), the entire component must be provided with secondary containment in accordance with Section 721.193 prior to being returned to use.

f) Certification of major repairs. If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material has repaired a tank system in accordance with subsection (e), and the repair has been extensive (e.g., installation of an internal liner, repair of a ruptured primary containment or secondary containment vessel, etc.), the tank system must not be returned to service, unless the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material has obtained a certification by a qualified Professional Engineer that the repaired system is capable of handling hazardous secondary materials without release for the intended life of the system. This certification must be kept on file at the facility and maintained until closure of the facility.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA stated in note 1 appended to corresponding 40 CFR 261.196 that the Regional Administrator may, on the basis of any information received that there is or has been a release of hazardous secondary material or hazardous constituents into the environment, issue an order under RCRA section 7003(a) (42 USC 6973(a)) requiring corrective action or such other response as deemed necessary to protect human health or the environment. USEPA stated in note 2 appended to corresponding 40 CFR 261.196 that 40 CFR 302 may require the owner or operator to notify the National Response Center of certain releases.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.297 Termination of Remanufacturing Exclusion

Hazardous secondary material stored in units more than 90 days after the unit ceases to operate under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.4(a)(27) or otherwise ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage of a product or a raw material, then becomes subject to regulation as hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 721 through 728, as applicable.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.298 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Materials

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- a) Ignitable or reactive material must not be placed in a tank system, unless the material is stored or treated in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions that may cause the material to ignite or react.
- b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary material in a tank system that is in compliance with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the material management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjoining property line that can be built upon as required in Tables 2—1 through 2—6 of the National Fire Protection Association²'s ^{material} Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code,²⁰ incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.299 Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials

- a) Incompatible materials must not be placed together in the same tank system.
- b) Hazardous secondary material must not be placed in a tank system that has not been decontaminated and that previously held an incompatible material.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.300 Air Emission Standards

The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must manage all hazardous secondary material placed in a tank in accordance with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of this Part.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective _____)

SUBPART M: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR_ MANAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS

Section 721.500 Applicability

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The requirements of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous secondary materials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous secondary materials are generated or accumulated on site.

- a) A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d), that accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511.
- b) A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d) that accumulates more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.520.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.510 Preparedness and Prevention

- a) Maintenance and operation of facility. Facilities generating or accumulating hazardous secondary material must be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous secondary materials or hazardous secondary material constituents to air, soil, or surface water which that could threaten human health or the environment.
- b) Required equipment. All facilities generating or accumulating hazardous secondary material must be equipped with the following, unless none of the hazards posed by hazardous secondary material handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:
 - 1) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
 - A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams;

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- Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
- Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.
- c) Testing and maintenance of equipment. All facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.
- d) Access to communications or alarm system.
 - Whenever hazardous secondary material is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless such a device is not required under subsection (b).
 - 2) If there is ever just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, he or she must have immediate access to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless such a device is not required under subsection (b).
- e) Required aisle space. The hazardous secondary material generator or intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.
- f) Arrangements with local authorities.
 - The hazardous secondary material generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35

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Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must attempt to make the following arrangements, as appropriate for the type of waste handled at <u>histhe</u> facility and the potential need for the services of these organizations:

- Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, and emergency response teams with the layout of the facility, properties of hazardous secondary material handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes;
- B) <u>Where When</u> more than one police and fire department might respond to an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority;
- C) Agreements with state emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, and equipment suppliers; and
- D) Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses which that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.
- 2) <u>Where When</u> state or local authorities decline to enter into <u>such</u> arrangements <u>under this subsection (f)</u>, the hazardous secondary material generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must document the refusal in the operating record.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. —, effective _____)

Section 721.511 Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating 6000 kg or Less of Hazardous Secondary Material

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A generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) that generates or accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material must comply with the following requirements:

- At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in subsection (d). This employee is the emergency coordinator.
- b) The generator or intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must post the following information next to the telephone:
 - 1) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator;
 - Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
 - 3) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
- c) The generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies:
- d) The emergency coordinator or his <u>or her</u> designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:
 - In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher;
 - 2) In the event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent $possible_{\bar{s}}$ and, as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil;

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3) In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release which that could threaten human health outside the facility or when the generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must immediately notify the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800-424-8802). The report must include the following information:

- A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility;
- B) The date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire);
- C) The quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident;
- D) The extent of injuries, if any; and
- E) The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 721.520 Contingency Planning and Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating More Than 6000 kg of Hazardous Secondary Material

A generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) that generates or accumulates more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material must comply with the following requirements:

- a) Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.
 - Each generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) that accumulates more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material must have a contingency plan for his facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from

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fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous secondary material or hazardous secondary material constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

- 2) The provisions of the contingency plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous secondary material or hazardous secondary material constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.
- b) Content of contingency plan.
 - The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with subsections (a) and (f) in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous secondary material or hazardous secondary material constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.
 - 2) If the generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) accumulating more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112, or some other emergency or contingency plan, the facility needs only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous secondary material management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this Part. The hazardous secondary material generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) may develop one contingency plan which meets all regulatory requirements. When modifications are made to non-RCRA provisions in an integrated contingency plan, the changes do not trigger the need for a RCRA permit modification.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has recommended that the contingency plan be based on the National Response Team²'s Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance (<u>""One Plan²"</u>).

 The contingency plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and

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local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.510(f).

- 4) The contingency plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see subsection (e)), and this list must be kept up-to-date. <u>Where When</u> more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.
- 5) The contingency plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each emergency equipment item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.
- 6) The contingency plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This evacuation plan must describe signals to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous secondary material or fires).
- c) Copies of contingency plan. The facility owner or operator must do as follows with the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan:
 - 1) Maintain a copy at the facility; and
 - Submit a copy to every local police department, fire department, hospital, and State and local emergency response team that may be called upon to provide emergency services.
- d) Amendment of contingency plan. The facility owner or operator must review and immediately amend its contingency plan, if necessary, whenever any of the following occurs:

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- 1) Applicable regulations are revised;
- 2) The plan fails in an emergency;
- 3) The facility changes _____ in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances _____ in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous secondary material or hazardous secondary material constituents, or the facility changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- 4) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or
- 5) The list of emergency equipment changes.
- e) Emergency coordinator. At all times, there must be at least one employee, either on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time), with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility is contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of hazardous secondary materials handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan. The emergency coordinator is responsibilities are more fully spelled out in subsection (f). Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary, depending on factors such as type and variety of hazardous secondary materials handled by the facility, and type and complexity of the facility.
- f) Emergency procedures.
 - Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:
 - A) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, wherewhen applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and

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- B) Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.
- 2) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. The emergency coordinator may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.
- 3) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).
- 4) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion <u>which that</u> could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, the emergency coordinator must report his <u>or her</u> findings as follows:
 - A) If <u>Thethe</u> emergency coordinator<u></u>'s assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency coordinator must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The emergency coordinator must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and
 - B) The emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800-424_8802). The report must include the following information:
 - i) The name and telephone number of reporter;
 - ii) The name and address of facility;

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- iii) The time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);
- iv) The name and quantity of materials involved, to the extent known;
- v) The extent of injuries, if any; and
- vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.
- 5) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous secondary material at the facility. These measures must include, wherewhen applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released material, and removing or isolating containers.
- 6) If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.
- 7) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered secondary material, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility. Unless the hazardous secondary material generator can demonstrate, in accordance with Section 721.103(c) or (d), that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage the recovered material in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, and 725.
- 8) The emergency coordinator must ensure that the following has occurred in the affected areas of the facility:
 - A) No secondary material that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

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- B) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.
- 9) The hazardous secondary material generator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the emergency coordinator must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include the following information:
 - A) The name, address, and telephone number of the hazardous secondary material generator;
 - B) The name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
 - C) The date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion, etc.);
 - D) The name and quantity of materials involved;
 - E) The extent of injuries, if any;
 - F) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, wherewhen this is applicable; and
 - G) The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

Section 721.930 Applicability

The regulations in this Subpart AA apply to process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or stream stripping operations that manage hazardous secondary materials excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.104(a)(27) with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw (parts per million by weight),

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unless the process vents are equipped with 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.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.931 Definitions

As used in this Subpart AA, all terms not defined <u>hereinin this Section</u> will have the meaning given them in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726.

"Air stripping operation" is a desorption operation employed to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas (air) either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are among the process configurations used for contacting the air and a liquid.

Bottoms receiver means a container or tank used to receive and collect the heavier bottoms fractions of the distillation feed stream that remain in the liquid phase.

"Closed-vent system" means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.

"Condenser" means a heat-transfer device that reduces a thermodynamic fluid from its vapor phase to its liquid phase.

"Connector" means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. For the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

"Continuous recorder" means a data-recording device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes.

"Control device" means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of

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solvents or other organics for use, reuse, or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device.

"Control device shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a control device for any purpose.

"Distillate receiver" means a container or tank used to receive and collect liquid material (condensed) from the overhead condenser of a distillation unit and from which the condensed liquid is pumped to larger storage tanks or other process units.

"Distillation operation" means an operation, either batch or continuous, separating one or more feed streams into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed streams. The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

"Double block and bleed system" means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Equipment²¹ means each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange or other connector, and any control devices or systems required by this Subpart AA.

"Flame zone" means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope.

"Flow indicator" means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a vent stream.

"First attempt" at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.

"Fractionation operation" means a distillation operation or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.

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"Hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown" means a work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous secondary material management unit or part of a hazardous secondary material management unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous secondary material management unit or part of a hazardous secondary material management unit for less than 24 hours is not a hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping operation are not hazardous secondary material management unit shutdowns.

"Hot well" means a container for collecting condensate as in a steam condenser serving a vacuum-jet or steam-jet ejector.

<u>""</u>In gas/vapor service" means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material stream that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

"In heavy liquid service" means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

"In light liquid service" means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a material stream where the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components in the stream is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20° C, the total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20° C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight, and the fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

"In situ sampling systems" means non-extractive samplers or in-line samplers.

"In vacuum service" means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa below ambient pressure.

"Malfunction" means any sudden failure of a control device or a hazardous secondary material management unit or failure of a hazardous secondary material management unit to operate in a normal or usual manner, so that organic emissions are increased.

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"Open-ended valve or line" means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with hazardous secondary material and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

"Pressure release" means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

"Process heater" means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to produce steam.

"Process vent" means any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum-producing system, or through a tank (e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous secondary material distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations.

"Repaired" means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

"Sampling connection system" means an assembly of equipment within a process or material management unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process or material fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

"Sensor" means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

"Separator tank" means a device used for separation of two immiscible liquids.

Solvent extraction operation²² means an operation or method of separation in which a solid or solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the two being mutually insoluble) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent.

"Startup" means the setting in operation of a hazardous secondary material management unit or control device for any purpose.

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""Steam stripping operation" means a distillation operation in which vaporization of the volatile constituents of a liquid mixture takes place by the introduction of steam directly into the charge.

"Surge control tank" means a large-sized pipe or storage reservoir sufficient to contain the surging liquid discharge of the process tank to which it is connected.

"Thin-film evaporation operation" means a distillation operation that employs a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.

"Vapor incinerator" means any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of steam or process heat.

"Vented" means discharged through an opening, typically an open-ended pipe or stack, allowing the passage of a stream of liquids, gases, or fumes into the atmosphere. The passage of liquids, gases, or fumes is caused by mechanical means such as compressors or vacuum-producing systems or by process-related means such as evaporation produced by heating and not caused by tank loading and unloading (working losses) or by natural means such as diurnal temperature changes.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. —, effective ———)

Section 721.932 Standards: Process Vents

- a) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary materials in hazardous secondary material management units with process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations managing hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw must either:
 - Reduce total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the facility below 1.4 kg/h (3 lb/h) and 2.8 Mg/yr (3.1 tons/yr)_z or

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- 2) Reduce, by use of a control device, total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the facility by 95 weight percent.
- b) If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material installs a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) the closed-vent system and control device must meet the requirements of Section 721.933.
- c) Determinations of vent emissions and emission reductions or total organic compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices may be based on engineering calculations or performance tests. If performance tests are used to determine vent emissions, emission reductions, or total organic compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices, the performance tests must conform with the requirements of Section 721.934(c).
- d) When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and the Agency do not agree on determinations of vent emissions or emission reductions or total organic compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices based on engineering calculations, the procedures in Section 721.934(c) must be used to resolve the disagreement. The Agency must state any disagreement on a determination of vent emissions or emission reductions in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. —, effective ———)

Section 721.933 Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices

- a) Applicability.
 - 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary materials in hazardous secondary material management units using closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this Part must comply with the provisions of this Section.
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- 2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1033, which USEPA has marked <u>""</u>reserved.<u>"</u> This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- b) A control device involving vapor recovery (e.g., a condenser or adsorber) must be designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to it with an efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater unless the total organic emission limits of Section 721.932(a)(1) for all affected process vents can be attained at an efficiency less than 95 weight percent.
 - c) An enclosed combustion device (e.g., a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) must be designed and operated to reduce the organic emissions vented to it by 95 weight percent or greater; to achieve a total organic compound concentration of 20 ppmv, expressed as the sum of the actual compounds, not carbon equivalents, on a dry basis corrected to three percent oxygen; or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760° C. If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, then the vent stream must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.
 - d) Flares.
 - A flare must be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(1), except for periods not to exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours.
 - 2) A flare must be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (f)(2)(C).
 - 3) A flare must be used only if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is non-assisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted must be determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(2).
 - 4) Exit velocity.

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- A) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare must be designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(3), less than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s), except as provided in subsections (d)(4)(B) and (C).
- B) A steam-assisted or non-assisted flare designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(3), equal to or greater than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s) but less than 122 m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).
- C) A steam-assisted or non-assisted flare designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(3), less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in subsection (e)(4), and less than 122 m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed.
- 5) An air-assisted flare must be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in subsection (e)(5).
- A flare used to comply with this <u>sectionSection</u> must be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or unassisted.
- e) Compliance determination and equations.
 - Reference Method 22 (Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, must be used to determine the compliance of a flare with the visible emission provisions of this Subpart AA. The observation period is two hours and must be used according to Method 22.
 - 2) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare must be calculated using the following equation:

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$$H_{T} = K \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i} H_{i} \right]$$

Where:

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

<u>K = Constant, 1.74×10^{-7} (1/ppm) (g mol/scm) (MJ/kcal) where</u> standard temperature for (g mol/scm) is 20° C;

<u>Ci = Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis,</u> <u>as measured for organics by Reference Method 18</u> (<u>Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by</u> <u>Gas Chromatography) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test-Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code</u> <u>720.111, and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by</u> <u>ASTM D 1946-90, incorporated by reference in Section</u> <u>720.111; and</u>

H: - Net heat of combustion of sample component i, keal/g mol at 25° C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D 2382 83, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

H_T ≡ Net heating value of the sample. MJ/scm, where the net enthalpy per mol of offgas is based on combustion at 25° C and 760 mmHg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mol is 20° C;

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- $\underline{K} \equiv \underline{\text{Constant, } 1.74 \times 10^{-7} (1/\text{ppm}) (\text{g mol/scm}) (\text{MJ/kcal}) \text{ where}}_{\text{standard temperature for (g mol/scm) is } 20^{\circ} \text{ C;}}$
- C₁ ≡ Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test. Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111, and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D 1946-90, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111: and
- H_i ≡ Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mol at 25° C and 760 mmHg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D 2382-83, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.
- 3) The actual exit velocity of a flare must be determined by dividing the volumetric flow rate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)), 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts), 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), or 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip.
- 4) The maximum allowed velocity in m/s, V_{max} , for a flare complying with subsection (d)(4)(C) must be determined by the following equation:

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

Where:

28.8 = Constant,

31.7 = Constant,

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HT = The net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2).

28.8	=	Constant:
31.7	Ξ	Constant: and
Hr	=	The net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2).

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

 $V_{max} = 8.706 + 0.7084 (H_T)$

Where:

8.706 = Constant,

0.7084 = Constant.

 $H_{\rm T}$ = The net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2).

8.706	Ξ	Constant:
0.7084	Ξ	Constant: and
Т	=	The net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(

- The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary f) material must monitor and inspect each control device required to comply with this section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the control device by implementing the following requirements:
 - 1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer2's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow from each affected process vent to the control device at least once every hour. The flow indicator sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the

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nearest feasible point to the control device inlet but before the point at which the vent streams are combined.

- Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer²'s specifications a device to continuously monitor control device operation as specified below:
 - A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ° C or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a location in the combustion chamber downstream of the combustion zone.
 - B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable of monitoring temperature at two locations and have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ° C or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, whichever is greater. One temperature sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed outlet.
 - C) For a flare, a heat sensing monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder that indicates the continuous ignition of the pilot flame.
 - D) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ° C or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a location in the furnace downstream of the combustion zone.
 - E) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW, a monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameters that indicates good combustion operating practices are being used.

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- F) For a condenser, either:
 - A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser: or
 - ii) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable of monitoring temperature with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in degrees Celsius (° C) or ±0.5° C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a location in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser exit (i.e., product side).
- G) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly in the control device such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber, either:
 - A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed_z; or
 - A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter that indicates the carbon bed is regenerated on a regular, predetermined time cycle.
- 3) Inspect the readings from each monitoring device required by subsections (f)(1) and (f)(2) at least once each operating day to check control device operation and, if necessary, immediately implement the corrective measures necessary to ensure the control device operates in compliance with the requirements of this Section.
- g) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material in a hazardous secondary material management unit using a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon

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bed directly onsite in the control device must replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is no longer than the carbon service life established as a requirement of Section 721.935(b)(4)(C)(vi).

h) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material in a hazardous secondary material management unit using a carbon adsorption system such as a carbon canister that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device must replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon on a regular basis by using one of the following procedures:

- Monitor the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon immediately when carbon breakthrough is indicated. The monitoring frequency must be daily or at an interval no greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of Section 721.935(b)(4)(C)(vii), whichever is longer.
- Replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval established as a requirement of Section 721.935(b)(4)(C)(vii).
- An alternative operational or process parameter may be monitored if it can be demonstrated that another parameter will ensure that the control device is operated in conformance with these standards and the control device³/₂'s design specifications.
- j) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material at an affected facility seeking to comply with the provisions of this part by using a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system is required to develop documentation including sufficient information to describe the control device operation and identify the process parameter or parameters that indicate proper operation and maintenance of the control device.

k) A closed-vent system must meet either of the following design requirements:

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- A closed-vent system must be designed to operate with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background as determined by the procedure in Section 721.934(b), and by visual inspections; or
- 2) A closed-vent system must be designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system must be equipped with at least one pressure gauge or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating.
- The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must monitor and inspect each closed-vent system required to comply with this section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the closed-vent system by implementing the following requirements:
 - Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with subsection (k)(1) must be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:
 - A) An initial leak detection monitoring of the closed-vent system must be conducted by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material on or before the date that the system becomes subject to this section. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in Section 721.934(b) to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background.
 - B) After initial leak detection monitoring required in subsection (l)(1)(A), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows:

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- i) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) must be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in Section 721.934(b) to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable emissions following any time the component is replaced or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).
- Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in subsection (l)(1)(B)(i) must be monitored annually and at other times as requested by the Agency, except as provided for in subsection (o), using the procedures specified in Section 721.934(b) to demonstrate that the components or connections operate with no detectable emissions. The Agency must make any request for monitoring in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
- C) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1)(3).
- D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.935.
- 2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with subsection (k)(2) must be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

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- A) The closed-vent system must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping or loose connections.
- B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of the closed-vent system on or before the date that the system becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year.
- C) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1)(3).
- D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.935.
- 3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair all detected defects as follows:
 - A) Detectable emissions, as indicated by visual inspection, or by an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv above background, must be controlled as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the emission is detected, except as provided for in subsection (l)(3)(C).
 - B) A first attempt at repair must be made no later than 5 calendar days after the emission is detected.
 - C) Delay of repair of a closed-vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a

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process unit shutdown, or if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment must be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

- D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.935.
- m) Closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this Subpart AA must be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.
- n) The owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system to control air pollutant emissions must document that all carbon that is a hazardous waste and that is removed from the control device is managed in one of the following manners, regardless of the average volatile organic concentration of the carbon:
 - 1) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit that meets one of the following:
 - A) The owner or operator of the unit has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart X of this Part;
 - B) The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA and CC of this Part or Subparts AA and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725; or
 - C) The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with a national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants under 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) or 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

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- 2) Incinerated in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator either:
 - A) Has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart O of this Part: or
 - B) Has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
- 3) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator either:
 - A) Has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; or
 - Has designed and operates the boiler or industrial furnace in B) accordance with the interim status requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.
- Any components of a closed-vent system that are designated, as described in 0) Section 721.935(c)(9), as unsafe to monitor are exempt from the requirements of subsection (l)(1)(B)(ii) if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in a hazardous secondary material management unit using a closed-vent system determines that the components of the closed-vent system are unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with subsection (1)(1)(B)(ii); and
 - 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in a hazardous secondary material management unit using a closed-vent system adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring the closed-vent system components using the procedure

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specified in subsection (l)(1)(B)(ii) as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(Source: Added at 40 III. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.934 Test Methods and Procedures

- a) Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA must comply with the test methods and procedural requirements provided in this Section.
- b) When a closed-vent system is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions, as required in Section 721.933(l) of this Subpart AA, the test must comply with the following requirements:
 - Monitoring must comply with Reference Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - 2) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference Method 21.
 - 3) The instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Reference Method 21.
 - 4) Calibration gases must be:
 - A) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air).
 - B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
 - 5) The background level must be determined as set forth in Reference Method 21.
 - 6) The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.

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- 7) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.
- c) Performance tests to determine compliance with Section 721.932(a) and with the total organic compound concentration limit of Section 721.933(c) must comply with the following:
 - Performance tests to determine total organic compound concentrations and mass flow rates entering and exiting control devices must be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the following reference methods and calculation procedures:
 - A) Reference Method 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.
 - B) Reference Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography) or Reference Method 25A (Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for organic content. If Reference Method 25A is used, the organic HAP used as the calibration gas must be the single organic HAP representing the largest percent by volume of the emissions. The use of Reference Method 25A is acceptable if the response from the high-level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.
 - C) Each performance test must consist of three separate runs; each run<u>shall be</u> conducted for at least one hour under the conditions that exist when the hazardous secondary material management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. For the purpose of determining total organic compound concentrations and mass flow rates, the average of results of all

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runs must apply. The average must be computed on a time-weighted basis.

- D) Total organic mass flow rates must be determined by the following equation:
 - i) For sources utilizing Reference Method 18.

$$E_{2sd}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i}MW_{i}\right\}[0.0416][10^{-6}]$$

Where:

E_h= Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h;

Q_{2sd}= Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting control device, as determined by <u>Reference Method 2, dscm/h</u>;

n = Number of organic compounds in the vent gas;

- <u>C:= Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, of</u> <u>compound i in the vent gas, as determined</u> <u>by Reference Method 18:</u>
- MW_i= Molecular weight of organic compound i in the vent gas, kg/kg-mol;

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-mol/m³ (@293° K and 760 mm Hg);

10⁻⁶ = Conversion from ppm

Eh	= Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h:
E2sd	\equiv Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or
	exiting control device, as determined by
	Reference Method 2. dscm/h:
n	≡ Number of organic compounds in the vent

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gas:
$\underline{C}_i \equiv \underline{Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, of}$
compound i in the vent gas, as determined
by Reference Method 18:
<u>MW_i = Molecular weight of organic compound i in</u>
the vent gas, kg/kg-mol;
$0.0416 \equiv$ Conversion factor for molar volume.
kg-mol/m3 (@293° K and 760 mmHg):
$10^{-6} \equiv \text{Conversion from ppm.}$

ii) For sources utilizing Reference Method 25A.

 $E_h = (Q)(C)(MW)(0.0416)(10^{-6})$

Where:

Eh= Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h;

- Q = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting control device, as determined by Reference Method 2, dscm/h;
- <u>C = Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, as</u> <u>determined by Reference Method 25A;</u>

MW = Molecular weight of propane, 44;

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-mol/m³ (@293° K and 760 mm Hg);

 10^{-6} = Conversion from ppm.

Eh	= Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h;
Q	Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or
	exiting control device, as determined by
	Reference Method 2, dscm/h;
C	= Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, as
	determined by Reference Method 25A:

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<u>MW</u> =	Molecular weight of propane (44):
<u>0.0416 =</u>	Conversion factor for molar volume.
	kg-mol/m ³ (@293° K and 760 mmHg):
<u>10-6</u> =	Conversion from ppm.

E) The annual total organic emission rate must be determined by the following equation:

$$E_A = (E_h)(H)$$

Where:

E_A=Total organic mass emission rate, kg/y;

Eh=Total organic mass flow rate for the process vent, kg/h;

H=Total annual hours of operations for the affected unit, h.

 $E_A \equiv \text{Total organic mass emission rate (kg/y);}$

 $F_h \equiv$ Total organic mass flow rate for the process vent, kg/h;

 $\frac{H}{(h)} \equiv \frac{\text{Total annual hours of operations for the affected unit}}{(h)}$

- F) Total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the facility must be determined by summing the hourly total organic mass emission rates (E_h , as determined in subsection (c)(1)(F)) and by summing the annual total organic mass emission rates (E_A , as determined in subsection (c)(1)(E)) for all affected process vents at the facility.
- 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must record <u>such</u>-process information<u>as may be</u> necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction must not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.

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- 3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material at an affected facility must provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities, as follows:
 - A) Sampling ports adequate for the test methods specified in subsection (c)(1).
 - B) Safe sampling platforms.
 - C) Safe access to sampling platforms.
 - D) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
- 4) For the purpose of making compliance determinations, the time-weighted average of the results of the three runs must apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the control of the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material, the Agency may approve compliance determination using the average of the results of the two other runs. The Agency must state any approval or disapproval of a compliance determination in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
- d) To show that a process vent associated with a hazardous secondary material distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operation is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart AA, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must make an initial determination that the time-weighted, annual average total organic concentration of the material managed by the hazardous secondary material management unit is less than 10 ppmw using one of the following two methods:
 - Direct measurement of the organic concentration of the material using the following procedures:

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- A) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must take a minimum of four grab samples of material for each material stream managed in the affected unit under process conditions expected to cause the maximum material organic concentration.
- B) For material generated onsite, the grab samples must be collected at a point before the material is exposed to the atmosphere such as in an enclosed pipe or other closed system that is used to transfer the material after generation to the first affected distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operation. For material generated offsite, the grab samples must be collected at the inlet to the first material management unit that receives the material provided the material has been transferred to the facility in a closed system such as a tank truck and the material is not diluted or mixed with other material.
- C) Each sample must be analyzed and the total organic concentration of the sample must be computed using Method 9060A of <u>"</u>Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,<u>"</u> EPA Publication SW_846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or analyzed for its individual organic constituents.
- D) The arithmetic mean of the results of the analyses of the four samples must apply for each material stream managed in the unit in determining the time-weighted, annual average total organic concentration of the material. The time-weighted average is to be calculated using the annual quantity of each material stream processed and the mean organic concentration of each material stream managed in the unit.
- 2) Using knowledge of the material to determine that its total organic concentration is less than 10 ppmw. Documentation of the material determination is required. Examples of documentation that must be used to support a determination under this provision include production process information documenting that no organic compounds are used, information that the material is generated by a process that is identical to a

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process at the same or another facility that has previously been demonstrated by direct measurement to generate a material stream having a total organic content less than 10 ppmw, or prior speciation analysis results on the same material stream where it can also be documented that no process changes have occurred since that analysis that could affect the material total organic concentration.

- e) The determination that distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations manage hazardous secondary materials with time-weighted, annual average total organic concentrations less than 10 ppmw must be made as follows:
 - By the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA or by the date when the material is first managed in a hazardous secondary material management unit, whichever is laters; and
 - For continuously generated material
 - A) annually or
 - <u>3B</u>) Whenever there is a change in the material being managed or a change in the process that generates or treats the material.
- f) When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and the Agency do not agree on whether a distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operation manages a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw based on knowledge of the material, the dispute may be resolved by using direct measurement, as specified at subsection (d)(1). The Agency must state any disagreement in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.935 Recordkeeping Requirements

a) Compliance Required.

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- 1) Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this Section.
- 2) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material of more than one hazardous secondary material management unit subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these hazardous secondary material management units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each hazardous secondary material management unit.
- b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must keep the following records on-site:
 - For facilities that comply with the provisions of Section 721.933(a)(2), an implementation schedule that includes dates by which the closed-vent system and control device will be installed and in operation. The schedule must also include a rationale of why the installation cannot be completed at an earlier date. The implementation schedule must be kept on-site at the facility by the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA.
 - Up-to-date documentation of compliance with the process vent standards in Section 721.932, including the following:
 - A) Information and data identifying all affected process vents, annual throughput and operating hours of each affected unit, estimated emission rates for each affected vent and for the overall facility (i.e., the total emissions for all affected vents at the facility), and the approximate location within the facility of each affected unit (e.g., identify the hazardous secondary material management units on a facility plot plan).
 - B) Information and data supporting determinations of vent emissions and emission reductions achieved by add-on control devices based on engineering calculations or source tests. For the purpose of determining compliance, determinations of vent emissions and

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emission reductions must be made using operating parameter values (e.g., temperatures, flow rates, or vent stream organic compounds and concentrations) that represent the conditions that result in maximum organic emissions, such as when the hazardous secondary material management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material takes any action (e.g., managing a material of different composition or increasing operating hours of affected hazardous secondary material management units) that would result in an increase in total organic emissions from affected process vents at the facility, then a new determination is required.

- 3) Where a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material chooses to use test data to determine the organic removal efficiency or total organic compound concentration achieved by the control device, a performance test plan must be developed and include the following:
 - A) A description of how it is determined that the planned test is going to be conducted when the hazardous secondary material management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. This must include the estimated or design flow rate and organic content of each vent stream and define the acceptable operating ranges of key process and control device parameters during the test program.
 - B) A detailed engineering description of the closed-vent system and control device, including the following:
 - i) Manufacturer²'s name and model number of control device.
 - ii) Type of control device.
 - iii) Dimensions of the control device.
 - iv) Capacity.

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- v) Construction materials.
- C) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures, including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis.
- 4) Documentation of compliance with Section 721.933 must include the following information:
 - A) A list of all information references and sources used in preparing the documentation.
 - B) Records, including the dates, of each compliance test required by Section 721.933(k).
 - C) If engineering calculations are used, a design analysis, specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams based on the appropriate sections of "APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions," incorporated by reference as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or other engineering texts acceptable to the Agency that present basic control device design information. Documentation provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the control device design in accordance with subsections (b)(4)(C)(i) through (b)(4)(C)(G) may be used to comply with this requirement. The design analysis must address the vent stream characteristics and control device operation parameters, as specified below. The Agency must state whether or not the other engineering texts are acceptable or unacceptable in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
 - For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must also establish the design minimum and average temperature

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in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence time.

- For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must also establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.
- iii) For a boiler or process heater, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must also establish the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures, combustion zone residence time, and description of method and location where the vent stream is introduced into the combustion zone.
- iv) For a flare, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must also consider the requirements specified in Section 721.933(d).
- v) For a condenser, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis must also establish the design outlet organic compound concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet.
- vi) For a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis must also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, number and

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capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total steam flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, duration of the carbon bed steaming and cooling/ drying cycles, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of carbon.

- vii) For a carbon adsorption system such as a carbon canister that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, the design analysis must consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis must also establish the design outlet organic concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.
- D) A statement signed and dated by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material certifying that the operating parameters used in the design analysis reasonably represent the conditions that exist when the hazardous secondary material management unit is or would be operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur.
- E) A statement signed and dated by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material certifying that the control device is designed to operate at an efficiency of 95 percent or greater unless the total organic concentration limit of Section 721.932(a) is achieved at an efficiency less than 95 weight percent or the total organic emission limits of Section 721.932(a) for affected process vents at the facility can be attained by a control device involving vapor recovery at an efficiency of less than 95 weight percent. A statement provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor

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certifying that the control equipment meets the design specifications may be used to comply with this requirement.

- F) If performance tests are used to demonstrate compliance, all test results.
- c) Design documentation and monitoring, operating, and inspection information for each closed-vent system and control device required to comply with the provisions of this part must be recorded and kept up-to-date at the facility. The information must include the following:
 - Description and date of each modification that is made to the closed-vent system or control device design.
 - Identification of operating parameter, description of monitoring device, and diagram of monitoring sensor location or locations used to comply with Section 721.933 (f)(1) and (f)(2).
 - Monitoring, operating, and inspection information required by Section 721.933(f) through (k).
 - 4) Date, time, and duration of each period that occurs while the control device is operating when any monitored parameter exceeds the value established in the control device design analysis, as specified below:
 - A) For a thermal vapor incinerator designed to operate with a minimum residence time of 0.50 second at a minimum temperature of 760° C, period when the combustion temperature is below 760° C.
 - B) For a thermal vapor incinerator designed to operate with an organic emission reduction efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater, period when the combustion zone temperature is more than 28° C below the design average combustion zone temperature established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(i).
 - C) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, period when either of the following occurs:

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- Temperature of the vent stream at the catalyst bed inlet is more than 28° C below the average temperature of the inlet vent stream established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(ii), or
- Temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the design average temperature difference established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(ii).
- D) For a boiler or process heater, period when either of the following occurs:
 - Flame zone temperature is more than 28° C below the design average flame zone temperature established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(iii) are
 - Position changes where the vent stream is introduced to the combustion zone from the location established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(iii).
- E) For a flare, period when the pilot flame is not ignited.
- F) For a condenser that complies with Section 721.933(f)(2)(F)(i), period when the organic compound concentration level or readings of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser are more than 20 percent greater than the design outlet organic compound concentration level established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(v).
- G) For a condenser that complies with Section 721.933(f)(2)(F)(ii), period when either of the following occurs:
 - Temperature of the exhaust vent stream from the condenser is more than 6° C above the design average exhaust vent stream temperature established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(v); or

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- Temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6° C above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(v).
- For a carbon adsorption system, such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device and which complies with Section 721.933(f)(2)(G)(i), any period when the organic compound concentration level or readings of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed are more than 20 percent greater than the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(vi).
- For a carbon adsorption system, such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device and which complies with Section 721.933(f)(2)(G)(ii), any period when the vent stream continues to flow through the control device beyond the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(vi).
- 5) Explanation for each period recorded under subsection (c)(4) of the cause for control device operating parameter exceeding the design value and the measures implemented to correct the control device operation.
- 6) For a carbon adsorption system operated subject to requirements specified in Section 721.933(g) or (h)(2), any date when existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.
- 7) For a carbon adsorption system operated subject to requirements specified in Section 721.933(h)(1), a log that records:
 - A) Date and time when control device is monitored for carbon breakthrough and the monitoring device reading.

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- B) Date when existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.
- 8) Date of each control device startup and shutdown.
- 9) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material designating any components of a closed-vent system as unsafe to monitor pursuant to Section 721.933(o) must record in a log that is kept at the facility the identification of closed-vent system components that are designated as unsafe to monitor in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(o), an explanation for each closedvent system component stating why the closed-vent system component is unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each closed-vent system component.
- 10) When each leak is detected as specified in Section 721.933(l), the following information must be recorded:
 - A) The instrument identification number, the closed-vent system component identification number, and the operator name, initials, or identification number.
 - B) The date the leak was detected and the date of first attempt to repair the leak.
 - C) The date of successful repair of the leak.
 - D) Maximum instrument reading measured by Reference Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, after it is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable.
 - E) <u>"Repair delayed</u>" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - i) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may develop a written

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procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay of repair. In such cases, reasons for delay of repair may be documented by citing the relevant sections of the written procedure.

- ii) If delay of repair was caused by depletion of stocked parts, there must be documentation that the spare parts were sufficiently stocked on-site before depletion and the reason for depletion.
- Records of the monitoring, operating, and inspection information required by subsections (c)(3) through (c)(10) must be maintained by the owner or operator for at least three years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, or record.
- e) For a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system, the Agency must specify the appropriate recordkeeping requirements. The Agency must specify the appropriate recordkeeping requirements in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
- f) Up-to-date information and data used to determine whether or not a process vent is subject to the requirements in Section <u>721.932721.932</u>, including supporting documentation as required by Section 721.934(d)(2) when application of the knowledge of the nature of the hazardous secondary material stream or the process by which it was produced is used, must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. —, effective _____)

SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

Section 721.950 Applicability

The regulations in this this Subpart BB apply to equipment that contains hazardous secondary materials excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.4(a)(27), unless the equipment operations are subject to the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act

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regulation in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: 415 ILCS 5/9.1(b) and (d) make the federal new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants directly applicable in Illinois and prohibit operation of an emission source without a permit issued by the Agency. The Agency issues permits that incorporate the federal new soruce performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.5.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.951 Definitions

As used in this this Subpart BB, all terms will have the meaning given them in Section 721.931; section 1004 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6903), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;720.111, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.952 Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service

- a) Monitoring.
 - Each pump in light liquid service must be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in Section 721.963(b), except as provided in subsections (d), (e), and (f).
 - 2) Each pump in light liquid service must be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.
- b) Leaks.
 - If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

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- 2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected.
- c) Repairs.
 - When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in Section 721.959.
 - 2) A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening the packing gland) must be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.
- d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a), provided the following requirements are met:
 - 1) Each dual mechanical seal system must be as follows:
 - A) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure: or
 - B) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section <u>721.960.721.960</u>; or
 - C) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions to the atmosphere.
 - The barrier fluid system must not be a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations 10 percent or greater by weight.
 - 3) Each barrier fluid system must be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
 - Each pump must be checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals.

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- 5) Alarms.
 - A) Each sensor as described in subsection (d)(3) must be checked daily or be equipped with an audible alarm that must be checked monthly to ensure that it is functioning properly.
 - B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
- 6) Leaks.
 - A) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection (d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.
 - B) When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in Section 721.959.
 - C) A first attempt at repair (e.g., relapping the seal) must be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.
- e) Any pump that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(g)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a), (c), and (d) if the pump meets the following requirements:
 - 1) Must have no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing.
 - Must operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the methods specified in Section 721.963(c).
 - Must be tested for compliance with subsection (e)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times as requested by the Agency. The

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Agency must request any compliance testing at times other than annually in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.

f) If any pump is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section 721.960, it is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) through (e).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.953 Standards: Compressors

- a) Each compressor must be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of total organic emissions to the atmosphere, except as provided in subsections (h) and (i).
- b) Each compressor seal system as required in subsection (a) must be:
 - 1) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure $\frac{1}{2}$ or
 - Equipped with a barrier fluid system that is connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section <u>721.960.721.960</u>; or
 - 3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions to atmosphere.
- c) The barrier fluid must not be a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations 10 percent or greater by weight.
- d) Each barrier fluid system, as described in subsections (a) through (c), must be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.
- e) Inspections.

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- 1) Each sensor as required in subsection (d) must be checked daily or must be equipped with an audible alarm that must be checked monthly to ensure that it is functioning properly unless the compressor is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site, in which case the sensor must be checked daily.
- 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
- f) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined under subsection (e)(2), a leak is detected.
- g) Repairs.
 - When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in Section 721.959.
 - 2) A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening the packing gland) must be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.
- h) A compressor is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) if it is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section 721.960, except as provided in subsection (i).
- Any compressor that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(g)(2), for no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) through (h) if the compressor:
 - Is determined to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in Section 721.963(c).
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2) Is tested for compliance with subsection (i)(1) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times as requested by the Agency. The Agency must request any compliance testing at times other than annually in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.

(Source: Added at 40 III. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.954 Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service

- Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service must be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in Section 721.963(c).
- b) Actions following pressure release.
 - After each pressure release, the pressure relief device must be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than five calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in Section 721.959.
 - 2) No later than five calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device must be monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in Section 721.963(c).
- c) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device as described in Section 721.960 is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective _____)

Section 721.955 Standards: Sampling Connection Systems

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- a) Each sampling connection system must be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system. This system must collect the sample purge for return to the process or for routing to the appropriate treatment system. Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.
- b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in subsection (a) must meet one of the following requirements:
 - 1) It must return the purged process fluid directly to the process line;
 - 2) It must collect and recycle the purged process fluid; or
 - 3) It must be designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a material management unit that complies with the applicable requirements of Sections 721.984 through 264.986 or a control device that complies with the requirements of Section 721.960.
- c) In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.956 Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines

- a) Equipment.
 - 1) Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve.
 - 2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve must seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring hazardous secondary material stream flow through the open-ended valve or line.
- b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve must be operated in a manner such that the valve on the hazardous secondary material stream end is closed before the second valve is closed.

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c) When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but must comply with subsection (a) at all other times.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.957 Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service

- a) Each valve in gas/vapor or light liquid service must be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in Section 721.963(b) and must comply with subsections (b) through (e), except as provided in subsections (f), (g), and (h) and Sections 721.961 and 721.962.
- b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
- c) Monitoring Frequency.
 - Any valve for which a leak is not detected for two successive months may be monitored the first month of every succeeding quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.
 - 2) If a leak is detected, the valve must be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for two successive months,
- d) Leak repair.
 - When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in Section 721.959.
 - A first attempt at repair must be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.
- e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:
 - 1) Tightening of bonnet bolts.

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- 2) Replacement of bonnet bolts.
- 3) Tightening of packing gland nuts.
- 4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.
- f) Any valve that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(g)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) if the valve:
 - Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the hazardous secondary material stream.
 - 2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as determined by the method specified in Section 721.963(c).
 - 3) Is tested for compliance with subsection (f)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times as requested by the Agency. The Agency<u>must</u> must request any compliance testing at times other than annually in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
- g) Any valve that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(h)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with subsection (a); and
 - 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.
- h) Any valve that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(h)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) if all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

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- 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than two meters above a support surface;
- 2) The hazardous secondary material management unit within which the valve is located was in operation before January 13, 2015; and
- 3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.958 Standards: Pumps and Valves in Heavy Liquid Service, Pressure Relief Devices in Light Liquid or Heavy Liquid Service, and Flanges and Other Connectors

- a) Pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and flanges and other connectors must be monitored within five days by the method specified in Section 721.963(b) if evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method.
- b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
- c) Repairs.
 - When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in Section 721.959.
 - The first attempt at repair must be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.
- d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under Section 721.957(e).

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e) Any connector that is inaccessible or which is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined) is exempt from the monitoring requirements of subsection (a) and from the recordkeeping requirements of Section 721.964.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.959 Standards: Delay of Repair

- a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown. In such a case, repair of this equipment must occur before the end of the next hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown.
- b) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed for equipment that is isolated from the hazardous secondary material management unit and that does not continue to contain or contact hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight.
- c) Delay of repair for valves will be allowed if:
 - 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair.
 - When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with Section 721.960.
- d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - 1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system; and
 - 2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the leak was detected.

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e) Delay of repair beyond a hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the next hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown occurs sooner than six months after the first hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.960 Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices

- a) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in a hazardous secondary material management units using closed-vent systems and control devices subject to this Subpart BB must comply with the provisions of Section 721.933.
- b) Implementation Schedule.
 - 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material at an existing facility who cannot install a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the provisions of this Subpart BB on the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB must prepare an implementation schedule that includes dates by which the closed-vent system and control device will be installed and in operation. The controls must be installed as soon as possible, but the implementation schedule may allow up to 30 months after the effective date that the facility becomes subject to this Subpart BB for installation and startup.
 - 2) Any unit that begins operation after July 13, 2015 and which is subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB when operation begins, must comply with the rules immediately (i.e., must have control devices installed and operating on startup of the affected unit); the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply.

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3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material at any facility in existence on the effective date of a statutory or regulatory amendment that renders the facility subject to this Subpart BB must comply with all requirements of this Subpart BB as soon as practicable but no later than 30 months after the amendment's effective date. When control equipment required by this Subpart BB cannot be installed and begin operation by the effective date of the amendment, the facility owner or operator must prepare an implementation schedule that includes the following information: specific calendar dates for award of contracts or issuance of purchase orders for the control equipment, initiation of on-site installation of the control equipment, completion of the control equipment installation, and performance of any testing to demonstrate that the installed equipment meets the applicable standards of this Subpart BB. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must keep a copy of the implementation schedule at the facility.

4) Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary materials at facilities and units that become newly subject to the requirements of this Subpart BB after January 13, 2015, due to an action other than those described in subsection (b)(3), must comply with all applicable requirements immediately (i.e., must have control devices installed and operating on the date the facility or unit becomes subject to this Subpart BB; the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.961 Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service: Percentage of Valves Allowed to Leak

 A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to the requirements of Section 721.957 may elect to have all valves within a hazardous secondary material management unit comply with an alternative standard that allows no greater than two percent of the valves to leak.

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- b) The following requirements must be met if a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material decides to comply with the alternative standard of allowing two percent of valves to leak:
 - A performance test, as specified in subsection (c), must be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Agency in writing to the remanufacturer or other persons that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material; and
 - If a valve leak is detected, it must be repaired in accordance with Section 721.957(d) and (e).
- c) Performance tests must be conducted in the following manner:
 - All valves subject to the requirements in Section 721.957 within the hazardous secondary material management unit must be monitored within <u>lone</u> week by the methods specified in Section 721.963(b).
 - If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
 - 3) The leak percentage must be determined by dividing the number of valves subject to the requirements in Section 721.957 for which leaks are detected by the total number of valves subject to the requirements in Section 721.957 within the hazardous secondary material management unit.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective _____)

Section 721.962 Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service: Skip Period Leak Detection and Repair

- A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to the requirements of Section 721.957 may elect for all valves within a hazardous secondary material management unit to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3).
- b) Reduced Monitoring.

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- A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must comply with the requirements for valves, as described in Section 721.957, except as described in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3).
- 2) After two consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than two percent, a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may begin to skip one of the quarterly leak detection periods (i.e., monitor for leaks once every six months) for the valves subject to the requirements in Section 721.957.
- 3) After five consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than two percent, a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may begin to skip three of the quarterly leak detection periods (i.e., monitor for leaks once every year) for the valves subject to the requirements in Section 721.957.
- 4) If the percentage of valves leaking is greater than two percent, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must monitor monthly in compliance with the requirements in Section 721.957, but may again elect to use this sectionSection after meeting the requirements of Section 721.957(c)(1).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. — , effective _____)

Section 721.963 Test Methods and Procedures

- a) Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB must comply with the test methods and procedures requirements provided in this <u>sectionSection</u>.
- b) Leak detection monitoring, as required in Sections 721.952<u>261.962</u>, through 721.962, must comply with the following requirements:

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- Monitoring must comply with Reference Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- 2) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference Method 21.
- 3) The instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Reference Method 21.
- 4) Calibration gases must be as follows:
 - A) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
 - B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
- 5) The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.
- c) When equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions, as required in Sections 721.952(e), <u>261.953721.953(i)</u>, <u>261.954,721.954</u>, and <u>261.957721.957(f)</u>, the test must comply with the following requirements:
 - 1) The requirements of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4) must apply.
 - 2) The background level must be determined as set forth in Reference Method 21.
 - 3) The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.
 - 4) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.
- d) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine, for each piece of equipment, whether the equipment

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contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with organic concentration that equals or exceeds 10 percent by weight using the following:

- Methods described in ASTM Methods D 2267_88, E 169_87, E 168_ -88, E 260_85, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
- Method 9060A of <u>"</u>Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste,<u>"</u> USEPA Publication SW_846, incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111, for computing total organic concentration of the sample, or analyzed for its individual organic constituents; or
- 3) Application of the knowledge of the nature of the hazardous secondary material stream or the process by which it was produced. Documentation of a material determination by knowledge is required. Examples of documentation that must be used to support a determination under this provision include production process information documenting that no organic compounds are used, information that the material is generated by a process that is identical to a process at the same or another facility that has previously been demonstrated by direct measurement to have a total organic content less than 10 percent, or prior speciation analysis results on the same material stream, where it can also be documented that no process changes have occurred since that analysis that could affect the material total organic concentration.
- e) If a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines that a piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight, the determination can be revised only after following the procedures in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2).
- f) When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and the Agency do not agree on whether a piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight, the procedures in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) can be used to resolve the dispute. The Agency must state any disagreement on whether a piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight in writing to the

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remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.

- g) Samples used in determining the percent organic content must be representative of the highest total organic content hazardous secondary material that is expected to be contained in or contact the equipment.
- h) To determine if pumps or valves are in light liquid service, the vapor pressures of constituents may be obtained from standard reference texts or may be determined by ASTM D 2879-92, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- Performance tests to determine if a control device achieves 95 weight percent organic emission reduction must comply with the procedures of Section 721.934(c)(1) through (c)(4).

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.964 Recordkeeping Requirements

- a) Lumping Units.
 - 1) Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this Section.
 - 2) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in more than one hazardous secondary material management unit subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these hazardous secondary material management units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each hazardous secondary material management unit.
- b) <u>Remanufacturer'sRemanufacturers</u> and other <u>person'spersons</u> that store or treat the hazardous secondary material must record and keep the following information at the facility:
 - 1) For each piece of equipment to which this Subpart BB applies:

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- A) The equipment identification number and hazardous secondary material management unit identification.
- B) The approximate locations within the facility (e.g., identify the hazardous secondary material management unit on a facility plot plan).
- C) The type of equipment (e.g., a pump or pipeline valve).
- D) The percent-by-weight total organics in the hazardous secondary material stream at the equipment.
- E) The hazardous secondary material state at the equipment (e.g., gas/vapor or liquid).
- F) A method of compliance with the standard (e.g., <u>"monthly leak</u> detection and repair<u>"</u> or <u>"equipped</u> with dual mechanical seals<u>"</u>).
- For facilities that comply with the provisions of Section 721.933(a)(2), an implementation schedule, as specified in Section 721.933(a)(2).
- 3) <u>Where When</u> a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material chooses to use test data to demonstrate the organic removal efficiency or total organic compound concentration achieved by the control device, a performance test plan, as specified in Section 721.935(b)(3).
- Documentation of compliance with Section 721.960, including the detailed design documentation or performance test results specified in Section 721.935(b)(4).
- c) When each leak is detected, as specified in Sections 721.952, 261.953, 261.957, 721.953, 721.957, and 261.958, 721.958, the following requirements apply:
 - 1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, the date evidence of a potential leak was

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found in accordance with Section 721.958(a), and the date the leak was detected, must be attached to the leaking equipment.

- 2) The identification on equipment, except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.
- 3) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for two successive months as specified in Section 721.957(c) and no leak has been detected during those two months.
- d) When each leak is detected, as specified in Sections 721.952, 261.953, 261.953, 721.953, 721.957, and 261.958, 721.958, the following information must be recorded in an inspection log and must be kept at the facility:
 - 1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.
 - The date evidence of a potential leak was found in accordance with Section 721.958(a).
 - 3) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
 - 4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
 - 5) <u>"Above 10,000"</u> if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in Section 721.963(b) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.
 - 6) <u>"Repair delayed</u>" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - Documentation supporting the delay of repair of a valve in compliance with Section 721.959(c).
 - 8) The signature of the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material (or designate) whose decision it was that

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repair could not be effected without a hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown.

- 9) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.
- 10) The date of successful repair of the leak.
- e) Design documentation and monitoring, operating, and inspection information for each closed-vent system and control device required to comply with the provisions of Section 721.960 must be recorded and kept up-to-date at the facility, as specified in Section 721.935(c). Design documentation is specified in Section 721.935(c)(1) and (c)(2) and monitoring, operating, and inspection information in Section 721.935(c)(3) through (c)(8).
- f) For a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system, the Agency must specify in writing the appropriate recordkeeping requirements.
- g) The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in Sections 721.952 through <u>261.960721.960</u> must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility:
 - 1) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except welded fittings) subject to the requirements of this Subpart BB.
 - 2) List of Equipment.
 - A list of identification numbers for equipment that the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material elects to designate for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, under the provisions of Sections 721.952(e), 261.953721.953(i), and 261.957721.957(f).
 - B) The designation of this equipment as subject to the requirements of Sections 721.952(e), <u>261.953721.953(i)</u>, or <u>261.957721.957(f)</u>

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must be signed by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.

- 3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with Section 721.954(a).
- 4) Compliance tests Tests.
 - A) The dates of each compliance test required in Sections 721.952(e), <u>261.953721.953(i)</u>, <u>261.954,721.954</u>, and <u>261.957721.957(f)</u>.
 - B) The background level measured during each compliance test.
 - C) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.
- 5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
- 6) Identification, either by list or location (area or group) of equipment that contains or contacts hazardous secondary material with an organic concentration of at least 10 percent by weight for less than 300 hours per calendar year.
- h) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of Section 721.957(g) and (h) must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility:
 - A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as unsafe to monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve.
 - 2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult to monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult to monitor, and the planned schedule for monitoring each valve.
- i) The following information must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility for valves complying with Section 721.962:
 - 1) A schedule of monitoring.

k)

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- 2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.
- j) The following information must be recorded in a log that is kept at in the facility:
 - Criteria required in Sections 721.952(d)(5)(B) and <u>261.953721.953(e)(2)</u> and an explanation of the design criteria.
 - 2) Any changes to these criteria and the reasons for the changes.

The following information must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility for use in determining exemptions, as provided in the applicability <u>sectionSections</u> of this Subpart BB and other specific Subparts:

- An analysis determining the design capacity of the hazardous secondary material management unit.
- 2) A statement listing the hazardous secondary material influent to and effluent from each hazardous secondary material management unit subject to the requirements in Sections 721.952 through <u>261.960721.960</u> and an analysis determining whether these hazardous secondary materials are heavy liquids.
- 3) An up-to-date analysis and the supporting information and data used to determine whether or not equipment is subject to the requirements in Sections 721.952 through <u>261.960.721.960</u>. The record must include supporting documentation as required by Section 721.963(d)(3) when application of the knowledge of the nature of the hazardous secondary material stream or the process by which it was produced is used. If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material takes any action (e.g., changing the process that produced the material) that could result in an increase in the total organic content of the material contained in or contacted by equipment determined not to be subject to the requirements in Sections 721.952 through <u>261.960.721.960</u>, then a new determination is required.
- Records of the equipment leak information required by subsection (d) and the operating information required by subsection (e) need be kept only three years.

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m) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material at a facility with equipment that is subject to this Subpart BB and to regulations in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may elect to determine compliance with this Subpart BB either by documentation pursuant to Section 721.964, or by documentation of compliance with the regulations in 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 pursuant to the relevant provisions of the regulations in 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 must be kept with or made readily available at the facility.

BOARD NOTE: 415 ILCS 5/9.1(b) and (d) make the federal new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants directly applicable in Illinois and prohibit operation of an emission source without a permit issued by the Agency. The Agency issues permits that incorporate the federal new soruce performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.5.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS AND CONTAINERS

Section 721.980 Applicability

The regulations in this Subpart CC apply to tanks and containers that contain hazardous secondary materials excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.4(a)(27), unless the tanks and containers are equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulations codified in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.981 Definitions

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As used in this this Subpart CC, all terms not defined <u>hereinin this Section</u> will have the meaning given to them in section 1004 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6903), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726.

"Average volatile organic concentration" or "average VO concentration" means the mass-weighted average volatile organic concentration of a hazardous secondary material as determined in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984.

"Closure device" means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that blocks an opening in a cover such that when the device is secured in the closed position it prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

"Continuous seal" means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.

""Cover"" means a device that provides a continuous barrier over the hazardous secondary material managed in a unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) that are necessary for operation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of the unit on which the cover is used. A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which that can be detached and removed from the unit or a cover may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit.

"Empty hazardous secondary material container" means any of the following:

A container from which all hazardous secondary materials have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container (e.g., pouring, pumping, or aspirating), and no more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner;

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A container that is less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters) in size and no more than three percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner; or

A container that is greater than 119 (450 liters) gallons in size and no more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner.

"Enclosure" means a structure that surrounds a tank or container, captures organic vapors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the captured vapors through a closed-vent system to a control device.

"External floating roof" means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the surface of the material managed in a tank with no fixed roof.

"Fixed roof" means a cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the material managed in the unit.

"Floating membrane cover" means a cover consisting of a synthetic flexible membrane material that rests upon and is supported by the hazardous secondary material being managed in a surface impoundment.

"Floating roof" means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the material being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.

"Hard-piping" means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.

"In light material service" means the container is used to manage a material for which both of the following conditions apply: The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20° C; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20° C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

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"Internal floating roof" means a cover that rests or floats on the material surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a tank that has a fixed roof.

"Liquid-mounted seal" means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the hazardous secondary material between the tank wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

<u>"Malfunction</u>" means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

""Material determination" means performing all applicable procedures in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984 to determine whether a hazardous secondary material meets standards specified in this Subpart CC. Examples of a material determination include performing the procedures in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984 to determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material origination; the average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material treatment and comparing the results to the exit concentration limit specified for the process used to treat the hazardous secondary material; the organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for a biological process used to treat a hazardous secondary material and comparing the results to the applicable standards; or the maximum volatile organic vapor pressure for a hazardous secondary material in a tank and comparing the results to the applicable standards.

"Maximum organic vapor pressure?" means the sum of the individual organic constituent partial pressures exerted by the material contained in a tank, at the maximum vapor pressure-causing conditions (i.e., temperature, agitation, pH effects of combining materials, etc.) reasonably expected to occur in the tank. For the purpose of this Subpart CC, maximum organic vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in Section 721.984(c).

"Metallic shoe seal" means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or other

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means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

"No detectable organic emissions" means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in Section 721.984(d).

"Point of material origination" means as follows:

Where If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material is the generator of the hazardous secondary material, the point of material origination means the point whereat which a material produced by a system, process, or material management unit is determined to be a hazardous secondary material excluded under Section 721.104(a)(27).

BOARD NOTE: Where the person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material... "point of material origination?"" is being used in a manner similar to the use of the term "point of generation?" in air standards established under authority of the federal Clean Air Act in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), and 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

Where the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material is not the generator of the hazardous secondary material, point of material origination means the point where the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material accepts delivery or takes possession of the hazardous secondary material.

""Safety device" means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which that functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this Subpart CC, a safety device is not used for routine venting

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of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material based on 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.

"Single-seal system" means a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.

"Vapor-mounted seal" means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the hazardous secondary material in the unit and the bottom of the seal.

"Volatile organic concentration" or "VO concentration" means the fraction by weight of the volatile organic compounds contained in a hazardous secondary material expressed in terms of parts per million (ppmw) as determined by direct measurement or by knowledge of the material in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984. For the purpose of determining the VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material, organic compounds with a Henry?'s law constant value of 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 must be included.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.982 Standards: General

 This Section applies to the management of hazardous secondary material in tanks and containers subject to this Subpart CC.

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- b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each hazardous secondary material management unit in accordance with standards specified in Sections 721.984 through <u>261.987.721.987</u>, as applicable to the hazardous secondary material management unit, except as provided for in subsection (c).
- c) A tank or container is exempt from standards specified in Sections 721.984 through 261.987.721.987. as applicable, provided that the hazardous secondary material management unit is a tank or container for which all hazardous secondary material entering the unit has an average VO concentration at the point of material origination of less than 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The average VO concentration must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 721.983(a). The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial determination for the hazardous secondary material streams entering the unit.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 721.983 Material Determination Procedures

- a) Material determination procedure to determine average volatile organic (VO) concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material origination.
 - Determining average VO concentration at the point of material origination. A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine the average VO concentration at the point of material origination for each hazardous secondary material placed in a hazardous secondary material management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 721.982(c)(1) from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Sections 721.984 through <u>261.987,721.987</u>, as applicable to the hazardous secondary material management unit.
 - A) An initial determination of the average VO concentration of the material stream must be made before the first time any portion of the material in the hazardous secondary material stream is placed

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in a hazardous secondary material management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 721.982(c)(1) from using air emission controls, and thereafter an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the material stream must be made for each averaging period that a hazardous secondary material is managed in the unit; and

- B) Perform a new material determination whenever changes to the source generating the material stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous secondary material to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the applicable VO concentration limits specified in Section 721.982.
- 2) Determination of average VO concentration using direct measurement or knowledge. For a material determination that is required by subsection (a)(1), the average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material origination must be determined using either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3), or by knowledge of the hazardous secondary material, as specified in subsection (a)(4).
- Direct measurement to determine average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material origination, as follows:
 - A) Identification. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must identify and record in a log that is kept at the facility the point of material origination for the hazardous secondary material.
 - B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous secondary material stream must be collected at the point of material origination in a manner such that volatilization of organics contained in the material and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.
 - i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous secondary

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material stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines is appropriate for the hazardous secondary material stream but must not exceed one year.

- A sufficient number of samples, but no less than four samples, must be collected and analyzed for a hazardous secondary material determination. All of the samples for a given material determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a material determination for the material stream. One or more material determinations may be required to represent the complete range of material 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 secondary material stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in material quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
- iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous secondary material stream are collected such 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 at the facility. An example of acceptable sample collection and handling procedures for a total volatile organic constituent concentration may be found in Reference Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test

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Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

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

Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with Reference 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, 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 material concentration accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the material with Henry²/₂'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. At the discretion of the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material, the test data obtained may be adjusted 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. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the material is multiplied by the appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor (fm_{25D}). If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material elects to adjust the 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 material. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific

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adjustment factors (fm_{25D}) obtained in writing from the Agency. Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) and provided the requirement to reflect all organic compounds in the material with Henry³/₋'s law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X f(which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³]) at 25° C, is met.

- 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.
- ii) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or Section 5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or Section 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 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or Section 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 material determinations conducted in accordance with subsections (a)(3)(B) and (a)(3)(C) and the following equation:

$$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{j=1}^n Q_j \times C_j$$

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Where:

<u>C = Average VO concentration of the hazardous</u> secondary material at the point of material origination on a mass-weighted basis, ppmw.

<u>i = Individual material determination "i" of the</u> <u>hazardous secondary material.</u>

n = Total number of material determinations of the hazardous secondary material conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year).

<u>Q</u>_i = Mass quantity of hazardous secondary materialstream represented by C_i, kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of hazardous secondary material during the averaging period, kg/hr.

<u>C_i = Measured VO concentration of material</u> <u>determination "i" as determined in accordance</u> <u>with the requirements of subsection (a)(3)(C)</u> <u>(i.e. the average of the four or more samples</u> <u>specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii)), ppmw.</u>

<u>C</u> ≡ Average VO concentration of the hazardous secondary material at the point of material origination on a mass-weighted basis. in ppmw.

i = Individual material determination "i" of the hazardous secondary material.

 $n \equiv Total number of material determinations of the$

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hazardous secondary material conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year).

- Q_i = <u>Mass quantity of hazardous secondary material</u> stream represented by C_i, in kg/hr.
- $Q_T \equiv Total mass quantity of hazardous secondary$ material during the averaging period, in kg/hr.
- $C_i \equiv Measured VO concentration of material$ determination "i" in ppmw, as determined inaccordance with the requirements ofsubsection (a)(3)(C) (i.e., the average of thefour or more samples specified in subsection(a)(3)(B)(ii))
- ii) For the purpose of determining C_i, for individual material samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must account for VO concentrations determined to be below the limit of detection of the analytical method by using the VO concentration that is one-half the blank value determined in the method at section 4.4 of Reference Method 25D, if Reference Method 25D is used for the analysis; or that is one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for each organic constituent in the material that has a Henry²'s law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquidphase (0.1 Y/X) f(which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25° C, if any other analytical method is used.
- 4) Use of knowledge by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to determine average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material origination.
 - A) Documentation must be prepared that presents the information used as the basis for the knowledge by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material of the

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hazardous secondary material stream²'s average VO concentration. Examples of information that may be used as the basis for knowledge include material balances for the source or process generating the hazardous secondary material stream; constituent-specific chemical test data for the hazardous secondary material stream from previous testing that are still applicable to the current material stream; previous test data for other locations managing the same type of material stream; or other knowledge based on information included in shipping papers or material certification notices.

- B) If test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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, a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may use organic concentration test data for the hazardous secondary material stream that are validated in accordance with Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (Test Methods) as the basis for knowledge of the material.
- C) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using chemical constituent-specific concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the hazardous secondary material may adjust the test data to the corresponding average VO concentration value which would have been obtained had the material samples been analyzed using Reference 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). To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual chemical constituent contained in the material is multiplied by the appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor (fm_{25D}).

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- D) In the event that the Agency and the remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material disagree on a determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous secondary material stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of average VO concentration using direct measurement as specified in subsection (a)(3) must be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this Subpart CC. The Agency may perform or request that the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material perform this determination using direct measurement. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may choose one or more appropriate methods to analyze each collected sample in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3)(C). The Agency must state any disagreement on determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous secondary material stream using knowledge in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
- b) This subsection (b) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1083(b), marked <u>"reserved</u>" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- Procedure to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous secondary material in a tank.
 - A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for each hazardous secondary material placed in a tank using Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 721.984(c).
 - 2) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must use either direct measurement as specified in subsection (c)(3) or knowledge of the waste as specified by subsection (c)(4) to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure which is representative of the hazardous secondary material composition stored or treated in the tank.

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- Direct measurement to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous secondary material.
 - A) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples must be collected to be representative of the hazardous secondary material contained in the tank. All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous secondary material are collected such 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 at the facility. An example of acceptable sample collection and handling procedures may be found in Reference 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).
 - 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 secondary material:
 - Reference 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 American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Third Edition, February 1989,
 Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks,²² incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
 - iv) ASTM Method 2879_92, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and

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- v) Any other method approved in writing by the Agency.
- 4) Use of knowledge to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary material. Documentation must be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the knowledge by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary material is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section <u>721.9085721.984</u>(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous secondary material is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the hazardous secondary material²/₂'s maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.
- d) Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC:
 - 1) The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Reference Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. 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, 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.
 - 2) The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous secondary material having an organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the hazardous secondary material expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.

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- 3) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference Method 21, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Reference Method <u>2121</u>, must be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the hazardous secondary material placed in the hazardous secondary 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 Reference 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 and 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 Reference 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 Reference Method 21. Where If the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface must be sampled. Where If 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 comparison must be as specified in subsection (d)(9). If the difference is less than 500 ppmv, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.
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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: Added at 40 III. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.984 Standards: Tanks

- a) The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from tanks for which Section 721.982(b) references the use of this Section for such that air emission control.
- b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material that meets all of the conditions specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the tank in accordance with the Tank Level 1 controls specified in subsection (c) or the Tank Level 2 controls specified in subsection (d).
 - A) The hazardous secondary material in the tank has a maximum organic vapor pressure that is less than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank²/₂'s design capacity category, as follows:
 - For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m3, the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 5.2 kPa.
 - For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m³ but less than 151 m³, the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 27.6 kPa.

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- iii) For a tank design capacity less than 75 m³, the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 76.6 kPa.
- B) The hazardous secondary material in the tank is not heated by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to a temperature that is greater than the temperature at which the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary material is determined for the purpose of complying with subsection (b)(1)(A).
- 2) For a tank that manages hazardous secondary material that does not meet all of the conditions specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the tank by using Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d). An example of tanks required to use Tank Level 2 controls is a tank for which the hazardous secondary material 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).
- c) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 <u>sectionSection</u>:
 - 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats that hazardous secondary material must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for a hazardous secondary material to be managed in the tank using Tank Level 1 controls before the first time the hazardous secondary material is placed in the tank. The maximum organic vapor pressure must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 721.983(c). Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform a new determination whenever changes to the hazardous secondary material managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum organic vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic

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vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in subsection (b)(1)(A), 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 secondary material 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 a manner such 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) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof, must fulfill either of the following requirements:
 - It must be equipped with a closure device designed to operate such 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
 - ii) It must be 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 must be operating whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the tank, except as provided in this subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii). During any period of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations, and for removal of accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank. During any period when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing

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activities, 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with codification requirements.

- D) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary material 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 organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material 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.
- 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material 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:
 - To provide access to the tank for performing routine 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

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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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 which 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 such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 721.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

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- 4) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year except under the special conditions provided for in subsection (1).
 - C) In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k).
 - D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).
- d) Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary material 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);

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- 2) A tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (f);
- A tank vented through a closedvent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (g);
- 4) A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (h); 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).
- e) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material who 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).
 - 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 721.981; 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:

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- 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.
- v) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder must have a gasketed sliding cover.
- 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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) 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.
 - 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

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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 manufacturer $\frac{1}{2}$'s recommended setting.

- 3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid inside the tank; liquid has accumulated on top of the internal floating roof; any portion of the roof seals have detached from the roof rim; holes, tears, or other openings are visible in the seal fabric; the gaskets no longer close off the hazardous secondary material surface from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.
 - B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect the internal floating roof components as follows, except as provided in subsection (e)(3)(C):
 - It must 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
 - ii) It must 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 every 10 years.
 - C) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in subsection (e)(3)(B), for an internal floating roof equipped with

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two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must 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), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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).
 - When a visual inspection is not planned and the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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

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that it is received by the Agency at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank.

- E) In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k).
- F) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).
- Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of subsection (e).
- f) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material who controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using an external floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(3).
 - 1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.981. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the

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primary seal must not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm²) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 3.8 centimeters (cm). 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 <u>centimeterscm</u> 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 square centimeters (cm²) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 centimeters (cm).
- 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.
 - ii) 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.
 - iii) 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

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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.
- 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 which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.
- ix) Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.
- 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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.

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- 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 manufacturer³/₋'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 the closed position at all times except when the hatch or well must be opened for access.
- 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following procedures:
 - A) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must measure the external floating roof seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:
 - The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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.

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- iii) If a tank ceases to hold hazardous secondary material for a period of one year or more, subsequent introduction of hazardous secondary material into the tank must be considered an initial operation for the purposes of subsections (f)(3)(A)(i) and (f)(3)(A)(i).
- iv) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the procedure described in subsection (f)(3)(D):

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR 261.1084(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through (f)(3)(i)(D)(4) to appear as subsections (f)(3)(D)(i) through (f)(3)(A)(iv) to comport with codification requirements.

- v) In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in subsection (f)(1)(B), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k).
- vi) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).
- B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must visually inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
 - The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, holes, tears, or other

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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.

- ii) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year except for the special conditions provided for in subsection (1).
- iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k).
- iv) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).
- C) Prior to each inspection required by subsection (f)(3)(A) or (f)(3)(B), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency of the date and location of the inspection as follows:

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- Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof seal gaps, as required under subsection (f)(3)(A), written notification must be prepared and sent by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before the date the measurements are scheduled to be performed.
- ii) 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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).
- iii) When a visual inspection is not planned and the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 Agency at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank.
- D) Procedure for determining the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually.
 - i) The seal gap measurements must be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports.

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- Seal gaps, if any, must be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32<u>-centimeter (</u> cm) 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.
- 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).

BOARD NOTE: The texts of corresponding 40 CFR 261.1084(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through (f)(3)(i)(D)(4), which would normally appear in subsection (f)(3)(A)(iv), appear as subsections (f)(3)(D)(i) through (f)(3)(AD)(iv) to comport with codification requirements.

- Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of subsection (f).
- g) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material who 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).

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- 1) 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.
 - 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 such 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 secondary material 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, 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.
 - D) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.987.
- Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position

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and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device, except as follows:

- 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:
 - To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of <u>suchthese</u> 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 a tank.
- B) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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.

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- B) The closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and monitored by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 721.987.
- C) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year except for the special conditions provided for in subsection (1).
- D) In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k).
- E) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).
- h) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material who 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 721.983(d).

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- 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the tank must be operated as a closed system that does not vent to the atmosphere, except under either or the following conditions described in subsection (h)(3)(A) or (h)(3)(B).
 - A) At those times when opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is required to avoid an unsafe condition.
 - B) At those times when 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 721.987.
- i) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material who controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device must meet the following requirements:
 - 1) 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" in appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 annually thereafter.
 - 2) 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 721.987.

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- Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, 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).
- 4) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and control device, as specified in Section 721.987.
- j) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must transfer hazardous secondary material to a tank subject to this section in accordance with the following requirements:
 - Transfer of hazardous secondary material, except as provided in subsection (j)(2), to the tank from another tank subject to this section must be conducted using continuous hard-piping or another closed system that does not allow exposure of the hazardous secondary material 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.
 - 2) The requirements of subsection (j)(1) do not apply when transferring a hazardous secondary material to the tank under any of the following conditions:
 - A) The hazardous secondary material meets the average VO concentration conditions specified in Section 721.982(c)(1) at the point of material origination.
 - B) The hazardous secondary material has been treated by an organic destruction or removal process to meet the requirements in Section 721.982(c)(2).
 - C) The hazardous secondary material meets the requirements of Section 721.982(c)(4).

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k) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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), as follows:

- The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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).
- 2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material normally managed in the tank. In this case, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous secondary material 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:
 - In the case when inspecting or monitoring the cover would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or other unsafe conditions, then the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may designate a cover as an <u>""</u>unsafe to inspect and monitor cover<u>"</u> and comply with all of the following requirements:
 - A) Prepare a written explanation for the cover stating the reasons why the cover is unsafe to visually inspect or to monitor, if required.
 - B) Develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the cover, using the procedures specified in the applicable

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section of this Subpart CC, as frequently as practicable during those times when a worker can safely access the cover.

2) In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.986 Standards: Containers

- a) Applicability. The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from containers for which Section 721.982(b) references the use of this Section for such that air emission control.
- b) General requirements.
 - The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container.
 - A) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ and less than or equal to 0.46 m³, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in subsection (c).
 - B) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ that is not in light material service, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in subsection (c).

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- C) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ that is in light material service, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 2 standards specified in subsection (d).
- 2) This subsection (b)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1086(b)(2), marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations
- c) Container Level 1 standards.
 - 1) A container using Container Level 1 controls is one of the following:
 - A) A container that meets the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (<u>DOTUSDOT</u>) regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation, as specified in subsection (f).
 - B) A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a continuous barrier over the container openings such 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 ⁵⁰/₂ portable tank²⁰/₂ or bulk cargo container equipped with a screw-type cap).
 - C) An open-top container in which an organic-vapor suppressing barrier is placed on or over the hazardous secondary material in the container such that no hazardous secondary material is exposed to the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.
 - 2) A container used to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(1)(C) 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 secondary material to the atmosphere and to

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maintain the equipment integrity, for as long as the container is in service. Factors to be considered in selecting the <u>construction</u> materials<u>of</u> construction and designing the cover and closure devices must include, organic vapor permeability; the effects of contact with the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material is in a container using Container Level 1 controls, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material or other material to the container as follows:
 - i) In the case when When the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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.
 - ii) In the case when When discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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

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process generating the hazardous secondary 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 secondary material from the container, as follows:
 - For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section, an empty hazardous secondary material container may be open to the atmosphere at any time (i.e., covers and closure devices on such a container are not required to be secured in the closed position).
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container, but the container is not an empty hazardous secondary material container, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material. Examples of <u>suchroutine</u> 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 which

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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 emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established such 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 remanufacturer or other persons that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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.

- E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 4) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using containers with Container Level 1 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices, as follows:
 - A) In the case when When a hazardous secondary material already is in the container at the time the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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., is not an empty hazardous secondary material container) the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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

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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 that the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date the container becomes subject to the container standards of this Subpart CC).

B) In the case when When a container used for managing hazardous secondary material remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C).

- C) When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material must be removed from the container and the container must not be used to manage hazardous secondary material until the defect is repaired.
- 5) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain at the facility a copy of the procedure used to determine that containers with capacity of 0.46 m³ or greater, <u>whichthat</u> do not meet applicable <u>DOTUSDOT</u> regulations as specified in subsection (f), are not managing hazardous secondary material in light material service.
- d) Container Level 2 standards.
 - 1) A container using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:

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- A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation, as specified in subsection (f).
- B) A container that operates with no detectable organic emissions, as defined in Section 721.981, and determined in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (g).
- C) A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to be vapor-tight by using Reference Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Unis Pressure-Vacuum Test) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (h).
- Transfer of hazardous secondary material in or out of a container using 2) Container Level 2 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the hazardous secondary material and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that USEPA has stated that it considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (d) 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 secondary material is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.
- 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in a container using Container Level 2 controls, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must install all covers and closure devices for the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position, except as follows:

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- A) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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.
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material from the container, as follows:
 - For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this Section, an empty hazardous secondary material container 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).
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container, but the container is not an empty hazardous secondary materials container, the

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remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material. 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 which 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 such 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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

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exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

- E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 4) The remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using containers with Container Level 2 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:
 - In the case when When a hazardous secondary material already is in A) the container at the time the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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., is not an empty hazardous secondary material container), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 that the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date the container becomes subject to the container standards of this Subpart CC).
 - B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous secondary material remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats

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the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C).

- C) When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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 secondary material must be removed from the container and the container must not be used to manage hazardous secondary material until the defect is repaired.
- e) Container Level 3 standards.
 - 1) A container using Container Level 3 controls is one of the following:
 - A) 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).
 - B) A container that is vented inside an enclosure <u>whichthat</u> 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).
 - 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must meet the following requirements, as applicable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material:
 - A) The container enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure, as specified in <u>""Procedure T——</u>Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure<u>"</u> in appendix B (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency) to 40 CFR 52.741, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow

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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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to "of "Procedure T____Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure²⁰ initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually.

- B) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.987.
- 3) Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, 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).
- 4) Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary material 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 721.987.
- 5) Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary material that use Container Level 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart CC must prepare and maintain the records specified in Section 721.989(d).
- 6) Transfer of hazardous secondary material in or out of a container using Container Level 3 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the hazardous secondary material and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that USEPA has stated that it considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (e) 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
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container during filling operations; or a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the hazardous secondary material 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), containers must be used that meet the applicable <u>U.S. Department of Transportation</u>.
 (USDOT) regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation, as follows:
 - The container meets the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) or 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - 2) Hazardous secondary material is managed in the container in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in subpart B of 49 CFR 107 (Hazardous Material Program Procedures) and 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, hazardousHazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, Training Requirements, and Security Plans), 173 (Shippers———General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings), and 180 (Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - For the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC, no exceptions to the 49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) or 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars) regulations are allowed.
- g) To determine compliance with the no detectable organic emissions requirement of subsection (d)(1)(B), the procedure specified in Section 721.983(d) must be used.
 - 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.

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- 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 secondary materials 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) Procedure for determining a container to be vapor-tight using Reference Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Unis Pressure-Vacuum Test) in appendix A (Test Methods) to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for the purpose of complying with subsection (d)(1)(C).
 - The test must be performed in accordance with Reference Method 27 of appendix A to 40 CFR 60.
 - 2) A pressure measurement device must be used that has a precision of ± 2.5 mm water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness.
 - 3) If the test results determined by Reference Method 27 indicate that the container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to 750 Pascals within five minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals, then the container is determined to be vapor-tight.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. —, effective ———)

Section 721.987 Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices

- a) This Section applies to each closed-vent system and control device installed and operated by the remanufacturer or other person who stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to control air emissions in accordance with standards of this Subpart CC.
- b) The closed-vent system must meet the following requirements:
 - 1) The closed-vent system must route the gases, vapors, and fumes emitted from the hazardous secondary material in the hazardous secondary

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material management unit to a control device that meets the requirements specified in subsection (c).

- 2) The closed-vent system must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.933(k).
- 3) In the case when the closed-vent system includes bypass devices that could be used to divert the gas or vapor stream to the atmosphere before entering the control device, each bypass device must be equipped with either a flow indicator as specified in subsection (b)(3)(A) or a seal or locking device as specified in subsection (b)(3)(B). For the purpose of complying with this subsection (b), low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, spring loaded pressure relief valves, and other fittings used for safety purposes are not considered to be bypass devices.
 - A) If a flow indicator is used to comply with subsection (b)(3), the indicator must be installed at the inlet to the bypass line used to divert gases and vapors from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere at a point upstream of the control device inlet. For this subsection (b), a flow indicator means a device which indicates the presence of either gas or vapor flow in the bypass line.
 - B) If a seal or locking device is used to comply with subsection (b)(3), the device must be placed on the mechanism by which the bypass device position is controlled (e.g., valve handle, damper lever, etc.) when the bypass device is in the closed position such that the bypass device cannot be opened without breaking the seal or removing the lock. Examples of such devices include, but are not limited to, a car-seal or a lock-and-key configuration valve. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to verify that the bypass mechanism is maintained in the closed position.
- 4) The closed-vent system must be inspected and monitored by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in accordance with the procedure specified in Section 721.933(l).

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- c) The control device must meet the following requirements:
 - 1) The control device must be one of the following devices:
 - A control device designed and operated to reduce the total organic content of the inlet vapor stream vented to the control device by at least 95 percent by weight;
 - B) An enclosed combustion device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(c); or
 - C) A flare designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(d).
 - 2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material who elects to use a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the requirements of this section must comply with the requirements specified in subsections (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F).
 - A) Periods of planned routine maintenance of the control device, during which the control device does not meet the specifications of subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable, must not exceed 240 hours per year.
 - B) The specifications and requirements in subsections (c)(1)(A)through (c)(1)(C) for control devices do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance.
 - C) The specifications and requirements in subsections (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(C) for control devices do not apply during a control device system malfunction.
 - D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must demonstrate compliance with the requirements of subsection (c)(2)(A) (i.e., planned routine maintenance of a control device, during which the control device does not meet the specifications of subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B),

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or (c)(1)(C), as applicable, must not exceed 240 hours per year) by recording the information specified in Section 721.989(e)(1)(E).

- E) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must correct control device system malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence in order to minimize excess emissions of air pollutants.
- F) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the closed-vent system such that gases, vapors, or fumes are not actively vented to the control device during periods of planned maintenance or control device system malfunction (i.e., periods when the control device is not operating or not operating normally) except in cases when it is necessary to vent the gases, vapors, or fumes to avoid an unsafe condition or to implement malfunction corrective actions or planned maintenance actions.
- 3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using a carbon adsorption system to comply with subsection (c)(1) must operate and maintain the control device in accordance with the following requirements:
 - Following the initial startup of the control device, all activated carbon in the control device must be replaced with fresh carbon on a regular basis in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(g) or (h).
 - B) All carbon that is hazardous waste and that is removed from the control device must be managed in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(n), regardless of the average volatile organic concentration of the carbon.
- 4) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system to comply with subsection (c)(1) must operate and maintain the control device in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(j).

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- 5) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must demonstrate that a control device achieves the performance requirements of subsection (c)(1) as follows:
 - A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must demonstrate the performance of each control device, using either a performance test, as specified in subsection (c)(5)(C), or a design analysis, as specified in subsection (c)(5)(D), except for the following:
 - i) A flare;
 - ii) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater; or
 - iii) A boiler or process heater into which the vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel.
 - B) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must demonstrate the performance of each flare in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.933(e).
 - C) For a performance test conducted to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(5)(A), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must use the test methods and procedures specified in Section 721.934(c)(1) through (c)(4).
 - D) For a design analysis conducted to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(5)(A), the design analysis must meet the requirements specified in Section 721.935(b)(4)(C).
 - E) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must demonstrate that a carbon adsorption system achieves the performance requirements of subsection (c)(1) based on the total quantity of organics vented to

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the atmosphere from all carbon adsorption system equipment that is used for organic adsorption, organic desorption or carbon regeneration, organic recovery, and carbon disposal.

6) If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and the Agency do not agree on a demonstration of control device performance using a design analysis, then the disagreement must be resolved using the results of a performance test performed by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(5)(C). The Agency may choose to have an authorized representative observe the performance test. The Agency must state any disagreement on a demonstration of control device performance using a design analysis in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that treats or stores hazardous secondary material.

7) The closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and monitored by the remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 721.933(f)(2) and (l). The readings from each monitoring device required by Section 721.933(f)(2) must be inspected at least once each operating day to check control device operation. Any necessary corrective measures must be immediately implemented to ensure the control device is operated in compliance with the requirements of this Section.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. —, effective _____)

Section 721.988 Inspection and Monitoring Requirements

- a) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor air emission control equipment used to comply with this Subpart CC in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Sections 721.984 through 261.987.
- b) The remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to perform the inspections and monitoring required by subsection (a). The remanufacturer or

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other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must keep the plan and schedule at the facility.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

Section 721.989 Recordkeeping Requirements

- a) Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material subject to requirements of this Subpart CC must record and maintain the information specified in subsections (b) through (j), as applicable to the facility. Except for air emission control equipment design documentation and information required by subsections (i) and (j), records required by this section must be maintained at the facility for a minimum of three years. Air emission control equipment design documentation at the facility until the air emission control equipment is replaced or otherwise no longer in service. Information required by subsections (i) and (j) must be maintained at the facility for as long as the hazardous secondary material management unit is not using air emission controls specified in Sections 721.984 through 261.987 in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 721.980(b)(7) or (d), respectively.
- b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using a tank with air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984 must prepare and maintain records for the tank that include the following information:
 - 1) For each tank using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must record:
 - A tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material).
 - B) A record for each inspection required by Section 721.984 that includes the following information:
 - i) The date inspection was conducted.

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- For each defect detected during the inspection, the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.
- 2) In addition to the information required by subsection (b)(1), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must record the following information, as applicable to the tank:
 - A) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using a fixed roof to comply with the Tank Level 1 control requirements specified in Section 721.984(c) must prepare and maintain records for each determination for the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary material in the tank performed in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984(c) of this Subpart. The records must include the date and time the samples were collected, the analysis method used, and the analysis results.
 - B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using an internal floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 721.1084(e) of this Subpart CC must prepare and maintain documentation describing the floating roof design.
 - C) Remanufacturer or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary material using an external floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 721.984(f) must prepare and maintain the following records:
 - i) Documentation describing the floating roof design and the dimensions of the tank.

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- Records for each seal gap inspection required by Section 721.984(f)(3) describing the results of the seal gap measurements. The records must include the date that the measurements were performed, the raw data obtained for the measurements, and the calculations of the total gap surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in Section 721.984(f)(1), the records must include a description of the repairs that were made, the date the repairs were made, and the date the tank was emptied, if necessary.
- D) Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using an enclosure to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 721.984(i) must prepare and maintain the following records:

 - Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e).
- c) This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1089(c), marked <u>"</u>reserved<u>"</u> by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations
- d) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using containers with Container Level 3 air emission controls in

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accordance with the requirements of Section 721.986 must prepare and maintain records that include the following information:

- 2) Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e).
- e) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.987 must prepare and maintain records that include the following information:
 - Documentation for the closed-vent system and control device that includes:
 - A) Certification that is signed and dated by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material 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), or by performance tests as specified in subsection (e)(1)(C) when the tank 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 721.935(b)(4). The documentation must include information prepared by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material or provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the control device design in accordance with Section 721.935(b)(4)(C) and certification by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or

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treats the hazardous secondary material that the control equipment meets the applicable specifications.

- C) If performance tests are used, then a performance test plan, as specified in Section 721.935(b)(3), and all test results.
- D) Information as required by <u>SectionsSection</u> 721.935(c)(1) and (c)(2), as applicable.
- E) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must record, on a semiannual basis, the information specified in subsections (e)(1)(E)(i) and (e)(1)(E)(i) for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section 721.987(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.
 - 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 721.987(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.
- F) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must record the information specified in subsections (e)(1)(F)(i) through (e)(1)(F)(ii) for those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section 721.987(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable.

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- i) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system.
- The duration of each period during a malfunction when gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the hazardous secondary material management unit through the closedvent system to the control device while the control device is not properly functioning.
- iii) Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- G) Records of the management of carbon removed from a carbon adsorption system conducted in accordance with Section 721.987(c)(3)(B).
- f) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material using a tank or container exempted under the hazardous secondary material organic concentration conditions specified in Section 721.982(c)(1) or (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F), must prepare and maintain at the facility records documenting the information used for each material determination (e.g., test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation). If analysis results for material samples are used for the material determination, then the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must record the date, time, and location that each material sample is collected in accordance with applicable requirements of Section 721.983.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.1089(f) includes a subsection (f)(2) that USEPA marked <u>"</u>reserved.<u>"</u> Because there is no 40 CFR 1089(f)(1), the Board included no text to correspond with subsection (f)(2).

g) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material designating a cover as ""unsafe to inspect and monitor" pursuant to Section 721.984(1) or Section 721.985(g) must record and keep at facility the following information: the identification numbers for hazardous secondary material 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

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inspect and monitor, and the plan and schedule for inspecting and monitoring each cover.

h) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that is subject to this Subpart CC and to the control device standards in subpart VV (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, on or Before November 7, 2006) of 40 CFR 60 or subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable sections of this Subpart CC by documentation either pursuant to this Subpart CC, or pursuant to the provisions of subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 or subpart V of 40 CFR 61, to the extent that the documentation required by 40 CFR 60 or 61 duplicates the documentation required by this Section.

(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

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Section 721. APPENDIX H Hazardous Constituents

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts Number (CAS No.)	USEPA Hazardous Waste Number
A2213	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester	30558-43-1	U394
Acetonitrile	Same	75-05-8	U003
Acetophenone	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	98-86-2	U004
2-Acetylaminofluorene	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	53-96-3	U005
Acetyl chloride	Same	75-36-5	U006
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-	591-08-2	P002
Acrolein	2-Propenal	107-02-8	P003
Acrylamide	2-Propenamide	79-06-1	U007
Acrylonitrile	2-Propenenitrile	107-13-1	U009
Aflatoxins	Same	1402-68-2	
Aldicarb	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	116-06-3	P070
Aldicarb sulfone	Propanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	1646-88-4	P203
Aldrin	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8 a-hexahydro-,	309-00-2	P004
	$(1-\alpha, 4-\alpha, 4a-\beta, 5-\alpha, 8-\alpha, 8a-\beta)-$		
Allyl alcohol	2-Propen-1-ol	107-18-6	P005
Allyl chloride	1-Propene, 3-chloro-	107-05-1	
Aluminum phosphide	Same	20859-73-8	P006
4-Aminobiphenyl	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine	92-67-1	
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethylamino-methyl)-	2763-96-4	P007
4-Aminopyridine	4-Pyridinamine	504-24-5	P008
Amitrole	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	61-82-5	U011
Ammonium vanadate	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	7803-55-6	U119

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			P119
Aniline	Benzenamine	62-53-3	U012
o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	Benzenamine 2-Methoxy-	90 04 0	0012
Antimony	Same	7440-36-0	
Antimony compounds NOS (not	Sunte	7440-50-0	
otherwise specified)			
Aramite	Sulfurous acid 2-chloroethyl-	140-57-8	
1 mainte	2-(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy)-1-	110 57 0	
	methylethyl ester		
Arsenic	Arsenic	7440-38-2	
Arsenic compounds, N.O.S.	. In other	1.110 20 2	
Arsenic acid	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	7778-39-4	P010
Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	1303-28-2	P011
Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	1327-53-3	P012
Auramine	Benzenamine.	492-80-8	U014
	4.4'-carbonimidovlbiscarbon-imidovl	100 C 100 C	
	bis(N, N-dimethyl-		
Azaserine	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	115-02-6	U015
Barban	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-,	101-27-9	U280
	4-chloro-2-butynyl ester		
Barium	Same	7440-39-3	
Barium compounds, N.O.S.			
Barium cyanide	Same	542-62-1	P013
Bendiocarb	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-,	22781-23-3	U278
	methyl carbamate		
Bendiocarb phenol	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-,	22961-82-6	U364
Benomyl	Carbamic acid, (1-	17804-35-2	U271
	((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimid		
	azol-2-yl)-, methyl ester		
Benz(c)acridine	Same	225-51-4	U016
Benz(a)anthracene	Same	56-55-3	U018
Benzal chloride	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	98-87-3	U017
Benzene	Same	71-43-2	U018
			U019
	200 B 100 B 100 B		0018
Benzenearsonic acid	Arsonic acid, phenyl-	98-05-5	11000
Benzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	92-87-5	0021

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Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benz(e)acephenanthrylene	205-99-2	
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	Same	205-82-3	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Same	207-08-9	
Benzo(a)pyrene	Same	50-32-8	U022
p-Benzoquinone	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	106-51-4	U197
Benzotrichloride	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	98-07-7	U023
Benzyl chloride	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	100-44-7	P028
Beryllium powder	Same	7440-41-7	P015
Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.			
Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram	Piperidine,	120-54-7	
tetrasulfide	1,1'-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-		
Bromoacetone	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	598-31-2	P017
Bromoform	Methane, tribromo-	75-25-2	U225
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	101-55-3	U030
Brucine	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	357-57-3	P018
Butylate	Carbamothioic acid,	2008-41-5	
	bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl	85-68-7	
	phenylmethyl ester		
Cacodylic acid	Arsenic acid, dimethyl-	75-60-5	U136
Cadmium	Same	7440-43-9	
Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.			
Calcium chromate	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt	13765-19-0	U032
Calcium cyanide	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂	592-01-8	P021
Carbaryl	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	63-25-2	U279
Carbendazim	Carbamic acid,	10605-21-7	U372
	1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester		
Carbofuran	7-Benzofuranol,	1563-66-2	P127
	2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-,		
	methylcarbamate		
Carbofuran phenol	7-Benzofuranol,	1563-38-8	U367
	2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-		
Carbosulfan	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)thio)	55285-14-8	P189
	methyl-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-be		
	nzofuranyl ester		
Carbon disulfide	Same	75-15-0	P022
Carbon oxyfluoride	Carbonic difuoride	353-50-4	U033
Carbon tetrachloride	Methane, tetrachloro-	56-23-5	U211

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Chloral	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75-87-6	U034
Chlorambucil	A(bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	305-03-3	0035
Chlordane	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7, 7a-hexahydro-	57-74-9	U036
Chlordane, α and γ isomers Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.			U036
Chlorinated Iluorocarbons, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.			
Chlornaphazine	Naphthalenamine	494-03-1	11026
emonuplicanie	N.N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	191 05 1	0020
Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	107-20-0	P023
p-Chloroaniline	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106-47-8	P024
Chlorobenzene	Benzene, chloro-	108-90-7	U037
Chlorobenzilate	Benzeneacetic acid,	510-15-6	U038
	4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -hydro xy-, ethyl ester		
p-Chloro-m-cresol	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	59-50-7	U039
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	110-75-8	U042
Chloroform	Methane, trichloro-	67-66-3	U044
Chloromethyl methyl ether	Methane, chloromethoxy-	107-30-2	U046
β-Chloronaphthalene	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	91-58-7	U047
o-Chlorophenol	Phenol, 2-chloro-	95-57-8	U048
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5344-82-1	P026
Chloroprene	1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-	126-99-8	
3-Chloropropionitrile	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	542-76-7	P027
Chromium	Same	7440-47-3	
Chromium compounds, N.O.S.			
Chrysene	Same	218-01-9	U050
Citrus red No. 2	2-Naphthalenol,	6358-53-8	
	1-((2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo)-		
Coal tar creosote	Same	8007-45-2	
Copper cyanide	Copper cyanide CuCN	544-92-3	P029
Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate	Copper,	137-29-1	

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	bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S.S')-,		
Creosote	Same		U051
p-Cresidine	2-Methoxy-5-methylbenzenamine	120-71-8	
Cresols (Cresylic acid)	Phenol, methyl-	1319-77-3	U052
Crotonaldehyde	2-Butenal	4170-30-3	U053
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	Phenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	64-00-6	P202
Cyanides (soluble salts and			P030
Cuanagan	Ethanadinitrila	160 10 5	D021
Cyanogen Cyanogen bromide	Cuanagan bramida (CN)Pr	400-19-3	11246
Cyanogen bronnide	Cyanogen bloride (CN)Br	506 77 4	D022
Cyanogen chioride	Cyanogen chloride (CN)CI	506-77-4	P033
Cycasin	β-D-glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl-	14901-08-7	
Cycloate	Carbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl-, S-ethyl ester	1134-23-2	
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	131-89-5	P034
Cyclophosphamide	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-2-o xide	50-18-0	U058
2.4-D	Acetic acid. (2.4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	11240
2,4-D, salts and esters	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters		U240
Daunomycin	5, 12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy- α-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy)-7,8,9,1 0-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-l-meth oxy-, 8S-cis)-	20830-81-3	U059
Dazomet	2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl	533-74-4	
DDD	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chl	72-54-8	U060
DDE	oro- Benzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chlor	72-55-9	
DDT	o- Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-c	50-29-3	U061

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	hloro-		
Diallate	Carbamothioic acid,	2303-16-4	U062
	bis(1-methylethyl)-,		
	S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester		
Dibenz(a,h)acridine	Same	226-36-8	
Dibenz(a,j)acridine	Same	224-42-0	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Same	53-70-3	U063
7H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole	Same	194-59-2	
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene	Naphtho(1,2,3,4-def)chrysene	192-65-4	
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	Dibenzo(b,def)chrysene	189-64-0	
Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	189-55-9	U064
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	96-12-8	U066
Dibutyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl	84-74-2	U069
	ester		
o-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	95-50-1	U070
m-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	541-73-1	U071
p-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	106-46-7	U072
Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.	Benzene, dichloro-	25321-22-6	
3.3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine.	91-94-1	U073
	3,3'-dichloro-		
1.4-Dichloro-2-butene	2-Butene, 1.4-dichloro-	764-41-0	U074
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	75-71-8	U075
Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.	Dichloroethylene	25323-30-2	0.010
1.1-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1.1-dichloro-	75-35-4	U078
1.2-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1.2-dichloro-, (E)-	156-60-5	U079
Dichloroethyl ether	Ethane, 1.1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	111-44-4	U025
Dichloroisopropyl ether	Propane, 2.2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	108-60-1	U027
Dichloromethoxyethane	Ethane, 1.1'-(methylenebis(oxy)-	111-91-1	U024
and the second	bis(2-chloro-		
Dichloromethyl ether	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	542-88-1	P016
2.4-Dichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	120-83-2	U081
2.6-Dichlorophenol	Phenol, 2.6-dichloro-	87-65-0	U082
Dichlorophenylarsine	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-	696-28-6	P036
Dichloropropane, N.O.S.	Propane, dichloro-	26638-19-7	
Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.	Propanol, dichloro-	26545-73-3	
Dichloropropene, N.O.S.	1-Propene, dichloro-	26952-23-8	
1.3-Dichloropropene	1-Propene, 1.3-dichloro-	542-75-6	U084
Dieldrin	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,	60-57-1	P037
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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

	3-b)oxirene,		
	5,4,5,0,9,9-nexachioro-1a,2,2a,5,0, 6a 7 7a-octahydro-		
	$(1_{2\alpha}, 2\beta, 2_{2\alpha}, 3\beta, 6\beta, 6_{2\alpha}, 7\beta, 7_{2\alpha})$		
1 2.3 4-Diepoyyhutane	2 2'-Bioxirane	1464-53-5	11085
Diethylarsine	Arsine diethyl-	692-42-2	P038
Diethylene glycol dicarbamate	Ethanol, 2.2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	U395
1.4-Diethyleneoxide	1.4-Dioxane	123-91-1	U108
Diethylhexyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	117-81-7	U028
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615-80-1	U086
O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl	3288-58-2	U087
dithiophosphate	S-methyl ester		
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester	311-45-5	P041
Diethyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	84-66-2	U088
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester	297-97-2	P040
Diethylstilbestrol	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	56-53-1	U089
Dihydrosafrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	94-58-6	U090
Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester	55-91-4	P043
Dimethoate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester	60-51-5	P044
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-	119-90-4	U091
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	60-11-7	U093
2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)	Benzenamine, 2,4-dimethyl-	95-68-1	
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	57-97-6	U094
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-	119-93-7	U095
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	79-44-7	U097
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57-14-7	U098
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540-73-8	U099

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

α, α -Dimethylphenethylamine	Benzeneethanamine, α , α -dimethyl-	122-09-8	P046
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	105-67-9	U101
Dimethylphthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	131-11-3	U102
Dimethyl sulfate	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	77-78-1	U103
Dimetilan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1- ((dimethylamino) carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester	644-64-4	P191
Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.	Benzene, dinitro-	25154-54-5	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-	534-52-1	P047 P047
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	51-28-5	P048
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	121-14-2	U105
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	606-20-2	U106
Dinoseb	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	88-85-7	P020
Di-n-octyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	117-84-0	U107
Diphenylamine	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-	122-39-4	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122-66-7	U109
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	621-64-7	U111
Disulfiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl	97-77-8	
Disulfoton	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester	298-04-4	P039
Dithiobiuret	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ NH	541-53-7	P049
Endosulfan	6, 9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9	115-29-7	P050
Endothal	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicar boxylic acid	145-73-3	P088
Endrin	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxiren e, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7 ,7a-octahydro-, (1a	1 72-20-8 7	P051

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

	$\alpha, 2\beta, 2a\beta, 3\alpha, 6\alpha, 6a\beta, 7\beta, 7a\alpha)$		
Endrin metabolites			P051
Epichlorohydrin	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106-89-8	U041
Epinephrine	1,2-Benzenediol,	51-43-4	P042
	4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-,		
	(R)-		
EPTC	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-,	759-94-4	
	S-ethyl ester		
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51-79-6	U238
Ethyl cyanide	Propanenitrile	107-12-0	P101
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	Carbamodithioic acid,	111-54-6	U114
	1,2-ethanediylbis-		
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid.			U114
salts and esters			
Ethylene dibromide	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	106-93-4	U067
Ethylene dichloride	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	107-06-2	U077
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110-80-5	U359
Ethyleneimine	Aziridine	151-56-4	P054
Ethylene oxide	Oxirane	75-21-8	U115
Ethylenethiourea	2-Imidazolidinethione	96-45-7	U116
Ethylidine dichloride	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	75-34-3	U076
Ethyl methacrylate	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl	97-63-2	U118
	ester		
Ethyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	62-50-0	U119
Ethyl Ziram	Zinc,	14324-55-1	U407
	bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-		
Famphur	Phosphorothioc acid.	52-85-7	P097
	O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)pheny		
	l) O,O-dimethyl ester		
Ferbam	Iron.	14484-64-1	
	tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')		
Fluoranthene	Same	206-44-0	U120
Fluorine	Same	7782-41-4	P056
Fluoroacetamide	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	640-19-7	P057
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	62-74-8	P058
Formaldehyde	Same	50-00-0	U122
Formetanate hydrochloride	Methanimidamide.	23422-53-9	P198
	N.N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-	de langer 4	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

	carbonyl) oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride		
Formic acid	Same	64-18-16	U123
Formparanate	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((meth ylamino) carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-	17702-57-7	P197
Glycidylaldehyde Halomethanes, N.O.S.	Oxiranecarboxaldehyde	765-34-4	U126
Heptachlor	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8- heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	76-44-8	P059
Heptachlor epoxide	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno(1, 2b)oxirene 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6 6a-hexahydro- <u>-</u> , (1aα,1bβ.2α,5α,5aβ,6β,6aα)-	, 1024-57-3	
Heptachlor epoxide (α , β , and γ isomers)			
Heptachlorodibenzofurans Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Hexachlorobenzene	Benzene, hexachloro-	118-74-1	U127
Hexachlorobutadiene	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	87-68-3	U128
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	77-47-4	U130
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins Hexachlorodibenzofurans			
Hexachloroethane	Ethane, hexachloro-	67-72-1	U131
Hexachlorophene	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	70-30-4	U132
Hexachloropropene	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	1888-71-7	U243
Hexaethyltetraphosphate	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	757-58-4	P062
Hydrazine	Same	302-01-2	U133
Hydrogen cyanide	Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8	P063
Hydrogen fluoride	Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	U134
Hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	7783-06-4	U135
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Same	193-39-5	U137
3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butylcarbamat	Carbamic acid, butyl-,	55406-53-6	
e	3-iodo-2-propynyl ester		00000
Isobutyl alcohol	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	78-83-1	U140
	Formic acid Formparanate Glycidylaldehyde Halomethanes, N.O.S. Heptachlor Heptachlor epoxide Heptachlor epoxide (α, β, and γ isomers) Heptachlorodibenzofurans Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins Hexachlorodibenzofurans Hexachlorodibenzofurans Hexachlorodibenzofurans Hexachlorodibenzofurans Hexachlorodibenzofurans Hexachloropene Hexachloropene Hexachlorophene Hexachloropropene Hexachlorophene Hexachloropropene Hexachloropropene Hexachlorophene Hydrogen cyanide Hydrogen sulfide Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene 3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butylcarbamat e Isobutyl alcohol	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Isodrin	1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3, 4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hex	465-73-6	P060
3. J. J.	ahydro-, $(1\alpha, 4\alpha, 4a\beta, 5\beta, 8\beta, 8a\beta)$ -,		
Isolan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,	119-38-0	P192
	3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyraz		
	ol-5-yl ester		
Isosafrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	120-58-1	0141
Kepone	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pent	143-50-0	U142
	alen-2-one,		
	1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooct		
a contraction to	ahydro-,		
Lasiocarpine	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,	303-34-4	0143
	7-((2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)		
	-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5		
	,/a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-l-yl		
51.50 P	ester, $(1S-(1-\alpha(Z),7(2S^*,3R^*),7a\alpha))$ -	2012-202	
Lead	Same	7439-92-1	
Lead and compounds, N.O.S.		10.000	
Lead acetate	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	301-04-2	U144
Lead phosphate	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	7446-27-7	0145
Lead subacetate	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	1335-32-6	U146
Lindane	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,	58-89-9	0129
	$1\alpha, 2\alpha, 3\beta, 4\alpha, 5\alpha, 6\beta$)-	and a loss is	10000
Maleic anhydride	2,5-Furandione	108-31-6	U147
Maleic hydrazide	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	123-33-1	U148
Malononitrile	Propanedinitrile	109-77-3	U149
Manganese	Manganese,	15339-36-3	P196
dimethyldithiocarbamate	bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,		
Melphalan	L-Phenylalanine,	148-82-3	U150
	4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-		
Mercury	Same	7439-97-6	0151
Mercury compounds, N.O.S.			
Mercury fulminate	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	628-86-4	P065
Metam Sodium	Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium salt	137-42-8	
Methacrylonitrile	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	126-98-7	U152
Methapyrilene	1,2-Ethanediamine,	91-80-5	U155
	N.N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-th		

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

	ienylmethyl)-		
Methiocarb	Phenol,	2032-65-7	P199
	(3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-,		
	methylcarbamate		
Metholmyl	Ethanimidothioic acid,	16752-77-5	P066
altered a det	N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-,		
	methyl ester		
Methoxychlor	Benzene,	72-43-5	U247
	1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-		
	methoxy-		
Methyl bromide	Methane, bromo-	74-83-9	U029
Methyl chloride	Methane, chloro-	74-87-3	U045
Methylchlorocarbonate	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	79-22-1	U156
Methyl chloroform	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	71-55-6	U226
3-Methylcholanthrene	Benz(i)aceanthrylene.	56-49-5	U157
	1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-		
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	Benzenamine,	101-14-4	U158
	4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-		
Methylene bromide	Methane, dibromo-	74-95-3	U068
Methylene chloride	Methane, dichloro-	75-09-2	U080
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	2-Butanone	78-93-3	U159
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	2-Butanone, peroxide	1338-23-4	U160
Methyl hydrazine	Hydrazine, methyl-	60-34-4	P068
Methyl iodide	Methane, iodo-	74-88-4	U138
Methyl isocyanate	Methane, isocyanato-	624-83-9	P064
2-Methyllactonitrile	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	75-86-5	P069
Methyl methacrylate	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl	80-62-6	U162
	ester		
Methyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester	66-27-3	
Methyl parathion	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl	298-00-0	P071
	O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester		
Methylthiouracil	4-(1H)-Pyrimidinone,	56-04-2	U164
	2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-		
Metolcarb	Carbamic acid, methyl-,	1129-41-5	P190
	3-methylphenyl ester		
Mexacarbate	Phenol,	315-18-4	P128
	4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-,		
	methylcarbamate (ester)		

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Mitomycin C		Azirino(2', 3':3, 4)pyrrolo(1, 2-a)indole-4, 7-dione,	50-07-7	U010
		6-amino-8-(((aminocarbonyl)oxy)met		
		hyl)-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-met		
		hoxy-5-methyl-,		
		(1a-S-(1aα, <u>8</u> β, 8aα, 8bα))-,		
Molina	te	1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid,	2212-67-1	
		hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester		
MNNG		Guanidine,	70-25-7	U163
		N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-		
Mustar	d gas	Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis(2-chloro-	505-60-2	U165
Naphth	alene	Same	91-20-3	U165
1,4-Naj	ohthoquinone	1,4-Naphthalenedione	130-15-4	U166
α-Naph	thylamine	1-Naphthalenamine	134-32-7	U167
B-Naph	thylamine	2-Naphthalenamine	91-59-8	U168
α-Naph	thylthiourea	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86-88-4	P072
Nickel		Same	7440-02-0	1000
Nickel	compounds, N.O.S.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Nickel	carbonyl	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	13463-39-3	P073
Nickel	cvanide	Nickel cvanide Ni(CN) ₂	557-19-7	P074
Nicotin	e	Pvridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)	54-11-5	P075
		(S)-		
Nicotin	e salts			P075
Nitric o	oxide	Nitrogen oxide NO	10102-43-9	P076
p-Nitro	aniline	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	100-01-6	P077
Nitrobe	enzene	Benzene, nitro-	98-95-3	P078
				U169
				P078
Nitroge	en dioxide	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂	10102-44-0	P078
Nitroge	en mustard	Ethanamine,	51-75-2	
		2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-		
Nitroge	en mustard, hydrochloride			
salt				
Nitroge	en mustard N-oxide	Ethanamine,	126-85-2	
		2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl- N-oxide		
Nitroge	en mustard, N-oxide,	8		
-				

hydrochloride salt

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Nitroglycerin	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate	55-63-0	P081
p-Nitrophenol	Phenol, 4-nitro-	100-02-7	U170
2-Nitropropane	Propane, 2-nitro-	79-46-9	U171
Nitrosamines, N.O.S.	1	35576-91-1	
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	924-16-3	U172
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	1116-54-7	U173
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	55-18-5	U174
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	62-75-9	P082
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	759-73-9	U176
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	10595-95-6	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	684-93-5	U177
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	615-53-2	U178
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	Vinvlamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	4549-40-0	P084
N-Nitrosomorpholine	Morpholine, 4-nitroso-	59-89-2	
N-Nitrosonornicotine	Pyridine, 3-(1-nitroso-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	16543-55-8	
N-Nitrosopiperidine	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	100-75-4	U179
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	930-55-2	U180
N-Nitrososarcosine	Glycine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	13256-22-9	
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	99-55-8	U181
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-	3268-87-9	
(OCDD)	dioxin.		
Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofura n.	39001-02-0	
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	152-16-9	P085
Osmium tetroxide	Osmium oxide OsO ₄ , (T-4)	20816-12-0	P087
Oxamyl	Ethanimidothioc acid,	23135-22-0	P194
	2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino))carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester		
Paraldehvde	1.3.5-Trioxane, 2.4.6-trimethyl-	123-63-7	U182
Parathion	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	56-38-2	P089
Pebulate	Carbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S-propyl ester	1114-71-2	
Pentachlorobenzene	Benzene, pentachloro-	608-93-5	U183
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	Construction & Alternational Providence		
Pentachlorodibenzofurans			

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Pentachloroethane	Ethane, pentachloro-	76-01-7	U184	
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	82-68-8	U185	
Pentachlorophenol	Phenol, pentachloro-	87-86-5	See F027	
Phenacetin	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	62-44-2	U187	
Phenol	Same	108-95-2	U188	
Phenylenediamine	Benzenediamine	25265-76-3		
1,2-Phenylenediamine	1,2-Benzenediamine	95-54-5		
1,3-Phenylenediamine	1,3-Benzenediamine	108-45-2		
Phenylmercury acetate	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	62-38-4	P092	
Phenylthiourea	Thiourea, phenyl-	103-85-5	P093	
Phosgene	Carbonic dichloride	75-44-5	P095	
Phosphine	Same	7803-51-2	P096	
Phorate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	298-02-2	P094	
Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.				
Phthalic anhydride	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	85-44-9	U190	
Physostigmine	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol,	57-47-6	P204	
	1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimet hyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-			
Physostigmine salicylate	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with	57-64-7	P188	
	(3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3 a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)			
2-Picoline	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	109-06-8	U191	
Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S.				
Potassium cyanide	Same	151-50-8	P098	
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, dimethyl, potassium salt	128-03-0		
Potassium	Carbamodithioc acid,	51026-28-9		
n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl-dithioca	(hydroxymethyl)methyl-,			
rbamate	monopotassium salt			
Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, methyl-monopotassium salt	137-41-7		
Potassium silver cyanide	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium)	506-61-6	P099	
Potassium pentachlorophenate	Pentachlorophenol, potassium salt	7778736	None	

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Promecarb	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-,	2631-37-0	P201
Pronamide	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propy	23950-58-5	U192
12.0	nyl)-	1100 71 4	11102
1,3-Propane suitone	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	1120-71-4	0193
Propham	1-methylethyl ester	122-42-9	0373
Propoxur	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	114-26-1	U411
n-Propylamine	1-Propanamine	107-10-8	U194
Propargyl alcohol	2-Propyn-1-ol	107-19-7	P102
Propylene dichloride	Propane, 1.2-dichloro-	78-87-5	U083
1.2-Propylenimine	Aziridine, 2-methyl-	75-55-8	P067
Propylthiouracil	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone.	51-52-5	10101
	2.3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-		
Prosulfocarb	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-,	52888-80-9	U387
	S-(phenylmethyl) ester		
Pyridine	Same	110-86-1	U196
Reserpine	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,	50-55-5	U200
	11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimetho		
	xybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester,		
	$(38.168.17\alpha.188.20\alpha)$		
Resorcinol	1.3-Benzenediol	108-46-3	U201
Safrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	94-59-7	U203
Selenium	Same	7782-49-2	
Selenium compounds, N.O.S.			
Selenium dioxide	Selenious acid	7783-00-8	U204
Selenium sulfide	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂	7488-56-4	U205
Selenium,	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-,	144-34-3	
tetrakis(dimethyl-dithiocarbamate	tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenious acid		
Selenourea	Same	630-10-4	P103
Silver	Same	7440-22-4	
Silver compounds, N.O.S.			
Silver cyanide	Silver cyanide AgCN	506-64-9	P104
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	Propanoic acid,	93-72-1	See F027
	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-		

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Sodium cyanide	Sodium cyanide NaCN	143-33-9	P106
Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl-, sodium salt	136-30-1	
Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt	148-18-5	
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt	128-04-1	
Sodium pentachlorophenate	Pentachlorophenol, sodium salt	131522	None
Streptozotocin	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)car bonyl) amino)-	18883-66-4	U206
Strychnine	Strychnidin-10-one	57-24-9	P108
Strychnine salts			P108
Sulfallate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2-chloro-2-propenyl ester	95-06-7	
TCDD	Dibenzo(b,e)(1,4)dioxin, 2.3.7.8-tetrachloro-	1746-01-6	
Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl	1634-02-2	
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide	97-74-5	
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	95-94-3	U207
Tetrachloroethane NOS	Ethana tetrachloro NOS	25322 20 7	
1 1 1 2 Tetrachloroethane	Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2-tetrachloro-	630-20-6	11208
1 1 2 2-Tetrachloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	79-34-5	11200
Tetrachloroethylene	Ethene tetrachloro-	127-18-4	11210
2.3.4.6-Tetrachlorophenol	Phenol 2346-tetrachloro-	58-90-2	See E027
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, potassium salt	Same	53535276	None
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, sodium salt	Same	25567559	None
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	3689-24-5	P109
Tetraethyl lead	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	78-00-2	P110
Tetraethylpyrophosphate	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	107-49-3	P111
Tetranitromethane	Methane, tetranitro-	509-14-8	P112
Thallium	Same	7440-28-0	

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Thallium compounds			
Thallic oxide	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃	1314-32-5	P113
Thallium (I) acetate	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	563-68-8	U214
Thallium (I) carbonate	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	6533-73-9	U215
Thallium (I) chloride	Thallium chloride TICl	7791-12-0	U216
Thallium (I) nitrate	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	10102-45-1	U217
Thallium selenite	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	12039-52-0	P114
Thallium (I) sulfate	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	7446-18-6	P115
Thioacetamide	Ethanethioamide	62-55-5	U218
Thiodicarb	Ethanimidothioic acid,	59669-26-0	U410
	N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyl-	ox	12,046
	v))-bis-, dimethyl ester		
Thiofanox	2-Butanone,	39196-18-4	P045
	3.3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-,		
	O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime		
Thiophanate-methyl	Carbamic acid,	23564-05-8	U409
	(1,2-phyenylenebis(iminocarbonothic)	
	yl))-bis-, dimethyl ester		
Thiomethanol	Methanethiol	74-93-1	U153
Thiophenol	Benzenethiol	108-98-5	P014
Thiosemicarbazide	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	79-19-6	P116
Thiourea	Same	62-56-6	P219
Thiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide	137-26-8	U244
	$((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, tetramethyl-		
Tirpate	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde,	26419-73-8	P185
	2,4-dimethyl-,		
	O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime		
Toluene	Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	U220
Toluenediamine	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	25376-45-8	U221
Toluene-2,4-diamine	1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-	95-80-7	
Toluene-2,6-diamine	1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-methyl-	823-40-5	
Toluene-3,4-diamine	1,2-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-	496-72-0	
Toluene diisocyanate	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5	U223
o-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	95-53-4	U328
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	Benzeneamine, 2-methyl-,	636-21-5	U222
	hydrochloride		
p-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	106-49-0	U353
Toxaphene	Same	8001-35-2	P123

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Triallate Carbamothioic acid, 2303-17-5 U389 bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene 120-82-1 Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-79-00-5 U227 1,1,2-Trichloroethane Trichloroethylene Ethene, trichloro-79-01-6 U228 **Trichloromethanethiol** Methanethiol, trichloro-75-70-7 P118 Trichloromonofluoromethane Methane, trichlorofluoro-75-69-4 U121 95-95-4 Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-See F027 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-88-06-2 See F027 2.4.5-T Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-93-76-5 See F027 Trichloropropane, N.O.S. 25735-29-9 1.2.3-Trichloropropane 96-18-4 Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-Triethylamine Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-121-44-8 U404 O,O,O-Triethylphosphorothioate Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl 126-68-1 ester 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-99-35-4 U234 Tris(l-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide Aziridine, 52-24-4 1,1',12"-phosphinothioylidynetris-Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate 126-72-7 U235 (3:1)72-57-1 Trypan blue 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, U236 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4 '-diyl)bis(azo))bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)--, tetrasodium salt Uracil mustard 2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 66-75-1 U237 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-Vanadium pentoxide Vanadium oxide V2O5 1314-62-1 P120 Vernolate Carbamothioc acid, dipropyl-, 1929-77-7 S-propyl ester Ethene, chloro-Vinyl chloride 75-01-4 U043 Warfarin 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 81-81-2 U248 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent P001 Warfarin 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 81-81-2 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations

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	greater than 0.3 percent		
Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent			U248
Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent			P001
Zinc cyanide	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	557-21-1	P121
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P ₂ Zn ₃ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	1314-84-7	P122
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P ₂ Zn ₃ , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	1314-84-7	U249
Ziram	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')- (T-4)-	137-30-4	P205

Note: The abbreviation N.O.S. (not otherwise specified) signifies those members of the general class that are not specifically listed by name in this Section.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective ______)

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Section 721.APPENDIX Z Table to Section 721.102: Recycled Materials That Are Solid Waste

The following table lists the instances when a recycled secondary material is solid waste, based on the type of secondary material and the mode of material management during recycling. This table supports the requirements of the recycling provision of the definition of solid waste rule, at Section 721.102(c).

Table					
	1	2	3	4	
	Use constituting disposal	Burning for energy recovery or use to produce a fuel	Reclamation (except as provided in <u>SectionsSection</u> 721.102(a)(2)(B)_ or <u>Section</u> 721.104(a)(17), (a)(23), (a)(24), or (a)($\frac{2527}{2}$)_ (a)($\frac{2725}{2}$))	Speculative accumulation	
Applicable Subsection	(c)(1)	(c)(2)	(c)(3)	(c)(4)	
of Section 721.102:		(0)(2)	(0)(3)		
Spent materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sludges (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
By-products (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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By-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133	Yes	Yes	No	I
Scrap metal that is not excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(13)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Spent materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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Sludges (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
By products (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

By products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	¥es	No	¥es
Commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133	Yes	¥es	No	No
Scrap metal that is not excluded pursuant to	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 721.104(a)(13)
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Yes - Defined as a solid waste

No - Not defined as a solid waste

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Table 1 to 40 CFR 261.2 (2010). The terms "spent materials," sludges, " "sludges, " "by-products, " "scrap metal," and "processed scrap metal" are defined in Section 721.101.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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1ST NOTICE VERSION

1		TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION				
2	SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL					
3	CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD					
4	S	UBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS				
5						
6		PART 721				
7		IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE				
8						
9		SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS				
10						
11	Section					
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13	721.102	Definition of Solid Waste				
14	721.103	Definition of Hazardous Waste				
15	721.104	Exclusions				
16	721.105	Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity				
17		Generators				
18	721.106	Requirements for Recyclable Materials				
19	721.107	Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers				
20	721.108	PCB Wastes Regulated under TSCA				
21	721.109	Requirements for Universal Waste				
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23		SUBPART B: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE				
24		CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE				
25		AND FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES				
26						
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28	721.110	Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste				
29	721.111	Criteria for Listing Hazardous Waste				
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31		SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE				
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33	Section					
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35	721.121	Characteristic of Ignitability				
36	721.122	Characteristic of Corrosivity				
37	721.123	Characteristic of Reactivity				
38	721.124	Toxicity Characteristic				
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40		SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE				
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45	721.132	Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources
46	721.133	Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container
47		Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof
48	721.135	Wood Preserving Wastes
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53	721.138	Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel (Repealed)
54	721.139	Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass
55		Undergoing Recycling
56	721.140	Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Recycling
57	721.141	Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse
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63	721.240	Applicability
64	721.241	Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart
65	721.242	Cost Estimate
66	721.243	Financial Assurance Condition
67	721.247	Liability Requirements
68	721.248	Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
69	721.249	Use of State-Required Mechanisms
70	721.250	State Assumption of Responsibility
71	721.251	Wording of the Instruments
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73		SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS
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76	721.270	Applicability
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79	721.273	Management of Containers
80	721.275	Secondary Containment
81	721.276	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Hazardous Secondary Material
82	721 277	Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials
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90	721.293	Containment and Detection of Releases
91	721.294	General Operating Requirements
92	721.296	Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank
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103	721.510	Preparedness and Prevention
104	721.511	Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating 6000 kg or Less
105		of Hazardous Secondary Material
106	721.520	Contingency Planning and Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or
107		Accumulating More Than 6000 kg of Hazardous Secondary Material
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109		SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS
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112	721.930	Applicability
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125	721.953	Standards: Compressors
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127	721.955	Standards: Sampling Connection Systems
128	721.956	Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines
129	721.957	Standards: Valves in gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service

130	721.958	Standards	s: Pumps and Valves in heavy Liquid Service, Pressure Relief Devices				
131		in Light I	Liquid or Heavy Liquid Service, and Flanges and Other Connectors				
132	721.959	Standards: Delay of Repair					
133	721.960	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices					
134	721.961	Alternativ	Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service				
135		Percentag	ge of Valves Allowed to Leak				
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137		Skip Peri	od Leak Detection and Repair				
138	721.963	Test Met	hods and Procedures				
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147	721.983	Material	Determination Procedures				
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154	721.APPEN	JDIX A	Representative Sampling Methods				
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157	721.APPEN	IDIX C	Chemical Analysis Test Methods (Repealed)				
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160	721	.TABLE C	Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques (Repealed)				
161	721.APPEN	IDIX G	Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes				
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169			from Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species,				
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172	721.APPEN	JDIX J	Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and				

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 174 721.APPENDIX Y
 175 Table to Section 721.138: Maximum Contaminant Concentration and Minimum Detection Limit Values for Comparable Fuel Specification Table to Section 721.102: Recycled Materials that Are Solid Waste

- 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].
- 180

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181 SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and 182 codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 183 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 184 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in 185 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, 186 effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; 187 amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. 188 Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective 189 March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in 190 R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 191 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 192 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39 193 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective 194 December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; 195 amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. 196 Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective 197 May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-198 1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, 199 effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; 200 amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 201 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 202 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-203 16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, 204 effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; 205 amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. 206 Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, 207 effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; 208 amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended 209 in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 210 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-211 212 21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July 213 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at 214 215 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992,

216	effective Feb	oruary 2	23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective			
217	December 20	December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008;				
218	amended in]	amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 986, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4				
219	at 34 Ill. Reg	g. 18611	I, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg.			
220	17734, effec	tive Oc	tober 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3213, effective March 4,			
221	2013; amend	led in R	14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12442, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39			
222	Ill. Reg. 160	7, effec	tive January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg, effective			
223						
224						
225			SUBPARTA: GENERAL PROVISIONS			
227	Section 721.	101 P	urpose and Scope			
220	a)	This	Part identifies those solid wastes that are subject to regulation as hazardous			
230	u)	wast	es under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and which are			
231		subie	ect to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource			
232		Cons	servation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.). In this Part:			
233			······································			
234		1)	Subpart A of this Part defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous			
235		· ·	waste," identifies those wastes that are excluded from regulation under 35			
236			Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and establishes special			
237			management requirements for hazardous waste produced by conditionally			
238			exempt small quantity generators and hazardous waste that is recycled.			
239						
240		2)	Subpart B of this Part sets forth the criteria used to identify characteristics			
241			of hazardous waste and to list particular hazardous wastes.			
242						
243		3)	Subpart C of this Part identifies characteristics of hazardous wastes.			
244						
245		4)	Subpart D of this Part lists particular hazardous wastes.			
246						
247	b)	Limi	tations on definition of solid waste.			
248		• •				
249		1)	The definition of solid waste contained in this Part applies only to wastes			
250			that also are hazardous for purposes of the regulations implementing			
251			Subtitle C of RCRA. For example, it does not apply to materials (such as			
252			hon-nazardous scrap, paper, textiles or rubber) that are not otherwise			
255			hazardous wastes and that are recycled.			
255		2)	This Dart identifies only some of the motorials that are solid wester and			
255		2)	hazardous wastes under Sections 1004(5), 1004(27) and 7002 of DCDA			
250			material that is not defined as a solid waste in this Dart, or is not a			
258			hazardous waste identified or listed in this Part is still a hazardous waste			
250			nazardous waste ruentined of nsied in uns i are, is suit a nazardous waste			

259 260			for purposes of those Sections if, in the case of Section 7003 of RCRA, the statutory elements are established.
261		5.74	
262	c)	For th	ne purposes of Sections 721.102 and 721.106 the following definitions apply:
263			
264		1)	A "spent material" is any material that has been used and as a result of
265			contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced
266			without processing.
267			
268		2)	"Sludge" has the same meaning used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
269			
270		3)	A "by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a
271			production process and is not solely or separately produced by the
272			production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or
273			distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that
274			is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form
275			it is produced by the process.
276			
277		4)	A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or
278			if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent
279			batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. In addition, for purposes of
280			SectionSections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 721.104(a)(23) and (a)(24)
281			smelting, melting, and refining furnaces are considered to be solely
282			engaged in metals reclamation if the metal recovery from the hazardous
283			secondary materials meets the same requirements as those specified for
284			metals recovery from hazardous waste found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
285			726.200(d)(1) through (d)(3), and if the residuals meet the requirements
286			specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212.
287			1
288		5)	A material is "used or reused" if either of the following is true:
289		- /	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
290			A) It is employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate)
291			in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation
292			bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process).
293			However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct
294			components of the material are recovered as separate end products
295			(as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary
296			materials): or
297			materials), or
298			B) It is employed in a particular function or application as an effective
299			substitute for a commercial product (for example spent pickle
300			liquor used as phosphorus precipitant and sludge conditioner in
301			wastewater treatment)
501			wastewater treatmenty.

302		
303	6)	"Scrap metal" is bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods,
304		sheets, or wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts
305		or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, or railroad box cars) that
306		when worn or superfluous can be recycled.
307		
308	7)	A material is "recycled" if it is used, reused, or reclaimed.
309	.,	
310	8)	A material is "accumulated speculatively" if it is accumulated before being
311	0)	recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively however if the
312		person accumulating it can show that the material is notentially recyclable
313		and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that during the calendar
314		vear (commencing on January 1), the amount of material that is recycled
315		or transferred to a different site for recycling equals at least 75 percent by
316		weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the
317		beginning of the period. Materials must be placed in a storage unit with a
318		label indicating the first date that the material began to be accumulated. If
319		placing a label on the storage unit is not practicable, the accumulation
320		period must be documented through an inventory log or other appropriate
321		method. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent
322		requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g. slags
322		from a single smalting process) that is required in the same way (i.e. from
324		which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way (i.e., from
324		Motorials accumulating in units that would be exampt from regulation
325		under Section 721 104(a) are not to be included in making the calculation
320		(Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be
327		included in making the colculation.) Materials are no longer in this
320		included in making the calculation.) Materials are no longer in this
329		category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling,
221		nowever.
222		BOARD NOTE: Various segments of this Best and 25 Ill. Adv. Code 720
222		BOARD NOTE: Various segments of this Part and 55 III. Adm. Code 720
224		use the verbal phrase "accumulated speculatively" and the noun phrase
334		speculative accumulation. Some of those segments rely on this
335		subsection (c)(8) definition of "speculatively accumulated" for definition
336		of the "speculative accumulation". The Board infers that USEPA intends
337		that the verb phrase define the noun phrase: material that is accumulated
338		speculatively is the subject of speculative accumulation.
339		
340	9)	"Excluded scrap metal" is processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap
341		metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal.
342	. 2001	
343	10)	"Processed scrap metal" is scrap metal that has been manually or
344		physically altered to either separate it into distinct materials to enhance

345			economic value or to improve the handling of materials. Processed scrap
346			metal includes, but is not limited to, scrap metal that has been baled,
347			shredded, sheared, chopped, crushed, flattened, cut, melted, or separated
348			by metal type (i.e., sorted), and fines, drosses and related materials that
349			have been agglomerated. (Note: shredded circuit boards being sent for
350			recycling are not considered processed scrap metal. They are covered
351			under the exclusion from the definition of solid waste for shredded circuit
352			boards being recycled (Section 721.104(a)(14))).
353			
354		11)	"Home scrap metal" is scrap metal as generated by steel mills, foundries,
355			and refineries, such as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings.
356			
357		12)	"Prompt scrap metal" is scrap metal as generated by the metal
358			working/fabrication industries, and it includes such scrap metal as
359			turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. Prompt scrap metal is also
360			known as industrial or new scrap metal.
361			
362	d)	The A	Agency has inspection authority pursuant to Section 3007 of RCRA and
363		Section	on 4 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/4].
364			
365	e)	Elect	ronic reporting. The filing of any document pursuant to any provision of this
366		Part a	as an electronic document is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.104.
367			
368		BOA	RD NOTE: Subsection (e) of this Section is derived from 40 CFR 3,
369		271.1	.0(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (2015) (2014) .
370			
371	(Sou	rce: An	nended at 40 Ill. Reg., effective)
372			
373	Section 721	.102 De	efinition of Solid Waste
374			
375	a)	Solid	waste.
376			
377		1)	A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded pursuant to
378			Section 721.104(a) or that is not excluded pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code
379			720.130 and 720.131 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.130 and 720.134.
380			
381		2)	Discarded material.
382			
383			A) A discarded material is any material that is described as follows:
384			 A second state structure rests • second state state state state state state state (second state stat State state stat State state s
385			i) It is abandoned, as described in subsection (b)-of this
386			Section:
387			

388			ii)	It is recycled, as described in subsection (c)-of this Section;
300				It is considered inherently waste like as described in
301			m)	subsection (d) of this Section: or
302				subsection (u) or this section, or
393			iv)	It is a military munition identified as a solid waste in 35 III
394			10)	Adm Code 726 302
395				Aun. Code 720.502.
396		B)	This	subsection $(a)(2)(B)$ corresponds with 40 CFR 261 $2(a)(2)(ii)$
397		Dy	which	USEPA has removed and marked "reserved " This
398			staten	pent maintains structural consistency with the corresponding
399			feder	al regulations <u>A hazardous secondary material is not</u>
400			discar	ded if each of the following is true with respect to the waste:
401			uiseu	and it each of the following is the with respect to the waster
402			i)	It is generated and reclaimed under the control of the
403			-)	generator, as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720,110:
404				Seneration, as activities in the first taking poor a point of
405			ii)	It is not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section
406				721.101(c)(8):
407				
408			iii)	It is handled only in non-land-based units and is contained
409			_	in such units:
410				
411			iv)	It is generated and reclaimed within the United States and
412				its territories;
413				
414			V)	It is not otherwise subject to material-specific management
415				conditions pursuant to Section 721.104(a) when reclaimed;
416				
417			vi)	It is not a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code
418			<u> </u>	726.180 and 733.102);
419				
420			vii)	It does not meet either of the listing descriptions for K171
421				or K172 waste in Section 721.132; and
422				
423			viii)	The reclamation of the material is legitimate, as determined
424				pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.
425				
426			BOA	RD NOTE: See also the notification requirements of 35 Ill.
427			Adm.	Code 720.142. For hazardous secondary materials managed
428			in lan	d-based units, see Section 721.104(a)(23).
429				
430	b)	A material is	s a solid	waste if it is abandoned in one of the following ways:

431						
432		1)	It is c	lispose	d of:	
433		-)				
434		2)	It is burned or incinerated:-or			
435		-,				
436		3)	It is a	iccumu	lated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of	
437		,	being	aband	oned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or-	
438					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , <u>, , , , , </u>	
439		4)	Sham	n recyc	led, as explained in subsection (g).	
440		-				
441	c)	A ma	terial is	a solid	waste if it is recycled – or accumulated, stored, or treated	
442		befor	e recyc	ling – a	as specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this Section,	
443		if one	e of the	follow	ing occurs with regard to the material:	
444						
445		1)	The r	nateria	l is used in a manner constituting disposal.	
446					5 1	
447			A)	Am	aterial that is noted with a "yes" in column 1 of the table in	
448				App	endix Z of this Part is a solid waste when one of the following	
449				occu	urs :	
450						
451				i)	The material is applied to or placed on the land in a manner	
452				,	that constitutes disposal; or	
453						
454				ii)	The material is used to produce products that are applied to	
455					or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products	
456					that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the	
457					product itself remains a solid waste).	
458					•	
459			B)	How	vever, a commercial chemical product that is listed in Section	
460				721.	133 is not a solid waste if it is applied to the land and that is its	
461				ordi	nary manner of use.	
462						
463		2)	The	materia	l is burned for energy recovery.	
464						
465			A)	Am	aterial that is noted with a "yes" in column 2 of the table in	
466				App	endix Z of this Part is a solid waste when one of the following	
467				occu	urs:	
468						
469				i)	It is burned to recover energy;	
470				4		
471				ii)	It is used to produce a fuel or is otherwise contained in	
472					fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste);	
473						

					JCAR350721-1603930r01		
474				iii)	It is contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains		
475					a solid waste).		
476							
477			B)	How	ever, a commercial chemical product that is listed in Section		
478				721.	133 is not a solid waste if it is itself a fuel.		
479							
480		3)	Recla	nimed.	A material noted with a "No" in column 3 of the table in		
481			Appe	ndix Z	of this Part is not a solid waste when reclaimed (except as		
482			provi	ded un	der Section 721.104(a)(17)). A material noted with a "Yes"		
483			in co.	lumn 3	of Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when reclaimed,		
484			unles	s it me	ets the requirements of Section $\frac{721.102(a)(2)(B)}{Or}$		
485			721.1	04(a)(17), (a)(23), (a)(24), or $(a)(27)(a)(25)$.		
486			A star				
487		4)	Accu	mulate	d speculatively. A material noted with "yes" in column 4 of		
488			the ta	ible in	Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when accumulated		
489			speci	ilativel	y.		
490	1)	T.L.					
491	a)	Inner	ently w	aste-III	te materials. The following materials are solid wastes when		
492		they	are recy	cled in	any manner:		
493		1)	Llaga		unate numbers E020 E021 (unless used as an incredient to		
494		1)	make a product at the site of conception) E022 E022 E026 and E020				
495			make	a proc	fuct at the site of generation), F022, F025, F020, and F026.		
490		2)	Δ . co	ondan	material fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibits a		
408		2)	chara	oteristi	c of a bazardous waste or which is listed as a bazardous waste		
499			as de	fined in	Subpart C or D of this Part, except for brominated material		
500			that r	neets t	be following criteria:		
501			that I	neets th	ie following effertu.		
502			A)	The	material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45		
503			11)	perc	ent.		
504				Pere			
505			B)	The	material must contain less than a total of one percent of toxic		
506			-)	orga	nic compounds listed in Appendix H of this Part: and		
507				0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
508			C)	The	material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid		
509				furn	ace via direct conveyance (hard piping).		
510					J (11 0)		
511		3)	The	followi	ng criteria are used to add wastes to the list:		
512							
513			A)	Disp	osal method or toxicity.		
514							
515				i)	The material is ordinarily disposed of, burned, or		

517			
518			ii) The material contains toxic constituents listed in Appendix
519			H of this Part and these constituents are not ordinarily
520			found in raw materials or products for which the material
521			substitutes (or are found in raw materials or products in
522			smaller concentrations) and is not used or reused during the
523			recycling process: and
524			recycling process, and
525		D)	The material may note a substantial becaud to human health and
525		D)	the environment when received
520			the environment when recycled.
529	Mate		•
528 e)	Mate	rials tha	it are not solid waste when recycled.
529	15		and all is made a solid annote ask an it and ha shares to be assessed at her
530	1)	A ma	iterial is not a solid waste when it can be shown to be recycled by
531		fulfil	ling one of the following conditions:
532			Television and the Provention of the Provention
533		A)	It is used or reused as an ingredient in an industrial process to
534			make a product, provided the material is not being reclaimed; or
535		DY	
536		B)	It is used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial
537			products; or
538		~	
539		C)	It is returned to the original process from which it is generated,
540			without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must
541			be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where
542			the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary
543			process, the material must be managed in such a manner that there
544			is no placement on the land. In cases where the material is
545			generated and reclaimed within the primary mineral processing
546			industry, the conditions of the exclusion found at Section
547			721.104(a)(17) apply rather than this provision.
548			
549	2)	The f	following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves
550		use, 1	reuse, or return to the original process (described in subsections
551		(e)(1))(A) through (e)(1)(C) of this Section):
552			
553		A)	A material used in a manner constituting disposal or used to
554			produce a product that is applied to the land; or
555			
556		B)	A material burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or
557			contained in fuels; or
558			
559		C)	A material accumulated speculatively; or

Sec. 1			
560			
561			D) A material listed in subsections $(d)(1)$ and $(d)(2)$ -of this Section.
562			
563	f)	Doci	imentation of claims that a material is not a solid waste or is conditionally
564		exem	pt from regulation. A respondent in an action to enforce regulations
565		imple	ementing Subtitle C of RCRA or Section 21 of the Environmental Protection
566		Act t	hat raises a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste or that the
567		mate	rial is conditionally exempt from regulation must demonstrate that there is a
568		knov	n market or disposition for the material and that the material meets the terms
569		of th	e exclusion or exemption. In doing so, the person must provide appropriate
570		docu	mentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material
571		as an	ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a
572		wast	e or that the material is exempt from regulation. In addition, an owner or
573		opera	ator of a facility claiming that it actually is recycling a material must show
574		that i	t has the necessary equipment to recycle that material.
575			
576	g)	Shan	1 recycling. A hazardous secondary material found to be sham recycled is
577		cons	dered discarded and a solid waste. Sham recycling is recycling that is not
578		legit	mate recycling, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.
579	1.1.1.1		
580	(Sou	rce: Ar	nended at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
581	12.112.12.0		
582	Section 721.	103 D	efinition of Hazardous Waste
583			
584	a)	A so	lid waste, as defined in Section 721.102, is a hazardous waste if the following
585		is tru	e of the waste:
586			
587		1)	It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste pursuant to Section
588			721.104(b); and
589			
590		2)	It meets any of the following criteria:
591			
592			A) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified
593			in Subpart C of this Part. However, any mixture of a waste from
594			the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals
595			excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(b)(7) and any other solid
596			waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste pursuant to
597			Subpart C of this Part is a hazardous waste only if it exhibits a
598			characteristic that would not have been exhibited by the excluded
599			waste alone if such mixture had not occurred, or if the mixture
600			continues to exhibit any of the characteristics exhibited by the non-
601			excluded wastes prior to mixture. Further, for the purposes of
602			applying the toxicity characteristic to such mixtures, the mixture is

603		also a hazardous waste if it exceeds the maximum concentration
604		for any contaminant listed in Section 721.124 that would not have
605		been exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not
606		occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration
607		for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to
608		mixture.
609		
610	B)	It is listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from
611		the lists in Subpart D of this Part pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code
612		720.120 and 720.122.
613		
614	C)	This subsection (a)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR
615		261.3(a)(2)(iii), which USEPA removed and marked as "reserved"
616		at 66 Fed. Reg. 27266 (May 16, 2001). This statement maintains
617		structural consistency with the federal regulations.
618		
619	D)	It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes
620		listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from this
621		subsection (a)(2) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and
622		720.122 or, subsection (g) or (h) of this Section, or subsection (h)
623		of this Section; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes
624		and hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part are not
625		hazardous wastes (except by application of subsection (a)(2)(A) or
626		(a)(2)(B) of this Section) if the generator demonstrates that the
627		mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to
628		regulation under either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or 310 (including
629		wastewater at facilities that have eliminated the discharge of
630		wastewater) and the following is true of the waste:
631		
632		i) It is one or more of the following solvents listed in Section
633		721 131: benzene, carbon tetrachloride
634		tetrachloroethylene trichloroethylene or the scrubber
635		waters derived from the combustion of these spent solvents
636		provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these
637		solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated
638		not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average
639		weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the
640		facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does
641		not exceed 1 part per million or the total measured
642		concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of
643		the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that
644		is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new
645		source performance standards or national emission
045		source performance standards of national emission

standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 1 part per million on an average weekly basis. Any facility that uses benzene as a solvent and claims this exemption must use an aerated biological wastewater treatment system and must use only lined surface impoundments or tanks prior to secondary clarification in the wastewater treatment system. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected;

It is one or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131: methylene chloride, 1,1,1trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents, 2-ethoxyethanol, or the scrubber waters derived-from the combustion of these spent solvents, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the

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headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million, or the total measured concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 25 parts per million on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(ii) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; iii) It is one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation:

It is one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation: heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (USEPA hazardous waste number K050), crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K169), clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K170), spent hydrotreating

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732 catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171), and 733 spent hydrorefining catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste 734 number K172); 735 736 It is a discarded hazardous waste, commercial chemical iv) 737 product or chemical intermediate listed in Section 721.121, 738 721.132, or 721.133 arising from de minimis losses of these 739 materials. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(D)(iv). 740 "de minimis" losses are inadvertent releases to a wastewater 741 treatment system, including those from normal material 742 handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or 743 transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks 744 from pipes, valves, or other devices used to transfer 745 materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks, 746 or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings 747 and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; 748 discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of 749 personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty 750 containers or from containers that are rendered empty by 751 that rinsing. Any manufacturing facility that claims an 752 exemption for de minimis quantities of a waste listed in 753 Section 721.131 or 721.132, or any nonmanufacturing 754 facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities 755 of wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, must either have eliminated the discharge of wastewaters or have included in 756 its federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) permit 757 758 application or wastewater pretreatment submission to the 759 Agency or the wastewater pretreatment Control Authority 760 pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307 of the constituents for 761 which each waste was listed (in Appendix G of this Part); 762 and the constituents in Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 763 for which each waste has a treatment standard (i.e., land 764 disposal restriction constituents). A facility is eligible to 765 claim the exemption once the Agency or Control Authority 766 has been notified of possible de minimis releases via the 767 Clean Water Act permit application or the wastewater 768 pretreatment submission. A copy of the Clean Water Act 769 permit application or the wastewater pretreatment 770 submission must be placed in the facility's on-site files; 771 772 It is wastewater resulting from laboratory operations V) 773 containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part,

provided that the annualized average flow of laboratory

775		wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater
776		flow into the headworks of the facility's wastewater
777		treatment or pretreatment system or provided that the
778		wastes' combined annualized average concentration does
779		not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the
780		facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility.
781		Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated
782		not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in
783		this calculation;
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785	vi)	It is one or more of the following wastes listed in Section
786		721.132: wastewaters from the production of carbamates
787		and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA hazardous waste number
788		K157), provided that the maximum weekly usage of
789		formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and
790		triethylamine (including all amounts that cannot be
791		demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed
792		through treatment, or recovered, i.e., what is discharged or
793		volatilized) divided by the average weekly flow of process
794		wastewater prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the
795		facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a
796		total of 5 parts per million by weight, or the total measured
797		concentration of these chemicals entering the headworks of
798		the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that
799		is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new
800		source performance standards or national emission
801		standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or
802		63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a
803		federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions)
804		does not exceed 5 parts per million on an average weekly
805		basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration
806		levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan
807		with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised
808		sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is
809		rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations.
810		The sampling and analysis plan must include the
811		monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling
812		frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be
813		monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring
814		option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and
815		analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The
816		Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it
817		determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to

818		include the information required by this subsection
819		(a)(2)(D)(vi) or that the plan parameters would not enable
820		the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of
821		these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the
822		sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines
823		that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis
824		plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of
825		the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for
826		rejection are corrected; or
827		
828	vii)	It is wastewater derived from the treatment of one or more
829		of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic
830		waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent
831		solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of
832		carbamates and carbamovl oximes (USEPA hazardous
833		waste number K156), provided that the maximum
834		concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene
835		chloride, and triethylamine prior to any dilutions into the
836		headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system
837		does not exceed a total of 5 milligrams per liter, or the total
838		measured concentration of these chemicals entering the
839		headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at
840		a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal
841		Clean Air Act new source performance standards or
842		national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of
843		40 CFR 60 61 or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an
844		enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that
845		minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 5
846		milligrams per liter on an average weekly basis. A facility
847		that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a
848		conv of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency A
849		facility must file a conv of a revised sampling and analysis
850		plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by
851		changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and
852		analysis plan must include the monitoring point location
853		(headworks) the sampling frequency and methodology
854		and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is
855		eligible for the direct monitoring ontion once it receives
855		confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been
857		received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the
858		sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the
850		sampling and analysis plan in it determines that the
850 860		sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection $(a)(2)(D)(yii)$ or that the plan
000		required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(vir) of that the plan

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861					parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the
862					weekly average concentration of these chemicals
63					accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis
64					plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not
865					following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must
366					notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring
867					option until such time as the bases for rejection are
868					corrected.
869					
370			E)	Rebu	ttable presumption for used oil. Used oil containing more
871			-	than	1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste
372				becau	use it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed
373				in Su	bpart D of this Part. Persons may rebut this presumption by
874				demo	onstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste
875				(for e	example, to show that the used oil does not contain significant
376				conce	entrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in
877				Appe	endix H of this Part).
378					
379				i)	The rebuttable presumption does not apply to a
380					metalworking oil or fluid containing chlorinated paraffins if
881					it is processed through a tolling arrangement, as described
382					in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.124(c), to reclaim metalworking
383					oils or fluids. The presumption does apply to a
384					metalworking oil or fluid if such an oil or fluid is recycled
385					in any other manner, or disposed of.
886					
887				ii)	The rebuttable presumption does not apply to a used oil
888					contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) removed
889					from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for
890					reclamation. The rebuttable presumption does apply to a
891					used oil contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed
892					with used oil from a source other than a refrigeration unit.
893					
894	b)	A soli	d waste	that is	not excluded from regulation pursuant to subsection (a)(1)-of
895		this Se	ection b	ecome	s a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:
896					
897		1)	In the	case o	f a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, when the waste first
898			meets	the lis	ting description set forth in Subpart D of this Part.
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900		2)	In the	case o	f a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous
901			waste	s, when	n a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part is first
902			added	l to the	solid waste.

 exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of this Part. Unless and until it meets the criteria of subsection (e) of this Section, a hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section. Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section. In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.) In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, i also has been excluded from subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Part, i also has been excluded from subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section and exclusions. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section and a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed fmasterial is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.) The following solid wastes are not hazardous waste, unless the yexhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes; and hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the c	904		3)	In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste
 906 907 c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of subsection (e) of this Section, a hazardous waste waste will remain a hazardous waste. 909 900 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section. 913 d) Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria: 916 1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.) 201 21 2) In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from subsection (e) of this Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.122. 22 e) Specific inclusions and exclusions. 23 24 25 26 27 27 27 28 e) Specific inclusions and exclusions. 29 20 1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section and a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and hence are not hazardous waste; uncluding any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation slogal) 29 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 25 26 27 <li< td=""><td>905</td><td></td><td></td><td>exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of this Part.</td></li<>	905			exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of this Part.
907c)Unless and until it meets the criteria of subsection (e)-of this Section, a hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.908909BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e)-of this Section.911910BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:913d)Any solid waste described in subsection (e)-of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:9161)In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)9212)In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, in also has been excluded from subsection (e)-of-this-Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.927e)Specific inclusions and exclusions.9381)Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h)-of-this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste. (However, material sthat are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed from so	906			
 waste will remain a hazardous waste. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (c) of this Section. d) Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria: 1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.) 22. In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from subsection (e)-of this Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122. e) Specific inclusions and exclusions. 1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.) 2) The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of paradous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardo	907	c)	Unles	and until it meets the criteria of subsection (e) of this Section, a hazardous
909BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section.913d)Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:9151)In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)9222)In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that contains a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, ir also has been excluded from subsection (e) of this Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.928e)Specific inclusions and exclusions.9291)Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste, cluduing any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not includuing precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste. (However, material shar are claimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)9392)The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste; unless t	908	-)	waste	will remain a hazardous waste
910BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section.9110Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:9130Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:9161In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at 	909		10 912-14	
911Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (c) of this Section.912d)Any solid waste described in subsection (c) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:913d)In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)9222)In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, in also has been excluded from subsection (e) of this Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.923e)Specific inclusions and exclusions.9301)Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste. (Icluding any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)9362)The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of and and as as 2).937A)Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by	910		BOA	D NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261 3(c)(1) The
912Description of the energy of the section (e) of this section.913d)Any solid wast described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:9149159151)In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)9212)In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from subsection (e) of this Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.923e)Specific inclusions and exclusions.9301)Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)9382)The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste: unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste: unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste: unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste: unless they exhibit one or more of the characteris	911		Board	has codified 40 CFR 261 3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section
913 913d)Any solid waste described in subsection (e)-of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:915 916 9171)In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 III. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)921 922 9232)In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from subsection (e)-of this Section pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.928 929e)Specific inclusions and exclusions.929 930 931 933 933 934 934 935 934 935 935 9361)Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h)-of this s a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)939 939 9302)The following solid wastes are not hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste; unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristic at is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)939 939 9302)The	912		Douit	
 (a) Find the function of the content of th	913	d)	Anv	olid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous
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931Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal931Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal932of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission933control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a934hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid935wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are936not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is937burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)9389399392)The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are940generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste;941unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste:943A)Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent944pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).946332).	930		1)	Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2) (g) or (h) of this
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 936 937 938 939 939 940 940 941 941 942 943 943 944 944 945 946 946 946 946 	935			wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are
 937 938 939 939 940 941 942 943 943 944 944 945 946 	936			not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is
 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 944 945 946 2) The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste: 942 943 944 945 946 	937			burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)
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942943944944945946	941			unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste:
A) Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).	942			
944 pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 945 332). 946	943			A) Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent
945 332).	944			pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and
946	945			332).
	946			

947	B)	Wast	tes from burning any o	of the materials exempted from
948		regu	lation by Section 721.1	106(a)(3)(C) and $(a)(3)(D)$.
949				
950	C)	Non	wastewater residues, si	uch as slag, resulting from high
951		temp	perature metal recovery	(HTMR) processing of K061, K062, or
952		F006	5 waste in the units ide	ntified in this subsection (e)(2) that are
953		dispo	osed of in non-hazardo	ous waste units, provided that these
954		resid	lues meet the generic e	exclusion levels identified in the tables in
955		this s	subsection (e)(2)(C) fo	or all constituents and the residues
956		exhil	bit no characteristics o	f hazardous waste. The types of units
957		ident	tified are rotary kilns, t	flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma
958		arc f	urnaces, slag reactors,	rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace
959		com	binations, or the follow	ving types of industrial furnaces (as
960		defin	ned in 35 Ill. Adm. Cod	de 720.110): blast furnaces; smelting,
961		melt	ing, and refining furna	ces (including pyrometallurgical
962		devi	ces such as cupolas, re	verberator furnaces, sintering machines,
963		roast	ters, and foundry furna	ces); and other furnaces designated by
964		the A	Agency pursuant to tha	t definition.
965			-8	
966		i)	Testing requiremen	ts must be incorporated in a facility's
967		-/	waste analysis plan	or a generator's self-implementing
968			waste analysis plan	: at a minimum, composite samples of
969			residues must be co	lected and analyzed quarterly and when
970			the process or opera	ation generating the waste changes.
971			me Francis er obere	and Barran Barran Barran
972		ii)	Persons claiming th	is exclusion in an enforcement action
973)	will have the burde	n of proving by clear and convincing
974			evidence that the m	aterial meets all of the exclusion
975			requirements. The	generic exclusion levels are the
976			following:	
977			iono ning.	
			Generic exclusion nonwastewater H	n levels for K061 and K062 TMR residues:
			Constituent	Maximum for any single

composite sample (mg/l)
0.10
0.50
7.6
0.010
0.050
0.33
0.15

Maximum for any single

Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Vanadium	1.26
Zinc	70

Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues:

Constituent

	composite sample (mg/l)
Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Cyanide (total)	1.8
(mg/kg)	
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70

iii) A one-time notification and certification must be placed in the facility's files and sent to the Agency (or, for out-of-State shipments, to the appropriate Regional Administrator of USEPA or the state agency authorized to implement federal 40 CFR 268 requirements) for K061, K062, or F006 HTMR residues that meet the generic exclusion levels for all constituents, which do not exhibit any characteristics, and which are sent to RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) units. The notification and certification that is placed in the generator's or treater's files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes or if the RCRA Subtitle D unit receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the Agency on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such

993

994			notification and certification should be sent to the Agency
995			by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December
996			31. The notification must include the following
997			information: the name and address of the non-hazardous
998			waste management unit receiving the waste shipment; the
999			USEPA hazardous waste number and treatability group at
1000			the initial point of generation; and the treatment standards
1001			applicable to the waste at the initial point of generation.
1002			The certification must be signed by an authorized
1003			representative and must state as follows:
1004			
1005			"I certify under penalty of law that the generic
1006			exclusion levels for all constituents have been met
1007			without impermissible dilution and that no
1008			characteristic of hazardous waste is exhibited. I am
1009			aware that there are significant penalties for
1010			submitting a false certification, including the
1011			possibility of fine and imprisonment."
1012			
1013		D)	Biological treatment sludge from the treatment of one of the
1014			following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste
1015			(including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents,
1016			filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and
1017			carbamoyl oximes (USEPA hazardous waste number K156) and
1018			wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl
1019			oximes (USEPA hazardous waste number K157).
1020			
1021		E)	Catalyst inert support media separated from one of the following
1022			wastes listed in Section 721.132: spent hydrotreating catalyst
1023			(USEPA hazardous waste number K171) and spent hydrorefining
1024			catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K172).
1025			
1026		BOARD NO	OTE: This subsection (e) would normally correspond with 40 CFR
1027		261.3(e), a s	ubsection that has been deleted and marked "reserved" by USEPA.
1028		Rather, this :	subsection (e) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2), which the Board
1029		codified here	e to comport with codification requirements and to enhance clarity.
1030			
1031	f)	Notwithstan	ding subsections (a) through (e) of this Section and provided the
1032		debris, as de	fined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102, does not exhibit a characteristic
1033		identified at	Subpart C of this Part, the following materials are not subject to
1034		regulation u	nder 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 720, 721 to 726, or 728:
1035			
1036		1) Haza	ardous debris as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 that has been

1037			treated using one of the required extraction or destruction technologies
1038			specified in Table F to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728: persons claiming this
1039			exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by
1040			clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion
1041			requirements, or
1042			requirements, or
1043		2)	Debris as defined in 35 III Adm. Code 728 102 that the Agency
1045		2)	considering the extent of contamination has determined is no longer
1045			contaminated with bazardous waste
1045			containinated with hazardous waste.
1040	(n)	Evel	usion of certain wastes listed in Subnart D of this Part solely because they
1047	g)	evhil	is a characteristic of ignitability correspirity or reactivity
1040		CAIIIC	a characteristic of ignitability, conosivity, of reactivity.
1050		1)	A bazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it
1050		1)	avhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability as defined under
1057			Section 721 121: correctivity, as defined under Section 721 122: or
1052			reactivity, as defined under Section 721,122 is not a hererdous wasts if the
1053			veste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified
1054			in Submart C of this Part
1055			in Subpart C of this Part.
1050		2)	The evolution described in subsection $(a)(1)$ of this Section also northing
1057		2)	The exclusion described in subsection $(g)(1)$ of this section also penaltis
1058			to the following:
1059			
1060			A) Any mixture of a solid waste and a nazardous waste listed in
1061			Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics
1062			of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under
1063			subsection (a)(2)(D) of this Section; and
1064			
1065			B) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a
1066			hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it
1067			exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity,
1068			as regulated under subsection (e)(1) of this Section.
1069		-	
1070		3)	Wastes excluded pursuant to this subsection (g) are subject to 35 III. Adm.
1071			Code 728 (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at
1072			the point of land disposal.
1073			
1074		<u>4)</u>	Any mixture of a solid waste excluded from regulation in Section
1075			721.104(b)(7) and a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely
1076			because the listed hazardous waste exhibits one or more of the
1077			characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under
1078			subsection $(a)(2)(D)$, is not a hazardous waste if the mixture no longer
1079			exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of
1078 1079			subsection (a)(2)(D), is not a hazardous waste if the mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of

1	080			this F	Part for which USEPA listed the hazardous waste listed in Subpart D
1	1081			of the	is Part.
	1082				
1	1083	h)	Eligi	ble radio	oactive mixed waste.
	1084				
	1085		1)	Haza	rdous waste containing radioactive waste is no longer a hazardous
1	1086			waste	e when it meets the eligibility criteria and conditions of Subpart N of
1	1087			35 11	I. Adm. Code 726 (i.e., it is "eligible radioactive mixed waste").
	1088			T	
	1089		2)	The	exemption described in subsection (h)(1) of this Section also pertains
	1090			to the	e following:
1	1091				
1	1092			A)	Any mixture of a solid waste and an eligible radioactive mixed
	1093				waste; and
	1094			D	
	1095			В)	Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of
	1090				an eligible radioactive mixed waste.
	1097		2)	West	a summer of a summer to this subsection (h) must most the all sibility
	1098		3)	wast	is and specified conditions in 25 III. Adm. Code 726 225 and
	1100			726	The and specified conditions in 55 III. Adm. Code 720.525 and
1	1100			726.2	(10) storage and treatment) and in 55 III. Adm. Code 720.410 and
1	1102			720.4	+15 (for transportation and disposal). Waste that fails to satisfy these
4	1102			engn	onity citteria and conditions is regulated as nazardous waste.
	1103	(Sou	***** A **	hondad	at 40 III Pag offortive
4	1104	(Sou	ice. All	nended	at 40 m. Keg, enecuve)
1	1105	Section 771	104 E.	alusion	
	1100	Section 721	.104 E	ciusioi	18
	1108	2)	Mate	rials the	at are not solid wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes
	1100	а)	for th	nais un	at are not solid wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes
-	1110		101 ti	ie puipe	
	1111		1)	Sew	age
	1112		1)	Deme	- <u>-</u>
	1113			A)	Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a
	1114			11)	sewer system): and
1	1115				server system), and
	1116			B)	Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes
-	1117			2)	through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for
	1118				treatment.
1	1119				
	1120		2)	Indu	strial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with
1	1120		4	111111	The second secon
1	1120		2)	Natio	onal Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued

			JCAR350721-1603930r01
1123		Act [4	415 ILCS 5/12(f)] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.
1124			
1125		BOA	RD NOTE: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source
1126		disch	arge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being
1127		collec	cted, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges
1128		that a	re generated by industrial wastewater treatment.
1129			
1130	3)	Irriga	tion return flows.
1131			
1132	4)	Sourc	e, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of
1133		the A	tomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated
1134		by re:	ference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
1135			
1136	5)	Mate	rials subjected to in-situ mining techniques that are not removed from
1137		the g	round as part of the extraction process.
1138			
1139	6)	Pulpi	ng liquors (i.e., black liquors) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor
1140		recov	very furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is
1141		accur	nulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
1142			
1143	7)	Spen	t sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is
1144		accur	nulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
1145			
1146	8)	Secon	ndary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process
1147		or pro	ocesses in which they were generated, where they are reused in the
1148		produ	action process, provided that the following is true:
1149			
1150		A)	Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through
1151			completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected
1152			with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;
1153			
1154		B)	Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such
1155			as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
1156			
1157		C)	The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for
1158			over 12 months without being reclaimed; and
1159			
1160		D)	The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to
1161			produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.
1162			
1163	9)	Woo	d preserving wastes.
1164			
1165		A)	Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which

1166	are re	eclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;
116/ 11(9	117	
1168 B)	wast	ewaters from the wood preserving process that have been
1169	recla	imed and which are reused to treat wood; and
1170		
11/1 C)	Prior	to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood
1172	prese	rving solutions described in subsections $(a)(9)(A)$ and
1173	(a)(9	(B) of this Section, so long as they meet all of the following
1174	cond	itions:
1175		
1176	1)	The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood
1177		preserving solutions are reused on-site at water-borne
1178		plants in the production process for their original intended
1179		purpose;
1180		
1181	11)	Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving
1182		solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or
1183		groundwater or both;
1184		
1185	111)	Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood
1186		preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or
1187		otherwise determined to prevent such releases;
1188		
1189	iv)	Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent
1190		wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the
1191		standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725,
1192		regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than
1193		100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and
1194		
1195	v)	Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant
1196		owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the
1197		Agency stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion,
1198		giving the date on which the plant intends to begin
1199		operating under the exclusion, and containing the following
1200		language: "I have read the applicable regulation
1201		establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters
1202		and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it
1203		requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set
1204		out in the regulation." The plant must maintain a copy of
1205		that document in its on-site records until closure of the
1206		facility. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant
1207		meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of
1208		compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Agency

1209		for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion
1210		in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to
1211		compliance with all conditions and that the violations are
1212		not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it
1213		must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements
1214		in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The
1215		applicant under this subsection $(a)(9)(C)(v)$ may appeal the
1216		Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant
1217		the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a
1218		reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of
1219		the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].
1220		
1221	10)	Hazardous waste numbers K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145,
1222		K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that
1223		are hazardous only because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic
1224		specified in Section 721 124 when subsequent to generation these
1225		materials are recycled to coke ovens to the tar recovery process as a
1226		feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's
1227		sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land
1227		disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is
1220		recycled to coke overs to tar recovery to the tar refining processes or
1220		prior to when it is mixed with coal
1230		phor to when it is mixed with coal.
1232	11)	Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of
1232	11)	hazardous waste number K061 in high temperature metals recovery units
1234		provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before
1235		recovery
1235		recovery.
1230	12)	Certain ail bearing bazardous secondary materials and recovered ail as
1237	12)	follows:
1230		ionows.
1239		(i) A) (i) bearing bezordous secondary materials (i.e. sludges by
1240		A) On-bearing nazardous secondary materials (i.e., studges, by-
1241		refinery (stendard industrial classification (SIC) and 2011) and
1242		are inserted into the netroleum refining process (SIC and 2011)
1243		are inserted into the petroleum remning process (SIC code 2911:
1244		function and for the formation of the fo
1245		720 110) and harmed an abian axis (i.e. as here)) and as the
1240		$\frac{1}{120.110}$, or thermal cracking units (i.e., cokers)), unless the
1247		material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before
1248		being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units
1249		are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), provided that the coke
1250		product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste.
1251		Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the

1252		same petroleu	m refinery where they are generated or sent directly
1253		to another pet	roleum refinery and still be excluded under this
1254		provision. Ex	ccept as provided in subsection (a)(12)(B) of this
1255		Section, oil-b	earing hazardous secondary materials generated
1256		elsewhere in t	he petroleum industry (i.e., from sources other than
1257		petroleum ref	ineries) are not excluded under this Section.
1258		Residuals ger	erated from processing or recycling materials
1259		excluded und	er this subsection $(a)(12)(A)$, where such materials as
1260		generated wo	uld have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D of
1261		this Part, are	designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037
1262		listed wastes	when disposed of or intended for disposal.
1263			
1264		B) Recovered oi	that is recycled in the same manner and with the
1265		same conditio	ins as described in subsection $(a)(12)(A)$ of this
1266		Section, Rec	overed oil is oil that has been reclaimed from
1267		secondary ma	terials (including wastewater) generated from normal
1268		petroleum inc	lustry practices including refining exploration and
1269		production b	ulk storage and transportation incident thereto (SIC
1270		codes 1311_1	321 1381 1382 1389 2911 4612 4613 4922
1271		4923 4789 5	171 and 5172) Recovered oil does not include oil-
1272		hearing hazar	dous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part: however
1273		oil recovered	from such wastes may be considered recovered oil
1274		Recovered oi	does not include used oil as defined in 35 Ill Adm
1275		Code 739 100)
1276		0000 759.100	
1277	13)	Excluded scrap meta	(processed scrap metal upprocessed home scrap
1278	15)	metal and unprocess	ed prompt scrap metal) being recycled
1270		metal, and unprocess	eu prompt serap metar) being recycled.
1280	14)	Shredded circuit hos	rds being recycled provided that they meet the
1281	14)	following conditions	
1281		tonowing conditions	
1282		A) The circuit h	pards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a
1285		release to the	any ironment prior to recovery and
1285		release to the	environment prior to recovery, and
1285		D) The aircuit h	and any free of margury switches, margury relays
1280		b) The circuit be	and are free of mercury switches, mercury relays,
1207		mckei-cadim	in batteries, and ittilum batteries.
1200	15)	Condensator desired	Course the same hand a same from hand will stream
1289	15)	Condensates derived	from the overnead gases from kraft mill steam
1290		strippers that are use	to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40
1291		CFR 63.446(e). The	exemption applies only to combustion at the mill
1292		generating the conde	nsates.
1293	10	TL' 1 / / / /	
1294	16)	This subsection (a)(1	b) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(16), marked

1296 with the federal regulations. Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels 1297 that meet the requirements of Section 721.138. 1298 17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous 1300 wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary 1301 mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or 1302 other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, 1303 provided that the following is true: 1304 A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, 1306 A) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively; 1309 C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of-this-Section, the 1311 spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet 1312 the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an 1313 engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are 1314 made of non-earthen material is stored on the non-earthen floors, provided 1315 that spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and 1316 foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface 1319 impoundment (as defined in 318	1295		"reser	ved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency
1297that meet the requirements of Section 721.138.129817)Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Party generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:1303acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1304A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1306B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1309C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of-this-Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation, a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents, a container contains any particulate that may be abuject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be dispersal, the owner or operator thus toped mineral processing secondary materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the soli	1296		with t	the federal regulations. Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels
1298129917)Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:1304A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1305A)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1306B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;13071308B)1310C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of-this-Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or building that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container on poperate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.1311non-earticle standing in do be manufactured of a material so the surface do manufactured of a material so for containment of these materials.1322notheorem must be fite standing an	1297		that n	neet the requirements of Section 721.138.
129917)Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:13041305A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;13061306B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;13091300C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of-this-Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or building stat meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are engineered structure with a floor, cortain eraften portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater awary from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110), and be material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containents. If a tank or container contails.1326D)The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing spent materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent materials on	1298			
1300wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary1301mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or1303other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation,1303provided that the following is true:1304A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals,1305A)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1306B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1309C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D) of this Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen material is stored on the non-earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents, f1321321a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for contains. If a tank or container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to wind dispersal, do operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these contains.1323D	1299	17)	Spent	materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous
1301mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or1302other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation,1303provided that the following is true:1304A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals,1305acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1307B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1309C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of-this-Section, the1311spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet1312the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an1313engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are1314made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except1315that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided1316that we a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the1317have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the1318foundation, a tank must be free standing, not be a surface1320manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents;1321a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a1322material suitable for containment of its contents;1323container must be free standing and be subject to wind1324dispersal, the owner or operater must operate the unit in a manner1325that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be1326designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant re	1300		waste	s listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary
1302other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:1303provided that the following is true:130413051305A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1306B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1309C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of this-Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; 1321 a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; 1322 a container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.1328 1329D)The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid minera	1301		miner	ral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or
1303provided that the following is true:1304A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1307B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1308B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1309C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of-this-Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or building subta meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be unaufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operater must be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.1328D)The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing spent material into the environment; and the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material into the environment; and	1302		other	values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation,
13041305A)The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;1307B)The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;1309C)Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D)-of this Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except 13151314made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except 13151315that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.1328D)The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material in to the environment; and the pads provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, a	1303		provi	ded that the following is true:
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1323container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind1324dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner1325that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be1326designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases1327to the environment of these materials.132813291330D)1331The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing1332spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks,1332containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can1332demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary1333materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed,1336constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the1336spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same1337containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1322			material suitable for containment of its contents. If a tank or
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1332demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary1333materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed,1334constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the1335spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same1336degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks,1337constainers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1331			containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can
1333materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed,1334constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the1335spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same1336degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks,1337constainers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1332			demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary
1334constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the1335spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same1336degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks,1337containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1333			materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed,
1335spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same1336degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks,1337containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1334			constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the
1336degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks,1337containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1335			spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same
1337 containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.	1336			degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks,
	1337			containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.

1338		
1339	i)	The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads
1340	1	poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater,
1341		surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be
1342		considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water,
1343		and air exposure pathways must include the following: the
1344		volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent
1345		material, including its potential for migration off the pad;
1346		the potential for human or environmental exposure to
1347		hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each
1348		exposure pathway: and the possibility and extent of harm to
1349		human and environmental receptors via each exposure
1350		pathway.
1351		1
1352	ii	Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they
1353		must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible
1354		with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent
1355		material; they must be capable of withstanding physical
1356		stresses associated with placement and removal; they must
1357		have runon and runoff controls; they must be operated in a
1358		manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have
1359		integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance
1360		programs.
1361		
1362	iii	i) Before making a determination under this subsection
1363		(a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the
1364		opportunity for comment to all persons potentially
1365		interested in the determination. This can be accomplished
1366		by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers,
1367		or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.
1368		
1369	В	OARD NOTE: See Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 for the
1370	R	CRA Subtitle C permit public notice requirements.
1371		
1372	E) T	he owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing
1373	th	e following information: the types of materials to be recycled,
1374	th	the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes,
1375	a	nd the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-basednon-
1376	la	and-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a
1377	cl	hange in the type of materials recycled or the location of the
1378	re	ecycling process.
1379		
1380	F) F	or purposes of subsection (b)(7) of this Section, mineral
	· · · · · ·	

1381		processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing
1382		and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed
1383		hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by
1384		non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the
1385		conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
1386		
1387	18)	Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical
1388	,	manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum
1389		refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery
1390		process streams, provided that both of the following conditions are true of
1391		the oil:
1392		
1393		A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of
1394		ignitability (as defined in Section 721,121) or toxicity for benzene
1395		(Section 721,124, USEPA hazardous waste code D018):
1396		
1397		B) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is
1398		not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being
1399		recycled into the netroleum refining process. An "associated
1400		organic chemical manufacturing facility" is a facility for which all
1400		of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2860 but its
1402		operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is
1402		physically collocated with a petroleum refinery; and the petroleum
1404		refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides
1404		hydrogerbon foodsteeks to the organic chemical manufacturing
1405		facility "Detrochemical recovered cil" is all that has been
1400		reclaimed from accordant materials (i.e. sludges by products or
1407		reclaimed from secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or
1400		spent materials, including wastewater) from normal organic
1409		chemical manufacturing operations, as well as on recovered from
1410		organic chemical manufacturing processes.
1411	10)	
1412	19)	Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes
1413		used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the
1414		material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in
1415		Section 721.101(c).
1416	21074	
1417	20)	Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that
1418		the following conditions are satisfied:
1419		
1420		 A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient
1421		fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in
1422		Section 721.101(c)(8).
1423		
1421 1422 1423		fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).
1424 1425 1426	B) A go seco mus	enerator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous ondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers at fulfill the following conditions:
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1427		
1428	i)	It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that
1429		contains the name, address, and USEPA identification
1430		number of the generator or intermediate handler facility,
1431		that provides a brief description of the secondary material
1432		that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies
1433		when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded
1434		zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the
1435		conditions specified in this subsection $(a)(20)$.
1436		
1437	ii)	It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks.
1438		containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained
1439		in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials
1440		into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for
1441		this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-
1442		earthen materials that provide structural support, and it
1443		must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind
1444		dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this
1445		purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must
1446		have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and
1447		rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept
1448		closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove
1449		material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that
1450		are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas
1451		that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F) of this
1452		Section:
1453		
1454	iii)	With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous
1455		secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the
1456		receiving facility that the material is subject to the
1457		conditions of this subsection (a)(20).
1458		
1459	iv)	It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate
1460		handler's facility for no less than three years of all
1461		shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For
1462		each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain
1463		the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G) of this
1464		Section.
1465		

1466 1467	C)	A ma made	unufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the
1468		follow	wing conditions:
1469			
1470		i)	It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in
1471			accordance with the storage requirements for generators
1472			and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection
1473			(a)(20)(B)(ii) of this Section.
1474			
1475		ii)	It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at
1476			a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA
1477			identification number of the manufacturing facility and
1478			which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin
1479			managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary
1480			materials under the conditions specified in this subsection
1481			(a)(20).
1482			
1483		iii)	It must maintain for a minimum of three years records of
1484			all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials
1485			received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum
1486			identify for each shipment the name and address of the
1487			generating facility, the name of transporter, and the date on
1488			which the materials were received, the quantity received,
1489			and a brief description of the industrial process that
1490			generated the material.
1491			
1492		iv)	It must submit an annual report to the Agency that
1493			identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous
1494			secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc
1495			fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year,
1496			the name and address of each generating facility, and the
1497			industrial processes from which the hazardous secondary
1498			materials were generated.
1499			
1500	D)	Noth	ing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates
1501		the p	rovision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any
1502		perso	on who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a
1503		hazar	rdous waste.
1504			
1505	E)	Inter	im status and permitted storage units that have been used to
1506		store	only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of
1507		the o	ne-time notice described in subsection (a)(20)(B)(i) of this
1508		Secti	ion, and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous

1510 subject to the closure requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 724 and 725. 1511 725. 1513 F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions: 1514 1516 i) 1515 ii) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; 1519 ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and 1522 iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system. 1524 BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(ii) 1525 BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) 1526 are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(/) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) 1527 (a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois 1529 Administrative Code codification requirements. 1530 G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information: 1531 G) Required records of shipment and 1533 ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirm	1509			secon	dary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not
1511 725. 1512 F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill 1513 F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill 1514 the following conditions: i) 1515 i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; 1519 ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and 1522 iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system. 1524 BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(ii) 1525 BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois 1526 are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(/) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) 1527 (a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal 1528 paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois 1529 Administrative Code codification requirements. 1530 G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary 1531 G) Required records of the facility that received the 1533 i) The name and address of the facility that received the 1536<	1510			subje	ct to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and
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152215231524152515261527152815291530153015311531153215331534153515351536153715381539153115311531153215331534153515351536153715381538153915341535153115341535153515361537153815381539154015411542154215431544154415451546154715481549154921)<	1521				spills, and accumulated precipitation; and
1523iii)It must prevent run-on into the containment system.1524152515261526152715271528152915301531153015331534153515361537153815381539153415311534153515361537153815381540153915411542154215421543154415441545154615411541154215431544154415451546154615471548154921)21)2112112112112122132132142142152152152152152152152152152162172182182192192102112112112122132142152152152152152152	1522				1 1 1 1
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1525BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(ii)1526are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(1) through1527(a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal1528paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois1529Administrative Code codification requirements.1530G)Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary1531G)Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary1532materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information:1533i)The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;1536ii)The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and1539iii)The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.1541BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(G)(i) through (a)(20)(G)(iii)1544are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(D)(1) through (a)(20)(G)(iiii)1545(a)(20)(ii)(D)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(G) to comport with Illinois1546paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(G) to comport with Illinois1547Administrative Code codification requirements.154821)Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20)-of this Section, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:	1524				
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1550 materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20) of this Section, 1551 provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:	1549	21)	Zinc f	fertilize	ers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary
1551 provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:	1550	/	mater	ials that	t are excluded under subsection (a)(20) of this Section.
	1551		provie	ded tha	t the following conditions are fulfilled:

1552	
1552 A)	The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:
1554	The fortunzers most the following containmant mints.
1555	i) For metal contaminants.
1556	i) i or mour comunitation
	Maximum Allowable Total Concentration in Fertilizer, per Unit (1%) of Zinc (ppm)
	Arsenic 0.3
	Cadmium 1.4
	Chromium 0.6
	Lead 2.8
	Mercury 0.3
1557	
1558	ii) For dioxin contaminants, the fertilizer must contain no
1559	more than eight parts per trillion of dioxin, measured as
1560	toxic equivalent (TEO).
1561	
1562 B)	The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer
1563	product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for
1564	metals no less frequently than once every six months, and for
1565	dioxins no less frequently than once every 12 months. Testing
1566	must also be performed whenever changes occur to manufacturing
1567	processes or ingredients that could significantly affect the amounts
1568	of contaminants in the fertilizer product. The manufacturer may
1569	use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no
1570	constituent of concern is present in the product at concentrations
1571	above the applicable limits. It is the responsibility of the
1572	manufacturer to ensure that the sampling and analysis are
1573	unbiased, precise, and representative of the products introduced
1574	into commerce.
1575	
1576 C)	The manufacturer maintains for no less than three years records of
1577	all sampling and analyses performed for purposes of determining
1578	compliance with subsection (a)(21)(B) of this Section. Such
1579	records must at a minimum include the following:
1580	
1581	i) The dates and times product samples were taken, and the
1582	dates the samples were analyzed;
1583	
1584	ii) The names and qualifications of the persons taking the
1584 1585	The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;

1587 1588			iii)	A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;
1589				
1590			iv)	The name and address of the laboratory facility at which
1591			-	analyses of the samples were performed;
1592				
1593			V)	A description of the analytical methods used, including any
1594				cleanup and sample preparation methods; and
1595				1 1 1 1
1596			vi)	All laboratory analytical results used to determine
1597			.4	compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this
1598				subsection (a)(21).
1599				
1600	22)	Used	CRTs.	
1601	,			
1602		A)	Used	, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are
1603			not s	olid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed
1604			ofor	speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section
1605			721.1	(01(c)(8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.
1606				C/C/// 5
1607		B)	Used	, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are
1608		-	not s	olid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they
1609			meet	the requirements of Section 721.140.
1610				
1611		C)	Used	, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are
1612		-	not s	olid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of
1613			Secti	on 721.139.
1614				
1615		D)	Glass	s removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it
1616			meet	s the requirements of Section 721.139(c).
1617				
1618	23)	Hazar	rdous s	econdary materials reclaimed under the control of the
1619		gener	atorma	naged in land-based units. Hazardous secondary material
1620		gener	ated an	d legitimately reclaimed within the United States or its
1621		territo	ories an	d under the control of the generator, provided that the
1622		mater	ial con	uplies with subsections (a)(23)(A) and (a)(23)(B)managed in
1623		land-	based u	mits, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, is not a solid
1624		waste	if the	following conditions are fulfilled with regard to the material:
1625				5
1626		A)	Excl	uded hazardous secondary materials.
1627				
1628			i)	The hazardous secondary material is generated and
1629			1	reclaimed at the generating facility. (For purposes of this

subsection (a)(23)(A)(i), "generating facility" means all 1630 contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled 1631 1632 by the hazardous secondary material generator.); 1633 The hazardous secondary material is generated and 1634 ii) 1635 reclaimed at different facilities, if the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator or if both the generating facility 1636 1637 and the reclaiming facility are controlled by a person as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, and if the generator 1638 provides one of the following certifications: 1639 1640 "On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I 1641 1642 certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer 1643 facility name], which is controlled by [insert 1644 1645 generator facility name] and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility 1646 for the safe management of the hazardous 1647 1648 secondary material." 1649 1650 or 1651 1652 "On behalf of [insert generator facility name]. I certify that this facility will send the indicated 1653 1654 hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under 1655 1656 common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the 1657 safe management of the hazardous secondary 1658 1659 material." 1660 1661 For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), "control" means the power to direct the policies of the facility, 1662 whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or 1663 1664 otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1665 720.110, cannot be deemed to "control" such facilities. The 1666 generating and receiving facilities must both maintain at 1667 their facilities for no less than three years records of 1668 hazardous secondary materials sent or received under this 1669 exclusion. In both cases, the records must contain the name 1670 1671 of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped 1672

1673		or received under the exclusion. These requirements may
1674		be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial
1675		records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers,
1676		or electronic confirmations); or
1677		
1678	iii)	The hazardous secondary material is generated pursuant to
1679		a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll
1680		manufacturer and is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if
1681		the tolling contractor certifies as follows:
1682		
1683		"On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name]. I
1684		certify that finsert tolling contractor namel has a
1685		written contract with linsert toll manufacturer
1686		name] to manufacture [insert name of product or
1687		intermediate] which is made from specified unused
1688		materials, and that [insert tolling contractor name]
1689		will reclaim the hazardous secondary materials
1690		generated during this manufacture. On behalf of
1691		[insert tolling contractor name], I also certify that
1692		[insert tolling contractor name] retains ownership
1693		of, and responsibility for, the hazardous secondary
1694		materials that are generated during the course of the
1695		manufacture, including any releases of hazardous
1696		secondary materials that occur during the
1697		manufacturing process."
1698		
1699		The tolling contractor must maintain at its facility for no
1700		less than three years records of hazardous secondary
1701		materials received pursuant to its written contract with the
1702		tolling manufacturer, and the tolling manufacturer must
1703		maintain at its facility for no less than three years records
1704		of hazardous secondary materials shipped pursuant to its
1705		written contract with the tolling contractor. In both cases,
1706		the records must contain the name of the transporter, the
1707		date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the
1708		hazardous secondary material shipped or received pursuant
1709		to the written contract. These requirements may be
1710		satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records,
1711		bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or
1712		electronic confirmations). For purposes of this subsection
1713		(a)(23)(A)(ii), "tolling contractor" means a person who
1714		arranges for the production of a product or intermediate
1715		made from specified unused materials through a written

1716			contract with a toll manufacturer. "Toll manufacturer"
1717			means a person who produces a product or intermediate
1718			made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written
1719			contract with a tolling contractor.
1720			
1721	B)	Mana	gement of hazardous secondary materials.
1722			
1723		iA)	The hazardous secondary material is contained, as defined
1724		- /	in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary
1725			material released to the environment is discarded material
1726			and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the
1727			purpose of reclamation. Hazardous secondary material
1728			managed in a unit with leaks or other continuing or
1729			intermittent unpermitted releases is discarded material and
1730			a solid waste.÷
1731			<u> </u>
1732	B)	The m	naterial is a hazardous secondary material generated and
1733		reclai	med under the control of the generator, as defined in 35 Ill.
1734		Adm.	Code 720.110:
1735		1 10111	0000 / 201110,
1736		iiC)	The hazardous secondary material is not speculatively
1737		±-,	accumulated, as defined in Section 721,101(c)(8):
1738			
1739		iii)	Notice is provided, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code
1740			720.142
1741			
1742		ivĐ)	The hazardous secondary material is not otherwise subject
1743		<u> </u>	to material-specific management conditions under
1744			subsection (a) of this Section when reclaimed, and it is not
1745			a spent lead acid battery (see 35 III. Adm. Code 726 180
1746			and 733 102) and it does not meet either of the listing
1747			descriptions for K171 or K172 waste in Section 721 132:
1748			
1749		V)	Persons performing the recycling of hazardous secondary
1750		<u></u>	materials under this exclusion must maintain
1751			documentation of their legitimacy determination on-site
1752			Documentation must be a written description of how the
1753			recycling meets all four factors in 35 Ill Adm Code
1754			720 143(a) Documentation must be maintained for three
1755			years after the recycling operation has ceased
1756			jours and the recycling operation has ceased.
1757		vi)	The emergency preparedness and response requirements
1758		vij	found in Subpart M of this Part are met
1750			Tourie in Subpart in or uns r art are met.

1759			
1760		E)	The reclamation of the material is legitimate, as determined
1761			pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143; and
1762			
1763		F)	In addition, a person claiming the exclusion under this subsection
1764			(a)(23) must provide notification of regulated waste activity, as
1765			required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142. (For hazardous secondary
1766			material managed in a non-land-based unit, see Section
1767			721.102(a)(2)(B)).
1768			
1769	24)	Haza	rdous secondary materials transferred for off-site recycling.
1770		Haza	rdous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to a
1771		verifi	ied reclamation facility another person for the purpose of reclamation
1772		is not	t a solid waste if the management of the material fulfills the
1773		cond	itions of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(G) of this Section.
1774		conta	
1775		A)	The hazardous secondary material must not be speculatively
1776		1.1)	accumulated as defined in Section 721 101(c)(8)
1777			
1778		B)	No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material
1779		2)	generator the transporter an intermediate facility or a reclaimer
1780			manages the material: the hazardous secondary material must not
1781			be stored for more than 10 days at a transfer facility as defined in
1782			Section 721 110: and the bazardous secondary material must be
1783			packaged according to applicable USDOT regulations codified as
1784			40 CFR 173 178 and 170 incorporated by reference in 35 Ill
1785			Adm Code 720 111 while in transport
1786			Adm. Code 720.111, while in transport.
1787		()	The hazardous secondary material must not otherwise be subject to
1788		0)	material-specific management conditions pursuant to other
1780			provisions of this subsection (a) when reclaimed: the hazardous
1700			secondary material must not be a spent lead acid battery (see 25 III
1701			Adm. Code 726 180 and 723 102); and the material must not fulfill
1791			either of the listing descriptions for K171 or K172 waste in Section
1792			721 122
1793			721.152 .
1794		D	The realemation of the bazardous secondary material must be
1795		D)	lagitimate as determined surguent to 25 Ill. Adm. Code 720 142
1790			regitimate, as determined pursuant to 55 In. Adm. Code 720.145.
1709		E	The hererdous accordows material conceptor must esticf each of
1790		E)	the following conditions:
1/99			the following conditions:
1800			

1801	i)	The hazardous secondary material must be contained as
1802		defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous
1803		secondary material released to the environment is discarded
1804		and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the
1805		purpose of recycling. Hazardous secondary material
1806		managed in a unit that leaks or that otherwise continuously
1807		releases hazardous secondary material is discarded material
1808		and a solid waste.
1809		
1810	ii)	The hazardous secondary material generator must
1811		arrangeThis subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii) applies when non-
1812		RCRA management of hazardous secondary material will
1813		occur at a reclamation facility or transfer facility. For the
1814		purposes of this subsection (a)(24), "non-Subtitle C
1815		management" is management of the hazardous secondary
1816		material that is not addressed under a RCRA Part B permit
1817		or under the interim status facility standards (of 35 Ill.
1818		Adm. Code 725 or similar regulations authorized by
1819		USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR 265). Prior to arranging
1820		for transport of hazardous secondary materials to a verified
1821		reclamation facility in the United States. A "verified
1822		reclamation facility" is a facility that has been granted a
1823		solid waste determination pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code
1824		720.131(d), or a reclamation facility when the management
1825		of the hazardous secondary material is regulated by any of
1826		35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, 726, or 727-where non-Subtitle
1827		C management will occur, the hazardous secondary
1828		material generator must make reasonable efforts to ensure
1829		that the reclaimer intends to properly and legitimately
1830		reclaim the hazardous secondary material and not discard
1831		it, and that the reclaimer will manage the hazardous
1832		secondary material in a manner that is protective of human
1833		health and the environment. If the hazardous secondary
1834		material will pass through an intermediate facility, the
1835		facility must be a "verified intermediate facility" that has
1836		been granted a solid waste determination pursuant to 35 Ill
1837		Adm Code 720 131(d) or where non-RCRA management
1838		of the hazardous secondary materials at that facility must
1839		be regulated by any of 35 III Adm Code 724 725 726 or
1840		727 will occur and the bazardous secondary material
1841		generator must make contractual arrangements with the
1847		intermediate facility to ensure that the hazardous secondary
1042		internetiate facility to ensure that the nazardous secondary

1844	hazardous secondary material generator, and the hazardous
1845	secondary material generator must perform reasonable
1846	efforts to ensure that the intermediate facility will manage
1847	the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is
1848	protective of human health and the environment.
1849	Reasonable efforts must be repeated at a minimum of once
1850	every three years for the hazardous secondary material
1851	generator to claim the exclusion of this subsection (a)(24)
1852	and to send the hazardous secondary materials to a
1853	reclaimer and any intermediate facility. In making these
1854	reasonable efforts, the generator may use any credible
1855	evidence available, including information gathered by the
1856	hazardous secondary material generator, provided by the
1857	reclaimer or intermediate facility, or provided by a third
1858	party. The hazardous secondary material generator must
1859	make the series of affirmative determinations set forth in
1860	subsection (a)(24)(H) of this Section for each reclamation
1861	facility and intermediate facility that will manage its waste.
1862	
1863	BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR
1864	261.4(a)(24)(v)(B) makes it clear that USEPA intends that
1865	the generator undertake this determination for each
1866	reclaimer that will manage its hazardous secondary
1867	material. The Board added a definition of "non-Subtitle C
1868	management" and substituted this term for the language
1869	"management of the hazardous secondary materials is not
1870	addressed under a RCRA Part B permit or interim status
1871	standards." Although the Board shifted the language for
1872	enhanced readability, the Board intends no shift in
1873	meaning. The Board moved the material from 40 CFR
1874	261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through $(a)(24)(v)(B)(5)$ to appear as
1875	35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(H)(i) through
1876	(a)(24)(H)(v). This movement allowed compliance with
1877	codification requirements relating to the maximum
1878	permissible indent level.
1879	
1880	iii) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain
1881	certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of
1882	three years that document every off-site shipment of
1883	hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for
1884	each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following
1885	information about the shipment: the name of the
1886	transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address

1887	of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the
1888	hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and
1889	quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.
1890	
1891	BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the
1892	shipping documentation and records retention requirements
1893	of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) and
1894	(a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through $(a)(24)(v)(C)(3)$ to this single
1895	subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii). This combination allowed
1896	compliance with codification requirements relating to the
1897	maximum permissible indent level. The hazardous
1898	secondary material generator must execute a certification
1899	statement that includes the following language, together
1900	with the printed name and official title of an authorized
1901	representative of the hazardous secondary material
1902	generator, the authorized representative's signature, and the
1903	date signed:
1904	
1905	"I hereby certify in good faith and to the best of my
1906	knowledge that, prior to arranging for transport of
1907	excluded hazardous secondary materials to [insert
1908	the name of each reclamation facility and any
1909	intermediate facility that will manage the materials],
1910	reasonable efforts were made in accordance with 35
1911	Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(E)(ii) (and
1912	corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)) to
1913	ensure that the hazardous secondary materials
1914	would be recycled legitimately and would be
1915	otherwise managed in a manner that is protective of
1916	human health and the environment, and that such
1917	efforts were based on current and accurate
1918	information."
1919	
1920	BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR
1921	$\frac{261.4(a)(24)(v)(C)}{combines}$ the requirements for records
1922	retention and availability for inspection with the
1923	requirement for certification. The Board combined the
1924	certification requirements from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C),
1925	(a)(24)(v)(C)(1), and $(a)(24)(v)(C)(2)$ in this single
1926	subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii). This combination allowed
1927	compliance with codification requirements relating to the
1928	maximum permissible indent level. The Board moved the
1929	records retention and availability for inspection

1930		requirements from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) to
1931		subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv) of this Section. This forced
1932		renumbering 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(D) and (a)(24)(v)(E)
1933		as subsections (a)(24)(E)(v) and (a)(24)(E)(vi) of this
1934		Section. Although the Board shifted the language for
1935		enhanced readability, the Board intends no shift in
1936		meaning.
1937		5
1938	iv)	The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain
1939		the following records for a minimum of three years:
1940		documentation and certification that the generator made
1941		reasonable efforts, prior to transferring hazardous
1942		secondary material, for each reclamation facility and, if
1943		applicable, intermediate facility where non-Subtitle C
1944		management of the hazardous secondary materials will
1945		occur. Documentation and certification must be made
1946		available, within 72 hours, or within any longer period of
1947		time specified by the Agency, upon request by the Agency.
1948		
1949		BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the records retention
1950		and availability for inspection requirements of
1951		corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) to this
1952		subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv).
1953		
1954	v)	The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain
1955	· · · · · ·	certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of
1956		three years that document every off-site shipment of
1957		hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for
1958		each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following
1959		information about the shipment: the name of the
1960		transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address
1961		of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the
1962		hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and
1963		quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.
1964		1
1965		BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the
1966		shipping documentation and records retention requirements
1967		of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(D) and
1968		(a)(24)(v)(D)(1) through $(a)(24)(v)(D)(3)$ to this single
1969		subsection (a)(24)(E)(v). This combination allowed
1970		compliance with codification requirements relating to the
1971		maximum permissible indent level.
1972		And a second second and a second s
1972		

1973	<u>ivvi)</u>	The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain
1974		at the generating facility, for a minimum of three years, for
1975		every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials,
1976		confirmations of receipt from each reclaimer and
1977		intermediate facility to which its hazardous secondary
1978		materials were sent. Each confirmation of receipt must
1979		include the name and address of the reclaimer (or
1980		intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the
1981		hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on
1982		which the facility received the hazardous secondary
1983		materials. The generator may satisfy this requirement
1984		using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills
1985		of lading, copies of USDOT DOT shipping papers, or
1986		electronic confirmations of receipt).
1987		
1988		BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the shipment
1989		confirmation documentation and records retention
1990		requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(E)
1991		to this subsection (a)(24)(E)(vi).
1992		
1993	v)	The hazardous secondary material generator must comply
1994		with the emergency preparedness and response conditions
1995		in Subpart M of this Part.
1996		
1997	F) The	reclaimer of hazardous secondary material or any intermediate
1998	facil	ity, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720,110, that manages
1999	mate	rial which is excluded from regulation pursuant to this
2000	subs	ection (a)(24) must satisfy all of the following conditions:
2001		······································
2002	i)	The owner or operator of a reclamation or intermediate
2003	-)	facility must maintain at its facility for a minimum of three
2004		vears records of every shipment of hazardous secondary
2005		material that the facility received and, if applicable, for
2006		every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the
2007		facility received and subsequently sent off-site from the
2008		facility for further reclamation. For each shipment, these
2009		records must at a minimum contain the following
2010		information: the name of the transporter and date of the
2010		shipment: the name and address of the hazardous secondary
2012		material generator and if applicable the name and address
2012		of the reclaimer or intermediate facility from which the
2013		facility received the bazardous secondary materials: the
2014		type and quantity of hazardous secondary materials, life
2015		type and quantity of nazardous secondary material in the

2016		shipment; and, for hazardous secondary materials that the
2017		realemation after reasiving it the name and address of the
2018		(automation after receiving fi, the name and address of the
2019		(subsequent) reclaimer and any intermediate facility to
2020		which the facility sent the hazardous secondary material.
2021		DOUDDNOTE THE D. 1. 1. 1.1
2022		BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the provisions from
2023		40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v1)(A) and (a)(24)(v1)(A)(1) through
2024		(a)(24)(vi)(A)(3) that enumerate the required information
2025		into this single subsection $(a)(24)(F)(i)$. This combination
2026		allowed compliance with codification requirements relating
2027		to the maximum permissible indent level.
2028		
2029	ii)	The intermediate facility must send the hazardous
2030		secondary material to the reclaimers designated by the
2031		generator of the hazardous secondary materials.
2032		
2033	iii)	The reclaimer or intermediate facility that receives a
2034		shipment of hazardous secondary material must send a
2035		confirmation of receipt to the hazardous secondary material
2036		generator for each off-site shipment of hazardous
2037		secondary materials. A confirmation of receipt must
2038		include the name and address of the reclaimer (or
2039		intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the
2040		hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on
2041		which the facility received the hazardous secondary
2042		materials. The reclaimer or intermediate facility may
2043		satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g.,
2044		financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT DOT
2045		shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).
2046		
2047	iv)	The reclaimer or intermediate facility must manage the
2048		hazardous secondary material in a manner that is at least as
2049		protective of human health and the environment as that
2050		employed for analogous raw material and the material
2050		must be contained An ""analogous raw material" is a raw
2051		material for which the hazardous secondary material
2052		substitutes and that serves the same function and has
2055		similar physical and chemical properties as the bazardous
2055		secondary material
2055		secondary material.
2050		A malaimar of harardona assandary matarials must marge
2057	V)	A rectainer of nazardous secondary materials must manage
2038		any residuals that are generated from its reclamation

2059			processes in a manner that is protective of human health
2060			and the environment. If any residuals of the reclamation
2061			process exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, as
2062			defined in Subpart C of this Part, or if the residuals
2063			themselves are specifically listed as hazardous waste in
2064			Subpart D of this Part, those residuals are hazardous waste.
2065			The reclaimer and any subsequent persons must manage
2066			that hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable
2067			requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle G or similar
2068			regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR
2069			260 through 272
2070			200 440484 272
2071		vi)	The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have financial
2072			assurance that satisfies the requirements of Subpart H of
2072			this Part
2075			und i dit.
2075		vii)	The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have been
2076		<u></u>	granted a solid waste determination pursuant to 35 Ill
2077			Adm. Code 720 131(d) or have a RCRA Part B permit or
2078			he subject to interim status standards that address the
2070			management of the bazardous secondary materials: and
2075			management of the nazardous secondary materials, and
2080	G)	Anv	person claiming the exclusion for recycled hazardous
2081	0)	Secol	adary material pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must provide
2082		notif	ication as required by 35 III. Adm. Code 720 142
2083		noun	reation as required by 55 m. Adm. Code 720.142.
2004	LI)	Fort	he surposes of subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii) of this Section the
2085	11)	hozor	rdous secondary meterial generator must affirmatively
2080		datar	ming that each of the following conditions is true for each
2087		deter	mine that each of the following conditions is true for each
2088		feeta	mation facinity and any intermediate facinity that win manage
2089		the g	enerator's nazardous secondary material:
2090			Annilable information in director that the medewation
2091		+)	Available information indicates that the reclamation
2092			process is legitimate recycling, as determined pursuant to
2093			35 III. Adm. Code 720.143. In making this determination,
2094			the hazardous secondary material generator may rely on its
2095			existing knowledge of the physical and chemical properties
2096			of the hazardous secondary material, as well as on
2097			information from other sources (e.g., the reclamation
2098			facility, audit reports, etc.) about the reclamation process.
2099			(By making this determination, the hazardous secondary
2100			material generator has also satisfied the requirement in 35

Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(a) that the generator demonstrate that the recycling is legitimate).

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Publicly available information indicates that each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has submitted the notification required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, and these facilities have submitted the required proofs of financial assurance as required by the applicable of Section 721.243(a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(1), (d)(1), (e)(3), and (g) and notification of financial assurance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5). In making this dual determination, the hazardous secondary material-generator may rely on the available information documenting the reclamation facility's and any intermediate facility's compliance with the notification requirements pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, including the requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5) to notify the Agency whether the reclaimer or intermediate facility has financial assurance.

iii) Publicly available information indicates that each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has not had any formal enforcement actions taken against the facility within the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations, and the facility has not been classified as a significant non-complier (SNC) with RCRA Subtitle C requirements. In making this determination, the hazardous secondary material generator may rely on the publicly available information from USEPA, the Agency, or the Office of the Attorney General. If the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has had a formal enforcement action taken against the facility within the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations, or if the facility has been classified as a SNC with RCRA Subtitle C requirements, the hazardous secondary material generator must have credible evidence that the facility will manage the hazardous secondary materials properly. In making this determination, the hazardous secondary material generator can obtain additional information from USEPA, the

2144		Agency, the Office of the Attorney General, or the facility
2145		itself which indicates that the facility has addressed the
2146		violations, taken remedial steps to address the violations
2147		and prevent future violations, or that the violations are not
2148		relevant to the proper management of the generator's
2149		hazardous secondary materials.
2150		
2151		BOARD NOTE: USEPA or a state may make a formalized
2152		determination that a facility is a SNC (pronounced "snick")
2153		pursuant to USEPA's "Hazardous Waste Civil Enforcement
2154		Response Policy" (most recent version: December 2003,
2155		available from USEPA, Envirofacts Data Warehouse
2156		(www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/rera/fina
2157		lerp1203.pdf)). USEPA operates the online RCRAInfo
2158		database (www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris/) from which
2159		interested persons can learn whether a facility has
2160		significant federal enforcement action against it. or if it is a
2161		SNC.
2162		
2163	iv)	Available information indicates that the reclamation facility
2164	,	and any intermediate facility used by the hazardous
2165		secondary material generator have the equipment and
2166		trained personnel to safely recycle the bazardous secondary
2167		material In making this determination the generator may
2168		rely on a description made by the reclamation facility or an
2169		independent third party of the equipment and trained
2170		personnel that the facility will use to manage and recycle
2170		the generator's bazardous secondary material
2172		the generator's hazardous secondary material.
2172	xz)	If residuals are concreted from the reclamation of the
2175	*)	avoluded bazardous secondary materials, the reclamation
2174		facility has the normits required (if any) to manage the
2175		residuals. If the realomation facility does not have required
2170		normita the facility has a contract with an enpropriately
2177		permits, the facility to dispose of the residuala. If the
2178		permitted facility to dispose of the residuals. If the
2179		reclamation facinity does not have required permits of a
2180		contract with a permitted facility, the nazardous secondary
2181		material generator has credible evidence that the residuals
2182		will be managed in a manner that is protective of human
2183		nealth and the environment. In making these
2184		determinations, the hazardous secondary material generator
2185		may rely on publicly available information from USEPA or

2186			the Agency, or on information provided by the facility
2187			itself.
2188			
2189			BOARD NOTE: The Board moved 40 CFR
2190			261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to appear as
2191			35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(H)(i) through
2192			(a)(24)(H)(v), which set forth the determinations mandated
2193			for the purposes of subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii). This
2194			movement allowed compliance with codification
2195			requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent
2196			level.
2197			
2198	25)	This sul	bsection (a)(25) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25), which
2199	,	USEPA	removed and marked "reserved." This statement maintains
2200		structur	al consistency with the corresponding federal
2201		regulati	ons. Hazardous secondary materials exported for recycling.
2202		Hazarde	bus secondary material that is exported from the United States and
2203		reclaim	ed at a reclamation facility located in a foreign country is not a
2204		solid w	aste, so long as the hazardous secondary material generator
2205		complie	es with the applicable requirements of subsections $(a)(24)(A)$
2206		through	(a)(24)(E) of this Section. except that the requirements of
2207		subsect	ion (a)(24)(H)(ii) of this Section (requiring the use of publicly
2208		availab	le information to verify that the facility has submitted required
2209		notifica	tions) do not apply to foreign reclaimers and intermediate
2210		facilitie	s, and the hazardous secondary material generator also complies
2211		with the	s following requirements:
2212			rono ning roluno nonon
2213		A)	The generator must notify the Agency and USEPA of an intended
2214		,	export before the hazardous secondary material is scheduled to
2215			leave the United States The generator must submit a complete
2216			notification at least 60 days before the initial shipment is intended
2217			to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities
2218			extending over a period up to 12 months in duration but not
2210			longer. The notification must be in writing and signed by the
2220			hazardous secondary material generator, and must include the
2220			following information:
2221			ionowing information.
2222			i) The name mailing address telephone number and USEDA
2225			identification number (if applicable) of the bazardous
2224			secondary material generator:
2225			secondary material generator,
2220			ii) A description of the hazardous secondary material: the
2227			ISEDA hazardous waste number that would apply were the
2220			USERT hazardous waste number that would apply were the

2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234		hazardous secondary material to be managed as hazardous waste; and the USDOT proper shipping name, hazard class, and identification number (UN or NA number) for each hazardous secondary material, as identified in 49 CFR 171 through 173, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240	iii)	The estimated frequency or rate at which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported, and the period of time over which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported;
2240 2241 2242 2243	i v)	The estimated total quantity of hazardous secondary material;
2244 2245 2246	v)	All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the hazardous secondary material will pass;
2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252	vi)	A description of the means by which each shipment of the hazardous secondary material will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), and the types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.));
2252 2253 2254 2255 2256	vii)	A description of the manner in which the hazardous secondary material will be reclaimed in the receiving country;
2256 2257 2258 2259 2260	viii)	The name and address of each reclaimer, any intermediate facility, and any alternative reclaimer and intermediate facilities; and
2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269	i x)	The name of any transit countries through which the hazardous secondary material will be sent, together with a description of the approximate length of time the material will remain in each transit country and the nature of the handling of the material while in the country (for purposes of this Section, the meanings of the terms "Acknowledgement of Consent," "receiving country," and "transit country" are as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code
2269 2270 2271		722.151, with the exception that the terms in this Section refer to hazardous secondary materials, rather than hazardous waste).

2272		
2273	B)	Submission of notification of intent to export hazardous secondary
2274		material. Whether delivered by mail or hand delivery, the
2275		following words must prominently appear on the front of the
2276		envelope: "Attention: Notification of Intent to Export."
2277		
2278		i) A notification that is submitted by mail must be sent to the
2279		following mailing addresses:
2280		tono mili sinaning adar obcor
2281		Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
2282		Office of Federal Activities
2283		International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail
2284		Code 2254A)
2285		Environmental Protection Agency
2286		1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
2280		Washington DC 20460
2287		Washington, DC 20400
2280		Permits Section
2200		Division of Land Pollution Control
2290		Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2291		P.O. Pox 10276
2292		Springfield Illinois 62704 0276
2293		opinigheid, minois 02794-9270
2294		ii) A patification that is hand delivered must be delivered to
2295		the following addresses:
2290		the tonowing addresses.
2297		Offer SE-Commenter I Com line A
2298		Office of Enforcement and Comphance Assurance
2299		Unice of Federal Activities
2300		International Compliance Assurance Division
2301		Environmental Protection Agency
2302		Ariel Rios Bldg., Room 6144
2303		12 th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., NW.
2304		Washington, DC 20004
2305		
2306		Permits Section
2307		Division of Land Pollution Control
2308		Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2309		1021 North Grand Avenue East
2310		Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
2311		
2312	C)	Except for a change in the telephone number submitted pursuant to
2313		subsection (a)(25)(A)(i) of this Section or a decrease in the
2314		quantity of hazardous secondary material indicated pursuant to

2316specified on the original notification change (including any2317exceedance of the estimate of the quantity of hazardous secondary2318material specified in the original notification), the hazardous2319secondary material generator must provide the Agency and2320USEPA with a written re-notification of the change. The shipmen2321cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the
2317exceedance of the estimate of the quantity of hazardous secondary2318material specified in the original notification), the hazardous2319secondary material generator must provide the Agency and2320USEPA with a written re-notification of the change. The shipmen2321cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the
2318material specified in the original notification), the hazardous2319secondary material generator must provide the Agency and2320USEPA with a written re-notification of the change. The shipmen2321cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the
2319secondary material generator must provide the Agency and2320USEPA with a written re-notification of the change. The shipmen2321cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the
2320USEPA with a written re-notification of the change. The shipmen2321cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the
2321 cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the
2322 changes (except for changes to subsection (a)(25)(A)(ix) of this
2323 Section and in the ports of entry to and departure from transit
2324 countries pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(v) of this Section) has
2325 been obtained and the hazardous secondary material generator
2326 receives from USEPA an Acknowledgment of Consent reflecting
2327 the receiving country's consent to the changes.
2328
2329 D) Upon request from the Agency or USEPA, the hazardous
2330 secondary material generator must furnish to the Agency and
2331 USEPA any additional information that a receiving country
2332 requests in order to respond to a notification.
2333
2334 E) USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(v) that i
2335 will provide a complete notification to the receiving country and
2336 any transit countries. A notification is complete when USEPA
2337 determines that the notification satisfies the requirements of
2338 subsection (a)(25)(A) of this Section. When a claim of
2339 confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification
2340 information required by subsection (a)(25)(A) of this Section,
2341 USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(v) that i
2342 may find the notification not complete until any such claim is
2343 resolved in accordance with 40 CFR 260.2.
2344
2345 F) The export of hazardous secondary material pursuant to this
2346 subsection (a)(25) is prohibited, unless the receiving country
2347 consents to the intended export. When the receiving country
2348 consents in writing to the receipt of the hazardous secondary
2349 material, USEPA has stated in corresponding 40 CFR
2350 261.4(a)(25)(vi) that it will send an Acknowledgment of Consent
2351 to the hazardous secondary material generator. When the receivir
2352 country objects to receipt of the hazardous secondary material or
2353 withdraws a prior consent, USEPA has stated that it will notify the
2354 hazardous secondary material generator in writing. USEPA has
2355 stated that it will also notify the hazardous secondary material
2356 generator of any responses from transit countries.
2357

2358 G)	For exports to OECD Member countries, the receiving country
2359	may respond to the notification using tacit consent. If no objection
2360	has been lodged by any receiving country or transit countries to a
2361	notification provided pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A) of this
2362	Section within 30 days after the date of issuance of the
2363	acknowledgement of receipt of notification by the competent
2364	authority of the receiving country, the trans-boundary movement
2365	may commence. In such cases, USEPA has stated in
2366	corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)(vii) that it will send an
2367	Acknowledgment of Consent to inform the hazardous secondary
2368	material generator that the receiving country and any relevant
2369	transit countries have not objected to the shipment, and are thus
2370	presumed to have consented tacitly. Tacit consent expires one
2371	calendar year after the close of the 30-day period; re-notification
2372	and renewal of all consents is required for exports after that date.
2373	
2374 II)	A copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent must accompany the
2375	shipment. The shipment must conform to the terms of the
2376	Acknowledgment of Consent.
2377	
2378 I)	If a shipment cannot be delivered for any reason to the reclaimer,
2379	intermediate facility or the alternate reclaimer or alternate
2380	intermediate facility, the hazardous secondary material generator
2381	must re-notify the Agency and USEPA of a change in the
2382	conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new
2383	reclaimer in accordance with subsection (a)(25)(C) of this Section
2384	and obtain another Acknowledgment of Consent.
2385	
2386 J)	The hazardous secondary material generator must keep a copy of
2387	each notification of intent to export and each Acknowledgment of
2388	Consent for a period of three years following receipt of the
2389	Acknowledgment of Consent.
2390	
2391 K)	Annual reporting of hazardous secondary material exports. A
2392	hazardous secondary material generator must file with the Agency
2393	and USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, a report that
2394	summarizes the types, quantities, frequency, and ultimate
2395	destinations of all hazardous secondary materials exported during
2396	the previous calendar year. Annual reports must be sent to the
2397	addresses listed in subsection (a)(25)(B) of this Section (for mail or
2398	hand delivery, as appropriate) for submission notification of intent
2399	
	to export hazardous secondary material. The annual reports must

2401		
2402	i)	The name, mailing and site addresses, and USEPA
2403	· ·	identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous
2404		secondary material generator;
2405		, , , ,
2406	ii)	The calendar year covered by the report:
2407		······································
2408	iii)	The name and site address of each reclaimer and
2409		intermediate facility that received exported hazardous
2410		secondary material from the generator:
2411		,
2412	iv)	By reclaimer and intermediate facility, for each hazardous
2413	,	secondary material exported, a description of the hazardous
2414		secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste
2415		number that would apply were the hazardous secondary
2416		material to be managed as hazardous waste: the USDOT
2417		hazard class for the material, as determined pursuant to 49
2418		CFR 171 through 173 each incorporated by reference in 35
2419		Ill Adm Code 720 111: the name and USEPA
2420		identification number (where applicable) for each
2421		transporter used: the total amount of hazardous secondary
2422		material shipped: and the number of shipments pursuant to
2423		each notification:
2424		cuen notification,
2425	¥)	A certification signed by the hazardous secondary material
2426	•)	generator that states as follows:
2427		generator that states as follows.
2428		"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally
2429		examined and am familiar with the information
2430		submitted in this and all attached documents and
2431		that based on my inquiry of those individuals
2432		immediately responsible for obtaining the
2432		information I believe that the submitted
2434		information is true accurate and complete Lam
2435		aware that there are significant penalties for
2435		submitting false information including the
2430		possibility of fine and imprisonment."
2437		possionity of the and miphoonnent.
2430	Any	person that claims an exclusion under this subsection (a)(25)
2440	 must	provide notification as required by 35 Ill_Adm_Code
2440	720	142
2441	720.	172.
2772		

2443 26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the 2444 following conditions are fulfilled: 2445 2446 2447 A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and 2448 transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes." The 2449 2450 containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids 2451 occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed 2452 when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, 2453 except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated 2454 wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated 2455 wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is 2456 being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids 2457 properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings 2458 tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions; 2459 2460 B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for 2461 2462 each container prior to being sent for cleaning; 2463 2464 C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated 2465 2466 wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 2467 720.110: 2468 2469 D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the 2470 2471 applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 2472 720, 722 through 728, and 733; 2473 2474 E) Generators must maintain at their site the following 2475 documentation: 2476 2477 i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is 2478 receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes; 2479 2480 ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met; 2481 2482 and 2483 2484 A description of the process the generator is using to ensure iii) 2485 that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids

2486		at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at
2487		the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry
2488		cleaning; and
2489		
2490		F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry
2491		cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301
2492		and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC
2493		1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-
2494		state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311
2495		through 1346 and 1370.
2496		
2497	27)	Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to
2497	211	another person for the purpose of remanufacturing is not a solid waste
2490		provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
2499		provided that the following conditions are runned.
2500		POARD NOTE: The North American Industrial Classification System
2501		BOARD NOTE: The North American industrial Classification System
2502		(NAICS) codes used in this subsection $(a)(27)$ are defined in the NAICS
2503		Manual, available from the Office of Management and Budget and
2504		incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111.
2505		
2506		A) The hazardous secondary material consists of one or more of the
2507		following spent solvents: toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-
2508		trimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, n-hexane, cyclohexane, methyl
2509		tert-butyl ether, acetonitrile, chloroform, chloromethane, dichloro-
2510		methane, methyl isobutyl ketone, N,N-dimethylformamide, tetra-
2511		hydrofuran, n-butyl alcohol, ethanol, or methanol.
2512		
2513		B) The hazardous secondary material originated from using one or
2514		more of the solvents listed in subsection $(a)(27)(A)$ in a
2515		commercial grade for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending
2516		chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these
2517		functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412).
2518		basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics
2519		and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211) or the paints and
2520		costings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510)
2520		coatings manufacturing sectors (WAICO 525510).
2521		() The hexardous secondary material generator sends the hexardous
2522		\underline{C} <u>The hazardous secondary material generator sends the hazardous</u>
2525		Secondary material spent solvents fisted in subsection $(a)(27)(A)$ to
2524		a remanufacturer in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS
2525		<u>323412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199),</u>
2526		plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints
2527		and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).
2528		

2529	<u>D)</u>	After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in
2530		subsection (a)(27)(A), the use of the remanufactured solvent must
2531		be limited to reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals
2532		(or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions)
2533		in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic
2534		organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and
2535		resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and the paints and coatings
2536		manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510) or to using them as
2537		ingredients in a product. These allowed uses correspond to
2538		chemical functional uses enumerated in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C)
2539		(Reporting Information to EPA) incorporated by reference in 35
2540		Ill Adm Code 720 111 including Industrial Function Category
2541		Codes U015 (solvents consumed in a reaction to produce other
2542		chemicals) and 11030 (solvents that become part of the mixture):
2542		chemicals) and 0050 (solvents that become part of the inixtale).
2545		BOARD NOTE: The Board observes that the citation to Toxic
2545		Substances Control Act function categories and use of the word
2545		"including" to preface specific example Industrial Function
2540		Category Codes does not expand the range of permissible uses
2548		beyond the express limitations regited in the first segment of this
2540		subsection $(a)(27)(D)$ and subsection $(a)(27)(E)$
2550		subsection $(a)(27)(D)$ and subsection $(a)(27)(D)$.
2550	E)	After remenufacturing one or more of the columnts listed in
2551	<u>E</u>)	After remanufacturing one of more of the solvents listed in subsection $(a)(27)(i)$, the use of the rememufactured solvent does
2552		subsection (a)(27)(1), the use of the remaindractured solvent does
2555		from tartiles, cleaning of degreasing on, grease, or similar material
2554		disclosured continuing uses compared to chemical functional uses
2555		in Industrial Function Catagory Cada LIO20 (ashuarta (for classing
2550		in industrial Function Category Code 0029 (solvents (for cleaning
2557		and degreasing)) in 40 CFR /11.15(b)(4)(1)(C), incorporated by
2558		reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111.
2559		D d d 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2560	<u>F)</u>	Both the hazardous secondary material generator and the
2561		remanufacturer must fulfill the following requirements:
2562		
2563		<u>1) The generator and remanufacturer must notify USEPA</u>
2564		Region 5 and the Agency, and update the notification every
2565		two years per 35 III. Adm. Code 720.142;
2566		
2567		ii) The generator and remanufacturer must develop and
2568		maintain an up-to-date remanufacturing plan that identifies
2569		the information enumerated in subsection (a)(27)(G);
2570		

2571			BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR
2572			261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) to appear
2573			as subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) to
2574			comport with codification requirements.
2575			
2576		iii)	The generator and remanufacturer must maintain records of
2577			shipments and confirmations of receipts for a period of
2578			three years from the dates of the shipments;
2579			
2580		iv)	The generator and remanufacturer must, prior to
2581			remanufacturing, store the hazardous spent solvents in
2582			tanks or containers that meet technical standards found in
2583			Subparts I and J of this Part, with the tanks and containers
2584			being labeled or otherwise having an immediately available
2585			record of the material being stored:
2586			
2587		V)	The generator and remanufacturer must, during
2588			remanufacturing, and during storage of the hazardous
2589			secondary materials prior to remanufacturing, the
2590			remanufacturer certifies that the remanufacturing
2591			equipment vents and tanks are equipmed with and are
2592			operating air emission controls in compliance with the
2593			applicable Clean Air Act regulations of 40 CFR 60, 61 and
2594			63 incorporated by reference in 35 III Adm. Code
2595			720 111: or absent such Clean Air Act standards for the
2596			particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the
2597			remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the
2598			appropriate standards in subparts AA (vents) BB
2599			(equipment) and CC (tank storage) of this Part: and
2600			(equipment) and ee (tank storage) of this fact, and
2601		vi)	The generator and remanufacturer must meet the
2602		vij	requirements prohibiting speculative accumulation in
2602			Section 721 101(c)(8)
2604			<u>Section 721.101(0)(8).</u>
2605	(G)	The f	allowing information items are required elements for a
2605	01	ramo	pufacturing plan
2607		Iema	nuracturing plan.
2608		÷	The name address and USEDA ID number of the
2008		<u>1)</u>	anomators and the remenufacturers.
2009			generators and the remanufacturers,
2010		::>	The types and estimated annual values of most locate
2011		11)	the types and estimated annual volumes of spent solvents
2012			to be remanufactured;
2013			

2614			<u>iii)</u>	The processes and industry sectors that generate the spent
2615				solvents;
2616				
2617			<u>iv)</u>	The specific uses and industry sectors for the
2618				remanufactured solvents; and
2619				
2620			<u>v)</u>	A certification from the remanufacturer stating as follows:
2621				"On behalf of [insert remanufacturer facility name], I
2622				certify that this facility is a remanufacturer under
2623				pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic
2624				organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics
2625				and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and/or the
2626				paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS
2627				325510), and will accept the spent solvent(s) for the sole
2628				purpose of remanufacturing into commercial-grade
2629				solvent(s) that will be used for reacting, extracting,
2630				purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the
2631				process lines associated with these functions) or for use as
2632				product ingredient(s). I also certify that the
2633				remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped
2634				with and are operating air emission controls in compliance
2635				with the appropriate Clean Air Act regulations under 40
2636				CFR part 60, part 61 or part 63, or, absent such Clean Air
2637				Act standards for the particular operation or piece of
2638				equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are
2639				in compliance with the appropriate standards in Section
2640				721, subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank
2641				storage)."
2642				
2643				BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through
2644				(a)(27)(G)(v) correspond with 40 CFR
2645				261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1), moved to
2646				this subsection (a)(27)(G) to comport with codification
2647				requirements.
2648				
2649	b)	Solid	wastes that are	not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not
2650		hazaro	lous wastes:	
2651				
2652		1)	Household w	vaste, including household waste that has been collected.
2653		1	transported.	stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived
2654			fuel), or reus	ed. "Household waste" means any waste material (including
2655			garbage, tras	h, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from
2656			households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels,

2657 2658		bunkl	houses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds,
2650		muni	and solid waste must not be deemed to be treating storing
2660		dispo	sing of or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of
2661		require	ation under this Part if the following describe the facility:
2662		reguia	ation under this rait, it the following describe the facility.
2002		43	The facility receives and huma only the following wester
2003		A)	The facility receives and burns only the following waste:
2004			i) II
2005			1) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings,
2000			notels, motels, and other residential sources); or
2667			"> 0.1"1 + C + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
2668			11) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does
2669			not contain hazardous waste; and
2670		-	
2671		B)	The facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or
2672			operator of such facility has established contractual requirements
2673			or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure
2674			that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.
2675			
2676			BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in City of
2677			Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., 511 U.S. 328, 114
2678			S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and
2679			RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash
2680			from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as
2681			a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA
2682			granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is
2683			determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C of this Part until
2684			December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to
2685			35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995),
2686			USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash
2687			becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that
2688			material leaves the combustion building (including connected air
2689			pollution control equipment).
2690			harmon data data data data data data data dat
2691	2)	Solid	wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil
2692	2)	as fer	tilizers.
2693		45 101	
2694		4)	The growing and harvesting of agricultural crons or
2605		A)	The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops, of
2695		D)	The raising of animals, including animal manures
2690		5)	The faising of animals, menuonig animal manures.
2097	2)	Mini	ng overburden returned to the mine site
2090	5)	WIIII	ing overourden returned to the mine site.
2099			

<u>4)</u>	Coal and fossil fuel combustion waste.					
		<u>A</u> 4)	Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.			
		<u>B)</u>	The following wastes generated primarily from processes that			

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- B) The following wastes generated primarily from processes that support the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels that are codisposed with the wastes in subsection (b)(4)(A), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste:
 - i) Coal pile run-off. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), coal pile run-off means any precipitation that drains off coal piles.
 - Boiler cleaning solutions. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), boiler cleaning solutions means water solutions and chemical solutions used to clean the fire-side and waterside of the boiler.
 - iii) Boiler blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), boiler blowdown means water purged from boilers used to generate steam.
 - iv) Process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes means sludges, rinses, and spent resins generated from processes to remove dissolved gases, suspended solids, and dissolved chemical salts from combustion system process water.
 - v) Cooling tower blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), cooling tower blowdown means water purged from a closed cycle cooling system. Closed cycle cooling systems include cooling towers, cooling ponds, or spray canals.
 - vi) Air heater and precipitator washes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), air heater and precipitator washes means

4.1

2742				wastes from cleaning air preheaters and electrostatic
2743				precipitators.
2744				
2745			vii)	Effluents from floor and yard drains and sumps. For
2746				purposes of this subsection (b)(4), effluents from floor and
2747				yard drains and sumps means wastewaters, such as wash
2748				water, collected by or from floor drains, equipment drains,
2749				and sumps located inside the power plant building; and
2750				wastewaters, such as rain runoff, collected by yard drains
2751				and sumps located outside the power plant building.
2752				
2753			viii)	Wastewater treatment sludges. For purposes of this
2754				subsection (b)(4), wastewater treatment sludges refers to
2755				sludges generated from the treatment of wastewaters
2756				specified in subsections (b)(4)(B)(i) through (vi).
2757				$-p$ $(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda)$ (λ, λ)
2758	5)	Drillin	g fluid	s, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the
2759	- /	explora	ation. c	levelopment, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or
2760		geothe	rmal e	nergy.
2761		8		
2762	6)	Chrom	ium w	astes.
2763	- /			
2764		A)	Waste	es that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section
2765			721.1	24 and Appendix B to this Part) because chromium is present
2766			or wh	ich are listed in Subpart D of this Part due to the presence of
2767			chron	nium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for
2768			any o	ther constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of
2769			any o	ther constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other
2770			chara	cteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:
2771				,
2772			i)	The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly
2773			-2	exclusively) trivalent chromium:
2774				,
2775			ii)	The waste is generated from an industrial process that uses
2776)	trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and
2777				the process does not generate hexavalent chromium: and
2778				the process does not generate new varent emonitant, and
2779			iii)	The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-
2780			m)	oxidizing environments
2781				oxidizing environments.
2782		B)	The f	ollowing are specific wastes that meet the standard in
2782		5)	cubco	ction (b)(6)(A) of this Section (so long as they do not fail the
2784			test f	or the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do
2/04			iest I	or the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do

not ex	hibit any other characteristic):
i)	Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
ii)	Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
iii)	Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue;
iv)	Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
v)	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
vi)	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, and through-the-blue;
vii)	Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries; and
viii)	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by

2828				the chloride process.		
2829						
2830	7)	Solid	waste fi	rom the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and		
2831		minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining				
2832		of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for				
2833		faciliti	ies that	burn or process hazardous waste.		
2834						
2835		A)	For p	urposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and		
2836			miner	als is restricted to the following activities: crushing:		
2837			grindi	ng; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting;		
2838			sizing	: drving; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to		
2839			remov	we water or carbon dioxide: roasting: autoclaving or		
2840			chlori	nation in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting		
2841			(or au	toclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a		
2842			final	or intermediate product that does not undergo further		
2843			benef	iciation or processing): gravity concentration: magnetic		
2844			separa	ation: electrostatic separation: floatation: ion exchange:		
2845			solver	nt extraction: electrowinning: precipitation: amalgamation:		
2846			and h	eap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.		
2847						
2848		B)	For th	e purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the		
2849		-/	proce	ssing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes		
2850			as gen	nerated:		
2851			0			
2852			i)	Slag from primary copper processing;		
2853						
2854			ii)	Slag from primary lead processing;		
2855						
2856			iii)	Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;		
2857						
2858			iv)	Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;		
2859						
2860			V)	Slag from elemental phosphorus production;		
2861						
2862			vi)	Gasifier ash from coal gasification;		
2863						
2864			vii)	Process wastewater from coal gasification;		
2865						
2866			viii)	Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from		
2867				primary copper processing;		
2868						
2869			ix)	Slag tailings from primary copper processing;		
2870						
2070						

2871			x)	Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;
2072				Descent montantan from bude functional dans dustions
2873			XI)	Process wastewater from hydronuoric acid production,
2875			(iiv	Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast
2875			XII)	furnaces:
2870				Tullaces,
2077				Iron blast furnasa alagi
2070			XIII)	non blast furnace slag,
2079				Treasted maidua from reasting and leashing of abroms and
2000			XIV)	Treated residue from roasting and reaching of chrome ore,
2001				Dronges westerwater from mimory magnesium magnesing
2002			xv)	hy the enhydrous measure
2003				by the annydrous process;
2004			(Dresses wastewater from phoephonic soid production
2005			XVI)	Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production,
2000			(::	Paris overgan furnage and onen beauth furnage air pollution
2007			XVII)	basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace all pollution
2000				control dust of studge from carbon steer production,
2009				Deris owners furness and snon beauth furness also from
2890			xviii)	basic oxygen furnace and open nearth furnace stag from
2091				carbon steel production;
2092				Chlorida processing wests calida from titenium
2895			XIX)	Chloride processing waste solids from titanium
2894				tetrachioride production; and
2895				
2890			XX)	Slag from primary zinc production.
2897		0		
2898		C)	A resi	due derived from co-processing mineral processing
2899			second	lary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or
2900			with n	ormal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded
2901			under	this subsection (b) if the following conditions are fulfilled:
2902				T I
2903			1)	The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by
2904				weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal
2905				mineral processing raw materials; and
2906				
2907			11)	The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary
2908				mineral processing materials.
2909	100	1.		
2910	8)	Ceme	nt kiln o	lust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212
2911		for fa	cilities t	hat burn or process hazardous waste.
2912				
2913	9)	Solid	waste th	hat consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood

2914 2915 2916		products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for hazardous waste codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons that utilize the			
2917		arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended			
2918		end use.			
2919	103				
2920 2921	10)	characteristic of Section 721.124 (hazardous waste codes D018 through			
2922		D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations under 3:			
2923		Ill. Adm. Code 731.			
2924					
2925	11)	This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which			
2926		expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains			
2927		structural parity with USEPA regulations.			
2928					
2929	12)	Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer			
2930		equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile			
2931		refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and			
2932		refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer			
2933		fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for			
2934		further use.			
2935					
2936	13)	Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in			
2937)	Subpart D of this Part, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained			
2938		using one of the following methods:			
2939		and the second se			
2940		A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end			
2941		and hot-draining.			
2942		and not aranning,			
2943		B) Hot-draining and crushing.			
2944		b) fiot draining and trasming,			
2945		C) Dismantling and hot-draining: or			
2946		c) Distributing and not draming, or			
2947		D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used			
2948		oil			
2949					
2950	14)	Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to			
2951	11)	manufacture asphalt products.			
2952		manaraevare aspirari producio.			
2953	15)	Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid			
2954	10)	wastes have been disposed of under the following circumstances:			
2955		nuotes nave been alsposed of, ander the fono mile encambrances.			
2956		A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:			
2,50		The following concisions must be furthere.			
2957					
------	-----	--------	----------	---	--
2958			i)	The solid wastes disposed of wou	ld meet one or more of
2959			~	the listing descriptions for the foll	owing USEPA hazardous
2960				waste numbers that are generated	after the effective date
2961				listed for the waste:	
2962					
2902				USEPA Hazardous	Listing Effective Date
				Waste Numbers	222000 222000, 0 2 200
				K169, K170, K171, and K172	February 8, 1999
				K174 and K175	May 7, 2001
				W176 W177 1W170	N/ 00 0000
				K1/6, K1//, and K1/8	May 20, 2002
0000				K181	August 23, 2005
2963					
2964			11)	The solid wastes described in sub	section (b)(15)(A)(1) $\overline{\text{of}}$
2965				this Section were disposed of price	or to the effective date of
2966				the listing (as set forth in that sub-	section);
2967				m 1 1	4 11 1
2968			111)	The leachate or gas condensate do	bes not exhibit any
2969				characteristic of hazardous waste	nor is derived from any
2970				other listed hazardous waste; and	
2971					
2972			iv)	Discharge of the leachate or gas c	condensate, including
2973				leachate or gas condensate transfe	erred from the landfill to a
2974				POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated	I pipe, is subject to
2975				regulation under section 307(b) or	r 402 of the federal Clean
2976				Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 13	342).
2977		- 27.	-		
2978		B)	Leach	hate or gas condensate derived from	K169, K170, K171,
2979			K172	2, K176, K177, K178, or K181 wast	e will no longer be exempt
2980			if it is	s stored or managed in a surface imp	poundment prior to
2981			disch	arge. There is one exception: if the	surface impoundment is
2982			used	to temporarily store leachate or gas	condensate in response to
2983			an en	nergency situation (e.g., shutdown o	of wastewater treatment
2984			syste	m), provided the impoundment has	a double liner, and
2985			provi	ded the leachate or gas condensate i	is removed from the
2986			impo	undment and continues to be manag	ged in compliance with the
2987			cond	itions of this subsection (b)(15) after	r the emergency ends.
2988					
2989	16)	This s	ubsect	ion (b)(16) corresponds with 40 CF	R 261.4(b)(16), which
2990		USEP	A has	marked "reserved." This statement	maintains structural parity
2991		with U	JSEPA	regulations.	

2992			
2993	17)	This s	subsection (b)(17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17), which
2994	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	pertai	ns exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside
2995		Illino	is. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA
2996		regula	ations.
2997		0	
2998	18)	Solve	nt-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste
2999		due to	the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not
3000		hazar	dous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the
3001		follow	ving conditions are fulfilled:
3002		rono,	ing conditions are further.
3003		A)	The solvent-contaminated wipes when accumulated stored and
3004		1.1)	transported are contained in non-leaking closed containers that
3005			are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wines" The
3006			containers must be able to contain free liquids should free liquids
3007			occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed
3008			when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim
3009			except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated
3010			wines When the container is full when the solvent-contaminated
3011			wipes are no longer being accumulated or when the container is
3012			being transported the container must be sealed with all lids
3013			properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings
3014			tightly hound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions:
3015			ightly bound of closed sufficiently to prevent reaks and emissions,
3016		B)	The solvent-contaminated wines may be accumulated by the
3017		Ъ)	generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for
3018			each container prior to being sent for disposal:
3010			each container prior to being sent for disposal,
3020		C	At the point of being transported for disposal the solvent-
3021		C)	contaminated wines must contain no free liquids as defined in 35
3022			Ill Adm Code 720 110:
3023			m. Adm. Code 720.110,
3023		D)	Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wines or from
3025		D)	the container holding the wines must be managed according to the
3025			applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3027			720, 722 through 728, and 733.
3027			720, 722 through 720, and 755,
3020		E)	Generators must maintain at their site the following
3029		E)	documentation:
3031			documentation.
3031			i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is
3032			i) The name and address of the fanding of combustor that is
3033			receiving the sorvent-contaminated wipes;
5054			

3035 3036 3037			ii)	The documentation that the 180 day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
3038				
3039			iii)	A description of the process the generator is using to ensure
3040				that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids
3041				at the point of being transported for disposal; and
3042				
3043		F)	The :	solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the
3044			follo	wing facilities:
3045				
3046			i)	A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA
3047				Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815,
3048				including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3049				811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and
3050				Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3051				814,302 and 814,402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill
3052				design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations
3053				of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42
3054				USC 6943 and 6947; or
3055				
3056			ii)	A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle
3057				C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264
3058				or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that
3059				USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or
3060				
3061			iii)	A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility
3062			-	regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC
3063				7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations
3064				approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
3065				
3066			iv)	A hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace
3067				regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm.
3068				Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40
3069				CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent
3070				regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved
3071				pursuant to 42 USC 6926.
3072				
3073	c)	Hazardous w	astes t	hat are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste
3074		that is genera	ated in	a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw
3075		material tran	sport v	ehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a
3076		manufacturin	ng proc	ess unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing
3077		unit, is not si	ubject t	o regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722

3078 3079 3080 3081 3082 2083		throu USC surfa than or tra	through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.					
3084	(h	Same	plac					
3085	u)	Sam	pies.					
3086		1)	Evce	nt as provided in subsection $(d)(2)$ of this Section a sample of solid				
3087		1)	waste	a or a sample of water soil or air that is collected for the sole purpose				
3088			oftee	ting to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to				
3089			any	equirements of this Part or 35 Ill Adm Code 702, 703, and 722				
3090			throu	ugh 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following				
3091			cond	itions.				
3092			cond					
3093			A)	The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of				
3094)	testing:				
3095				tobing,				
3096			B)	The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after				
3097			-,	testing:				
3098				6,				
3099			C)	The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport				
3100				to a laboratory for testing;				
3101								
3102			D)	The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;				
3103				1 0 0				
3104			E)	The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it				
3105				is returned to the sample collector; or				
3106								
3107			F)	The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after				
3108				testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a				
3109				court case or enforcement action where further testing of the				
3110				sample may be necessary).				
3111								
3112		2)	In or	der to qualify for the exemption in subsection $(d)(1)(A)$ or $(d)(1)(B)$				
3113			of th	is Section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a				
3114			labor	atory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:				
3115								
3116			A)	Comply with USDOT, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other				
3117			10.0	applicable shipping requirements; or				
3118								
3119			B)	Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector				
3120				determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do				

				JCAR350721-1603930r01
3121				not apply to the shipment of the sample:
3122 3123 3124 3125 3126 3127				i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and
3128 3129 3130				ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.
3132 3133 3134 3135		3)	This e is haza stated	exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste ardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions in subsection $(d)(1)$ -of this Section.
3136	e)	Treat	tability st	tudy samples.
3137		1)	Excen	t as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section a person that
3139 3140 3141 3142 3143 3144 3145		1)	genera studie: require require Act. 1 Sectio	ates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability es, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any rement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification rements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of on 721.105 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) when:
3146 3147 3148			A)	The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;
3149 3150 3151			B)	The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or
3153 3154 3155			C)	The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.
3156 3157 3158 3159		2)	The ex of haz condu fulfille	xemption in subsection (e)(1) of this Section is applicable to samples zardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of acting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are ed:
3161 3162 3163			A)	The generator or sample collector uses (in "treatability studies") no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than

3164 3165		contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process
3166		being evaluated for each generated waste stream;
3167		
3168	В)	The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000
3169		kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute
3170		hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated
3171		with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg
3172		of acute hazardous waste;
3173		
3174	C)	The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or
3175		vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements
3176		of subsection $(e)(2)(C)(i)$ or $(e)(2)(C)(ii)$ of this Section are met.
3177		
3178		i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with
3179		USDOT, USPS, or any other applicable shipping
3180		requirements; or
3181		
3182		ii) If the USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do
3183		not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following
3184		information must accompany the sample: The name,
3185		mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of
3186		the sample; the name, address, and telephone number of the
3187		facility that will perform the treatability study; the quantity
3188		of the sample; the date of the shipment; and, a description
3189		of the sample, including its USEPA hazardous waste
3190		number;
3191		
3192	D)	The sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility that is
3193		exempt under subsection (f) of this Section, or has an appropriate
3194		RCRA permit or interim status;
3195		
3196	E)	The generator or sample collector maintains the following records
3197		for a period ending three years after completion of the treatability
3198		study:
3199		
3200		i) Copies of the shipping documents;
3201		
3202		ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the
3203		treatability study; and
3204		
3205		iii) Documentation showing the following: The amount of
3206		waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and

3207		USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing
3208		facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was
3209		made; and whether or not unused samples and residues
3210		were returned to the generator; and
3211		
3212		F) The generator reports the information required in subsection
3213		(e)(2)(E)(iii) of this Section in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3214		722.141.
3215		
3216	3)	The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an
3217		additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The
3218		Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in
3219		excess of those specified in subsections $(e)(2)(A)$, $(e)(2)(B)$, and $(f)(4)$ of
3220		this Section, for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with
3221		non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500
3222		kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute
3223		hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection
3224		(e)(3)(A) or $(e)(3)(B)$ of this Section subject to the limitations of
3225		(0)(3)(1) of $(0)(3)(1)$ of this Section.
3226		
3227		A) In response to requests for authorization to ship store and conduct
3228		further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of
3229		commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in
3230		reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology the
3231		type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous) the size of the unit
3232		undergoing testing (narticularly in relation to scale-un
3232		considerations) the time or quantity of material required to reach
3234		steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations
3235		such as mass balance calculations.
3235		such as mass balance carculations.
3237		B) In response to requests for authorization to ship store and conduct
3237		treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or
3230		completion of initial treatability studies when the following occurs:
3240		There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the
3240		conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the results
2241		of a previously conducted treatability study, there is a pred to
2242		of a previously-conducted ireatability study, increase a need to
3243		avaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further
2244		evaluated treatment process, of there is a need to do further
2245		evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final
2240		specifications for treatment.
2247		() The additional quantities allowed and time frames allowed in
3248		(a) The additional quantities allowed and timeirames allowed in subsections $(a)(2)(A)$ and $(a)(2)(B)$ of this Section are subject to all
5249		subsections $(e)(3)(A)$ and $(e)(3)(B)$ or this section are subject to all

3250 3251			the pr of thi	rovisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F) $\frac{1}{2}$ section. The generator or sample collector must apply to
3252			the A	gency and provide in writing the following information:
3253			1.0	
3254			i)	The reason why the generator or sample collector requires
3255				additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability
3256				study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;
3257				
3258			ii)	Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous
3259				waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or
3260				undergone treatability studies, including the date each
3261				previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the
3262				quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or
3263				testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability
3264				study processes were conducted on each sample shipped.
3265				and the available results of each treatability study:
3266				,,,,,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,,
3267			iii)	A description of the technical modifications or change in
3268)	specifications that will be evaluated and the expected
3269				results.
3270				
3271			iv)	If such further study is being required due to equipment or
3272)	mechanical failure the applicant must include information
3273				regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also
3274				include what procedures or equipment improvements have
3275				been made to protect against further breakdowns; and
3276				been made to protect against ratifier breakdo mis, and
3277			v)	Such other information as the Agency determines is
3278			.,	necessary
3279				needstary.
3280		4)	Final Agency	v determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be
3281		.,	appealed to t	he Board
3282			appeared to t	ne bourd.
3283	Ð	Sam	les undergoing	treatability studies at laboratories or testing facilities
3284	1)	Sami	les undergoing	treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility
3285		cond	ucting such tree	atability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise
3286		cubie	et to RCRA rec	uirements) are not subject to any requirement of this Part, or
3287		of 35	Ill Adm Code	a 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the potification
3287		01 55	rements of Sea	tion 2010 of the Resource Concernation and Resource Act (42
3200		LICC	6020) movide	d that the requirements of subsections $(\theta(1))$ through $(\theta(11)) = f$
3209		this	Costion and mot	A mobile treatment unit more qualify as a testing facility
2201		uns c	ot to subcost	A moone dealine in the may quality as a testing facility $(f)(1)$ through $(f)(11)$ of this Section Where a group of
2202		subje	le treatment	is (1)(1) unough (1)(11) or this section. where a group of
3292		mobi	le treatment un	its are located at the same site, the limitations specified in

3293	subse	ections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section apply to the entire group of
3294	mobi	le treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.
3295		
3296	1)	No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility
3297		notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies
3298		under this subsection (f).
3299		
3300	2)	The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a
3301		USEPA identification number.
3302		
3303	3)	No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated
3304		with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with
3305		acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is
3306		subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single
3307		day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment
3308		from the generator or sample collector.
3309		
3310	4)	The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the
3311		purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the
3312		total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-
3313		acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute
3314		hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than
3315		contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity
3316		limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous
3317		solid waste) added to "as received" hazardous waste.
3318		
3319	5)	No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the
3320		sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for
3321		treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the
3322		generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or
3323		testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated
3324		material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be
3325		archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial
3326		receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total
3327		storage limit for the facility
3328		storage milit for the facility.
3320	6)	The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste
3330	0)	on the land or open burning of hazardous waste
2221		on the faile of open burning of hazardous waste.
3331	7)	The facility maintains records for three years following completion of
2222	()	and study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the
2224		storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must
2225		be included for each treatability study conducted.
3333		be menued for each ireatability study conducted.

3336			
3337		A)	The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the
3338			generator or sample collector of each waste sample:
3339			generation of sample concerer of such such campin,
3340		B)	The date the shipment was received:
3341		-/	
3342		C)	The quantity of waste accepted:
3343		-)	····· 4······ 9···· ···· 1····
3344		D)	The quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day:
3345		-)	gg
3346		E)	The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "as
3347		-)	received" waste introduced to treatment each day:
3348			
3349		F)	The date the treatability study was concluded:
3350		- /	
3351		G)	The date any unused sample or residues generated from the
3352			treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector
3353			or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the
3354			USEPA identification number.
3355			
3356	8)	The f	facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all
3357	-)	shipr	bing papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples
3358		to an	d from the facility for a period ending three years from the
3359		comr	pletion date of each treatability study.
3360		r	
3361	9)	The f	facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of
3362	-1	each	vear, that includes the following information for the previous
3363		calen	idar vear:
3364			
3365		A)	The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the
3366			facility conducting the treatability studies:
3367			, ·, ·, ·
3368		B)	The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted:
3369			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
3370		C)	The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been
3371		-1	conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers):
3372			
3373		D)	The total quantity of waste in storage each day:
3374		-,	
3375		E)	The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies:
3376		-/	and frame's and Alexandra and and and an and a second second second second second second second second second s
3377		F)	When each treatability study was conducted: and
3378		-/	

3379		G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each
3380		treatability study.
3381		
3382		10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated
3383		by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if
3384		so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless
3385		the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator
3386		under the exemption of subsection (e)-of this Section.
3387		
3388		11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer
3389		planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.
3390		1 8
3391	g)	Dredged material that is not a hazardous waste. Dredged material that is subject
3392	0/	to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the
3393		Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste.
3394		For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:
3395		r or are parpoone or and encourned (g), are reno , ang demantions apprij i
3396		"Dredged material" has the meaning ascribed it in 40 CFR 232.2
3397		(Definitions) incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720 111(b)
3398		
3399		"Permit" means any of the following:
3400		remit means any of the following.
3401		A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army
3402		Corps) under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control
3403		Act (33 LISC 1344):
3404		Act (35 656 1344),
3405		A permit issued by the Army Corps under section 103 of the
3406		Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1072 (33
3407		USC 1413): or
3408		030 1413), 01
3400		In the case of Army Corns civil works projects, the administrative
2410		aquivalent of the normite referred to in the preceding two
2411		equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two
2412		paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps
3412		regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).
3413	1.5	
3414	h)	Carbon dioxide stream injected for geologic sequestration. Carbon dioxide
3415		streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an
3416		underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon
3417		sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704
3418		and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:
3419		
3420		1) Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with

3422		safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by
3423		reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190
3424		through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of
3425		the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations
3426		adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification
3427		under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3428		720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill.
3429		Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable.
3430		
3431		BOARD NOTE: The parenthetical language relating to pipeline
3432		transportation does not preclude transportation by air, water, highway, or
3433		rail that complies with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at
3434		49 CFR 171 through 180. For this reason, the Board has added citations
3435		of those regulations.
3436		
3437	2)	Injection of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with the
3438		applicable requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells,
3439		including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730;
3440		
3441	3)	No hazardous wastes mayshall be mixed with, or otherwise co-injected
3442		with, the carbon dioxide stream; and
3443		
3444	4)	Required Certifications.
3445		1
3446		A) Any generator of a carbon dioxide stream, who claims that a
3447		carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must
3448		have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code
3449		720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:
3450		
3451		"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide
3452		stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 III Adm
3453		Code 721 104(h) has not been mixed with hazardous
3454		wastes and I have transported the carbon dioxide stream in
3455		compliance with (or have contracted with a pipeline
3456		operator or transporter to transport the carbon dioxide
3457		stream in compliance with) U.S. Department of
3458		Transportation requirements including the pipeline safety
3450		laws (40 USC 60101 et seg.) and regulations (40 CEP Parts
3460		100 through 100) of the U.S. Department of Transportation
3461		and the nineline safety regulations adopted and
2467		and the pipeline salery regulations adopted and
2462		auministered by a state aumonity pursuant to a certification
2403		under 49 USC 60105, as applicable, for injection into a
3404		wen subject to the requirements for the Class VI

3465	Underground Injection Control Program of the federal Safe
3466	Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.)."
3467	
3468	B) Any Class VI carbon sequestration injection well owner or
3469	operator, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded
3470	under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative
3471	(as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification
3472	statement worded as follows:
3473	
3474	"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide
3475	stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill.
3476	Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or
3477	otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC
3478	Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon
3479	dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable
3480	requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the
3481	applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730."
3482	
3483	C) The signed certification statement must be kept on-site for no less
3484	than three years, and must be made available within 72 hours after
3485	a written request from the Agency or USEPA, or their designee.
3486	The signed certification statement must be renewed every year that
3487	the exclusion is claimed, by having an authorized representative
3488	(as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) annually prepare and
3489	sign a new copy of the certification statement within one year after
3490	the date of the previous statement. The signed certification
3491	statement must also be readily accessible on the facility's publicly-
3492	available website (if such website exists) as a public notification
3493	with the title of "Carbon Dioxide Stream Certification" at the time
3494	the exclusion is claimed.
3495	
3496	(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg., effective)
3497	
3498	Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers
3499	
3500	a) Applicability of rules.
3501	
3502	1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner
3503	liner removed from an empty container, as defined in subsection (b) of this
3504	Section, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, or
3505	721 through 728, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the
3506	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
3507	

3508 3509		2)	Any hazar liner that i	dous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner is removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in
3510			subsection	1 (b) of this Section, is subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm.
3511			Code 702,	, 703, and 721 through 728 and to the notification requirements
3512			of Section	3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
3513				
3514	b)	Defin	ition of "em	ipty":
3515				
3516		1)	A contain	er or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any
3517			hazardous	waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is
3518			identified	as an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or
3519			721.133(e), is empty if the conditions of subsections (b)(1)(A) and
3520			(b)(1)(B)-	of this Section exist, subject to the limitations of subsection
3521			(b)(1)(C)-	of this Section:
3522				
3523			A) Al	I wastes have been removed that can be removed using the
3524			pr	actices commonly employed to remove materials from that type
3525			of	container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating, and
3526				
3527			B) No	o more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the
3528			bo	ottom of the container or inner liner, or
3529				
3530			C) W	eight limits.
3531			-,	
3532			i)	No more than three percent by weight of the total capacity
3533			-/	of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the
3534				container is less than or equal to $119+10$ gallons (450+16)
3535				liters) in size: or
3536				
3537			ii)	No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of
3538				the container remains in the container or inner liner if the
3539				container is greater than 119 110 gallons (450416 liters) in
3540				size.
3541				Dirio.
3542		2)	A contain	er that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is
3543		-)	empty wh	en the pressure in the container approaches ambient atmospheric
3544			pressure	ten ine pressure in the container approaches anotent achospherie
3545			pressure.	
3546		3)	A contain	er or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an
3547		5)	acute haz	ardous waste listed in Section 721 131 or 721 133(e) is empty if
3548			any of the	following occurs:
3549			uny or un	iono ming obours.
3550			A) TI	ne container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent
5550			<i>(</i>) 11	to container or miller mer mas ocen urple mised using a solvent

3551			capable of removing the commercial chemical produc	t or
3552			manufacturing chemical intermediate;	
3553			······································	
3554		B)	The container or inner liner has been cleaned by anoth	ner method
3555			that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by t	ests
3556			conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent rem	noval: or
3557			conductive of the generator, to anne to equivalent ten	
3558		C)	In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevente	ed contact of
3559		0)	the commercial chemical product or manufacturing ch	nemical
3560			intermediate with the container has been removed	lonneur
3561			intermediate what the container has been removed.	
3562	(Sou	rce: Amended a	at 40 Ill. Reg. effective)	
3563	(504	iver i mienava i		
3564		SUB	PART D. LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	
3565		505		
3566	Section 721	132 Hazardon	s Waste from Specific Sources	
3567	Section /#1	ioz inzaruou	is waste from optenie obtriets	
3568	a)	The followin	g solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from specific	sources
3569	u)	unless they a	re excluded under 35 Ill Adm Code 720 120 and 720 1	22 and listed
3570		in Appendix	I of this Part	22 and listed
3571		mappendix	i of this i dit.	
5571		LISEPA		
		Hazardous		
		Waste No	Industry and Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
3572		waste ivo.	industry and mazardous waste	Hazard Code
3573			Wood Preservation Process Wastes	
3574			wood rieservation riocess wastes.	
5574		K001	Pottom sediment sludge from the treatment of	(T)
		K001	Bottom seament studge from the treatment of	(1)
			that was arreaded an newtashlaranhanal	
2575			that use creosole or pentachlorophenol.	
2576			Increase Diamonta Deschartion Western	
2577			inorganic Pigments Production wastes:	
3311		TOOO		
		K002	wastewater treatment sludge from the	(1)
			production of chrome yellow and orange	
		11000	pigments.	
		K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(1)
			production of molybdate orange pigments.	
		K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
			production of zinc yellow pigments.	
		K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
			production of chrome green pigments.	

K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (aphydrous and hydroted)	(T)
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	(T)
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	(T)
	Organic Chemicals Production Wastes:	
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R, T)
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(<u>R</u> , T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride	(T)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification	(T)
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production	(T)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production	(T)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production	(T)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene	(T)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of	(T)
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)

K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R, T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1.1.1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1.1.1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1.1.1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1.1.1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(C, T)
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(I, T)
K109	Spent filter cartridges from the product purification from the production of 1,1- dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)

K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1- dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides	(T)
K111	Product <u>washwaters</u> wastewaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C, T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)

K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3- iodo-2-propyryl p.butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K158	Baghouse dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2- propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.	(T)
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust, and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126.)	(R, T)
K174	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer (including sludges that result from commingled ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer wastewater and other wastewater), unless the sludges meet the following conditions: (1) the sludges are disposed of in a RCRA Subtitle C (42 USC 6921-6939e) or non-hazardous landfill licensed or permitted by a state or the federal government; (2) the sludges are not otherwise placed on the land prior to final disposal; and (3) the generator maintains documentation demonstrating that the waste was either disposed of in an on-site landfill or consigned to a transporter or disposal facility that provided a written commitment to dispose of the waste in an off-site landfill. Upon a showing by the government that a respondent in any enforcement action brought to enforce the requirements of Subtitle C of this Part managed wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer or ethylene dichloride, the respondent must	(T)

2501	K175	demonstrate that it meets the conditions of the exclusion that are set forth above. In doing so, the respondent must provide appropriate documentation that the terms of the exclusion were met (e.g., contracts between the generator and the landfill owner or operator, invoices documenting delivery of waste to landfill, etc.). Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process.	(T)
3582 3583		Inorganic Chemicals Production Wastes:	
	K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
	K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
	K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
	K176	Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	(E)
	K177	Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed of, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	(T)
	K178	Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.	(T)
	K181	Nonwastewaters from the production of dyes or pigments (including nonwastewaters commingled at the point of generation with nonwastewaters from other processes) that, at the point of generation, contain mass loadings of any of the constituents identified in subsection (c) of this Section that are equal to or greater	(T)

than the corresponding subsection (c) levels, as determined on a calendar year basis. These wastes will not be hazardous if the nonwastewaters are managed in one of the following ways:

- They are disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill unit that is subject to the design criteria in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309 and 811.315 through 811.317 and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402;
- They are disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill unit that is subject to either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.401 or 725.401;
- 3) They are disposed of in other municipal solid waste landfill units that meet the design criteria in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309 and 811.315 through 811.317 and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.401, or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.401; or
- They are treated in a combustion unit that is permitted under 415 ILCS 5/39(d), or an onsite combustion unit that is permitted under 415 ILCS 5/39.5.

For the purposes of this listing, dyes or pigments production is defined in subsection (b)(1)-of this Section. Subsection (d)-of this Section describes the process for demonstrating that a facility's nonwastewaters are not K181 waste. This listing does not apply to wastes that are otherwise identified as hazardous under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 and 721.131 through 721.133 at the point of generation. Also, the listing does not apply to wastes generated before any annual mass loading limit is met, as set forth in subsection (c)-of this Section.

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Pesticides Production Wastes:

K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2.4.5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)

	K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts	(C, T)
	K125	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of	(T)
	K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
	K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	(C, T)
	K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
3587 3588 2580		Explosives Production Wastes:	
3389	K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives	(R)
	K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater	(R)
	K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead- based initiating compounds	(T)
	K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
3590			
3591 3592		Petroleum Refining Wastes:	
	K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
	K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
	K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
	K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
	K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
	K169	Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.	(T)

	K170	Clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations	(T)
	K171	Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media)	(I, T)
2502	K172	Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I, T)
3595		Iron and Staal Draduation Westage	
3505		from and Steer Froduction wastes.	
5595	K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
	K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110).	(C, T)
3596			
3597		Primary Aluminum Production Wastes:	
3598			
	K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	(T)
3599			
3600		Secondary Lead Production Wastes:	
3601			
	K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)
3602			
3603	BOARD NO	TE: This listing is administratively stayed for sludge ger	nerated from
3604	secondary ac	id scrubber systems. The stay will remain in effect until	this note is
3605	removed.		
3606			
	K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting	(T)
3607		0.	

3608	Ve	terinary Pharmaceuticals Production Wastes:	
5005	K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds	(T)
	K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
	K102	Residue from use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
3610		······	
3611 3612		Ink Formulation Wastes:	
	K086	Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, dryers, soaps and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	(T)
3613		0	
3614 3615		Coke Production Wastes:	
	K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	(T)
	K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)
	K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke from coal or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludges from coking operations).	(T)
	K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by- products produced from coal.	(T)
	K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)

K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal	(T)
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	(T)
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	(T)
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of α - (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring- chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.)	(T)
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of α - (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups	(T)
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of α - (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)

3617 b) Listing-specific definition: For the purposes of the K181 hazardous waste listing in subsection (a) of this Section, "dyes or pigments production" includes 3618 manufacture of the following product classes: dyes, pigments, and FDA-certified 3619 colors that are in the azo, triarylmethane, perylene, and anthraquinone classes. 3620 Azo products include azo, monoazo, diazo, triazo, polyazo, azoic, benzidine, and 3621 pyrazolone products. Triarylmethane products include both triarylmethane and 3622 3623 triphenylmethane products. Wastes that are not generated at a dyes or pigments manufacturing site, such as wastes from the offsite use, formulation, and 3624 packaging of dyes or pigments, are not included in the K181 listing. 3625 3626

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3627 c) K181 listing levels. Nonwastewaters containing constituents in amounts equal to
 3628 or exceeding the following levels during any calendar year are subject to the
 3629 K181 hazardous waste listing in subsection (a) of this Section, unless the
 3630 conditions in the K181 hazardous waste listing are met:

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Constituent	Chemical Abstracts No.	Mass Levels (kg/yr)
Aniline	62-53-3	9,300
o-Anisidine	90-04-0	110
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	4,800
p-Cresidine	120-71-8	660
2,4-Dimethylaniline	95-68-1	100
1,2-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5	710
1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2	1,200

Procedures for demonstrating that dyes or pigments nonwastewaters are not K181 3633 d) 3634 waste. The procedures described in subsections (d)(1) through (d)(3) and (d)(5)3635 of this Section establish when nonwastewaters from the production of dyes or pigments would not be hazardous. (These procedures apply to wastes that are not 3636 3637 disposed of in landfill units or treated in combustion units, as specified in 3638 subsection (a) of this Section). If the nonwastewaters are disposed of in landfill units or treated in combustion units as described in subsection (a) of this Section, 3639 then the nonwastewaters are not hazardous. In order to demonstrate that it is 3640 3641 meeting the landfill disposal or combustion conditions contained in the K181 3642 waste listing description, the generator must maintain documentation as described 3643 in subsection (d)(4) of this Section. 3644

> Determination based on no K181 waste constituents. A generator that has knowledge (e.g., knowledge of constituents in wastes based on prior sampling and analysis data or information about raw materials used, production processes used, and reaction and degradation products formed) that its waste contains none of the K181 waste constituents (see subsection (c) of this Section) can use its knowledge to determine that its waste is not K181 waste. The generator must document the basis for all such determinations on an annual basis and keep each annual documentation for three years.

> 2) Determination for generated quantities of 1,000 tonnes (1,000 metric tons) per year or less for wastes that contain K181 waste constituents. If the total annual quantity of dyes or pigments nonwastewaters generated is 1,000 tonnes or less, the generator can use knowledge of the wastes (e.g., knowledge of constituents in wastes based on prior analytical data or information about raw materials used, production processes used, and

3661 3662		reaction loadir	on and ags for t	degradation products formed) to conclude that annual mass the K181 constituents are below the listing levels of
3663		subse	ction (c) of this Section. To make this determination, the generator
3664		must	fulfill th	ne following conditions:
3665				
3666		A)	Each	year, the generator must document the basis for determining
3667			that th	he annual quantity of nonwastewaters expected to be
3668			gener	ated will be less than 1,000 tonnes;
3669			0	
3670		B)	The g	enerator must track the actual quantity of nonwastewaters
3671			gener	ated from January 1 through December 31 of each calendar
3672			year.	If, at any time within the year, the actual waste quantity
3673			excee	ds 1,000 tonnes, the generator must comply with the
3674			requi	rements of subsection (d)(3) of this Section for the remainder
3675			of tha	at calendar year:
3676				
3677		C)	The s	renerator must keep a running total of the K181 waste
3678		-	const	ituent mass loadings over the course of the calendar year; and
3679				
3680		D)	The c	enerator must keep the following records on site for the three
3681		2)	most	recent calendar years in which the hazardous waste
3682			deter	minations were made.
3683			deter	
3684			i)	The quantity of dyes or nigments nonwastewaters
3685			1)	generated.
3686				Scholated,
3687			ii)	The relevant process information used: and
3688			11)	The relevant process mornation used, and
3689			iii)	The calculations performed to determine annual total mass
3690			iii)	loadings for each K181 waste constituent in the
3691				nonwastewaters during the year
3692				nonwaste waters during the year.
3693	3)	Deter	minatio	on for generated quantities greater than 1,000 tonnes per year
3694	5)	for w	astes th	at contain K181 constituents. If the total annual quantity of
3695		dves	or nigm	ents nonwastewaters generated is greater than 1 000 tonnes
3696		the g	enerator	r must perform each of the following steps in order to make a
3697		deter	minatio	n that its waste is not K181 waste.
3608		uctori	matio	if that its waste is not it for waste.
3600		(۵	The	reperator must determine which K181 waste constituents (see
3700		А)	subce	ection (c) of this Section) are reasonably expected to be
3701			nrece	ent in the wastes based on knowledge of the wastes (e.g. based
3702			on n	ior sampling and analysis data or information about row
5702			on pr	for sampling and analysis data of information about faw

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3703		mater	rials used, production processes used, and reaction and
3704		degra	idation products formed);
3705			
3706	B)	If 1,2	-phenylenediamine is present in the wastes, the generator can
3707		use e	ither knowledge of the wastes or sampling and analysis
3708		proce	edures to determine the level of this constituent in the wastes.
3709		For d	eterminations based on use of knowledge of the wastes, the
3710		gener	rator must comply with the procedures for using knowledge of
3711		the w	vastes described in subsection (d)(2) of this Section and keep
3712		the re	ecords described in subsection $(d)(2)(D)$ of this Section. For
3713		deter	minations based on sampling and analysis, the generator must
3714		comr	bly with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping
3715		requi	rements described in subsection (d)(3)(C)-of this Section;
3716		1	
3717	C)	The a	generator must develop a waste sampling and analysis plan (or
3718		modi	fy an existing plan) to collect and analyze representative
3719		waste	e samples for the K181 waste constituents reasonably
3720		expe	cted to be present in the wastes. At a minimum, the plan must
3721		inclu	de the following elements:
3722			
3723		i)	A discussion of the number of samples needed to
3724		2	characterize the wastes fully:
3725			
3726		ii)	The planned sample collection method to obtain
3727			representative waste samples;
3728			1
3729		iii)	A discussion of how the sampling plan accounts for
3730			potential temporal and spatial variability of the wastes; and
3731			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3732		iv)	A detailed description of the test methods to be used.
3733			including sample preparation, clean up (if necessary), and
3734			determinative methods;
3735			
3736	D)	The	generator must collect and analyze samples in accordance with
3737		the w	vaste sampling and analysis plan, and the plan must fulfill the
3738		follo	wing requirements:
3739			5 1
3740		i)	The sampling and analysis must be unbiased, precise, and
3741			representative of the wastes; and
3742			-1
3743		ii)	The analytical measurements must be sufficiently sensitive.
3744			accurate, and precise to support any claim that the

3745		constituent mass loadings are below the listing levels of
3746		subsection (c) of this Section;
3747		
3748	E)	The generator must record the analytical results;
3749		
3750	F)	The generator must record the waste quantity represented by the
3751		sampling and analysis results;
3752		
3753	G)	The genrator must calculate constituent-specific mass loadings
3754		(product of concentrations and waste quantity);
3755		
3756	H)	The generator must keep a running total of the K181 waste
3757		constituent mass loadings over the course of the calendar year:
3758		
3759	D	The generator must determine whether the mass of any of the
3760	-/	K181 waste constituents listed in subsection (c) of this Section
3761		generated between January 1 and December 31 of any calendar
3762		vear is below the K181 waste listing levels.
3763		year is below the kilor waste fishing levels,
3764	D	The generator must keep the following records on site for the three
3765	5)	most recent calendar years in which the bazardous waste
3766		determinations are made:
3767		determinations are made.
3768		i) The compling and analysis plan:
3760		1) The sampling and analysis plan,
3770		ii) The compling and analysis results (including quality
2771		ii) The sampling and analysis results (including quanty
2771		assurance of quality control data),
2772		iii) The quantity of down on a important and the structure
2112		(iii) The quantity of dyes of pigments nonwastewaters
3774		generated; and
3773		
3//0		(v) The calculations performed to determine annual mass
3///		loadings; and
3//8	773	mi
3779	K)	The generator must conduct non-hazardous waste determinations
3780		annually to verify that the wastes remain non-hazardous.
3781		
3782		i) The annual testing requirements are suspended after three
3783		consecutive successful annual demonstrations that the
3784		wastes are non-hazardous. The generator can then use
3785		knowledge of the wastes to support subsequent annual
3786		determinations.
3787		

	3788		ii) The annual testing requirements are reinstated if the
1	2790		
	5109		manufacturing or waste treatment processes generating the
13	3790		wastes are significantly altered, resulting in an increase of
	3791		the potential for the wastes to exceed the listing levels.
	3792		
	3793		iii) If the annual testing requirements are suspended, the
	3794		generator must keep records of the process knowledge
1	3795		information used to support a non-hazardous determination.
	3796		If testing is reinstated, the generator must retain a
	3797		description of the process change.
13	3798		
	3799	4)	Recordkeeping for the landfill disposal and combustion exemptions. For
	3800		the purposes of meeting the landfill disposal and combustion condition set
1	3801		out in the K181 waste listing description in subsection (a) of this Section,
5	3802		the generator must maintain on site for three years documentation
	3803		demonstrating that each shipment of waste was received by a landfill unit
	3804		that is subject to or which meets the landfill design standards set out in the
	3805		listing description or that the waste was treated in combustion units, as
	3806		specified in the listing description in subsection (a) of this Section.
	3807		
- 5	3808	5)	Waste holding and handling. During the interim period, from the point of
	3809		generation to completion of the hazardous waste determination, the
0	3810		generator must store the wastes appropriately. If the wastes are
	3811		determined to be hazardous and the generator has not complied with the
	3812		hazardous waste storage requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134
	3813		during the interim period, the generator could be subject to an enforcement
	3814		action for improper hazardous waste management.
	3815		
	3816	(Source: Am	ended at 40 Ill. Reg., effective)
	3817		
	3818	Section 721.133 Dis	scarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species,
	3819	Container Residues	, and Spill Residues Thereof
	3820		
	3821	The following mater	ials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or
	3822	intended to be discar	ded, as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A); when they are mixed with
	3823	waste oil or used oil	or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road
	3824	treatment; when they	are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or
	3825	when they are contai	ned in products that are applied to land in lieu of their original intended use;
	3826	or when, in lieu of th	eir original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component
	3827	of) a fuel, distributed	for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.
	3828		
	3829	a) Any c	commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate
	3830	havin	g the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

- b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical
 intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in
 subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.
- c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that
 has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical
 intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f)-of this Section,
 unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3).

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

- d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f)-of this Section or any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any off-specification chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f)-of this Section.
- 3860 BOARD NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ... " refers to a chemical 3861 3862 substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing 3863 use that consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical 3864 grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material. 3865 3866 such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed 3867 in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in 3868 subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, such waste will be listed in either Sections 3869 3870 721.131 or 721.132 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the 3871 characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this Part.
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e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-

specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section are identified as acute hazardous waste (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(e). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Hazardous	Chemical		
Waste No.	Abstracts No.		Hazard
	(CAS No.)	Substance	Code
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	(R, T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	1.0.0
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-	
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-	

P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine 2 methyl
P013	542 62 1	Rarium evenide
P024	106 47 9	Barranamina 4 ahlara
P024	100-47-6	Benzenamine, 4-ciliolo-
F077	100-01-0	Benzena (ablassmathed)
P028	100-44-7	1.2 Demonstration 4 (1 houdeness 2
P042	51-45-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-nydroxy-2-
DOAC	100 00 0	(methylamino)ethyl) -, (R)-
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, α, α -dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-
	20.512	dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound
		with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-
		hexahydro-1,3a,8-
		trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b) indol-5-yl
1000 C	St. 7. 32	methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-
		3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts,
		when present at concentrations
		greater than 0.3 percent
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone,3,3-dimethyl-1-
		(methylthio)-, O-
		((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-
		thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-
		dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-
		((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl) -5-
		methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-
		1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl
		ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid methyl- 3-
1170	1127-41-5	methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66.2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
1022	75-15-0	Carbon disunde

P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030	04-00-0	Cyanidas (soluble avanida solts) not
1050		otherwise specified
D021	460 10 5	Cychogen
P031	400-19-J	Cyanogen Cyanogen ablarida
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	300-77-4	2 Conductor of the CNCI
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclonexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl
		phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
		1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-
		1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-,
		$(1\alpha.4\alpha.4a\beta.5\alpha.8\alpha.8a\beta)$ -
P060	465-73-6	1.4.5.8-Dimethanonaphthalene.
0.000		123410.10-hexachloro-
		1 4 4a 5 8 8a-hexabydro-
		$(1\alpha A\alpha A_{\alpha}\beta 5\beta 8\beta 8_{\alpha}\beta)_{\alpha}$
P037	60-57-1	2.7.3.6 Dimethanonanth(2.3)
1057	00-57-1	b) avirana 345600 havablara
		10.2.20.2.6.60.7.70. ootohudro
		1a, 2, 2a, 5, 0, 0a, 7, 7a-octanydro-,
DOCT	70.00.0*	$(1a\alpha,2\beta,2a\alpha,3\beta,6\beta,6a\alpha,7\beta,7a\alpha)$ -
P051	72-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-
		b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-
		1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-,
		$(1a\alpha,2\beta,2a\beta,3\alpha,6\alpha,6a\beta,7\beta,7a\alpha)$ -,
		and metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
D046	122 00 8	or or Dimethylah on other least

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(R, T

(R, T)
P007	2	763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-	
			(aminomethyl)-	
P196	1	5339-36-3	Manganese,	
			bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-	
P196	1	5339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate	
P092	6	2-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P065	6	28-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R, T)
P082	6	2-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P064	6	24-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P016	5	42-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P112	5	09-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P118	7	5-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P198	2	3422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-	
			(3-(((methylamino)-	
			carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-,	
			monohydrochloride	
P197	1	7702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-	
			(2-methyl-4-	
			(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl	
)-	
P199	2	032-65-7	Methiocarb	
P050	1	15-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-	
			benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-	
			hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,	
			3-oxide	
P059	7	6-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,	
			1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-	
			tetrahydro-	
P066	1	6752-77-5	Methomyl	
P068	6	0-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P064	6	24-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P069	7	5-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile	
P071	2	98-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P190	1	129-41-5	Metolcarb	
P128	3	15-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P072	8	6-88-4	α-Naphthylthiourea	
P073	1	3463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	
P073	1	3463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	
P074	5	57-19-7	Nickel cyanide	
P074	5	57-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2	
P075	5	4-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts	
P076	1	0102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P077	1	00-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	

P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂	
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	()
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3- dicarboxylic acid	
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5- dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4- (methylthio)-, methylcarbamate	
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts	
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6- dinitro-	
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4- nitrophenyl ester	
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O- dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2- oxoethyl) ester	

		JCAR350721-1603930r01	
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-	
		methylethyl)ester	
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O- (4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4- ((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl)	
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine	
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane_tetraethyl_	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver evanide	
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb	
P203	1646-88-4	Propagal 2-methyl-2-(methyl-	
1205	1040-00-4	sulfonyl)-, O-	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	
P081	55-63-0	1.2.3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	()
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P067	75-55-8	1.2-Propylenimine	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pvridinamine	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2- pyrrolidinyl)- (S)- and salts	
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8- trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
DIOA	506 64 0	011 11	
	P043 P089 P040 P097 P071 P204 P188 P110 P098 P098 P098 P099 P201 P203 P070 P101 P027 P069 P081 P027 P069 P081 P017 P102 P003 P075 P067 P102 P003 P075 P067 P102 P003 P075 P067 P102 P008 P075 P204	P04355-91-4P08956-38-2P040297-97-2P09752-85-7P071298-00-0P20457-47-6P18857-64-7P11078-00-2P098151-50-8P099506-61-6P2012631-37-0P2031646-88-4P070116-06-3P101107-12-0P027542-76-7P06975-86-5P08155-63-0P017598-31-2P102107-19-7P003107-02-8P005107-18-6P06775-55-8P102107-19-7P008504-24-5P07554-11-5*P20457-47-6P11412039-52-0P103630-10-4	P043 55-91-4 Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1- methylethyl)ester P089 56-38-2 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O- (4-nitrophenyl) ester P040 297-97-2 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O- yyrazinyl ester P097 52-85-7 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O- ((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester P071 298-00-0 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester P101 747-6 Physostigmine P108 57-64-7 Physostigmine salicylate P100 78-00-2 Plumbane, tetraethyl- P098 151-50-8 Potassium cyanide P098 151-50-8 Potassium cyanide P201 2631-37-0 Promecarb P203 1646-88-4 Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime P070 116-06-3 Propanenitrile, 3-chloro- P069 75-86-5 Propanenitrile, 3-chloro- P069 75-86-5 Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl- P011 107-12-0 Propanenitrile, 3-chloro- P069 75-86-5 Propanone, 1-bromo-

P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl	
		ester	
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox	
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide	
		$((H_2N)C(S))_2NH$	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at	
		concentrations greater than 0.3	
		percent	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-	
		S,S')-	

P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations greater than 10	(R, T)
12000	12002	percent	
P205	137-30-4	Ziram	
	Ν	Jumerical Listing	
USEPA	Chemical		
Hazardous	Abstracts No.		Hazard
Waste No.	(CAS No.)	Substance	Code
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3- oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-	
D005	107 19 6	nexanydro-, $(1\alpha, 4\alpha, 4ap, 5\alpha, 8\alpha, 8ap)$ -	
P005	107-18-6	2 Proper 1 ol	
P005	20850 73 8	Aluminum phosphide	(P T)
P007	20859-75-8	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isovazolol	(R, 1)
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminonvridine	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P009	131-74-8	Phenol. 2.4.6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	()
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	

P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2.3-dimethoxy-
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4.6-dinitro-
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cvanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea (2-chlorophenyl)-
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile 3-chloro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene (chloromethyl)-
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P030	544925	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts) not
1050		otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclobeyyl-4 6-dinitronhenol
P034	131-89-5	Phenol 2-cycloheyyl-4 6-dinitro-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride nhenyl-
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P037	60.57.1	2.7.3.6 Dimethanonanhth(2.3 h)ovirana
F037	00-37-1	2,7.5,0-Dimensionaphin(2,5-0)0xitelle,
		5,4,5,0,9,9,9-nexacinoro-1a,2,2a,5,0,0a,7,7a-
		(1, 20, 2, 20, 60, 6, 70, 7, 3)
DOTO	(02 42 2	$(1a\alpha,2p,2a\alpha,5p,op,6a\alpha,7p,7a\alpha)$ -
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, dietnyl-
P038	092-42-2	Diethylarsine
P039	298-04-4	Disultoton
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-
		(ethylthio)ethyl) ester

P040	297-97-2	O.O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-
		pyrazinyl ester
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-
		(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-
		methylethyl)ester
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-
		(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-,
		O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, α , α -dimethyl-
P046	122-09-8	α, α -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
		$((H_2N)C(S))_2NH$
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen,
		6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-
		hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene,
		3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-
		octahydro-,
		$(1\alpha\alpha,2\beta,2\alpha\beta,3\alpha,6\alpha,6\alpha\beta,7\beta,7\alpha\alpha)$ -, and
		metabolites
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P054	151-56-4	EthyleneimineEthylenimine
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt

P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-	
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,	
		1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- $1,4,4a,5,8,8a$ - hexabydro- (1 α 4 α 4 α 4 β 5 β 8 β 8 β 8 β)-	
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetranhosnhate	
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid hexaethyl ester	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocvanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R. T)
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R. T)
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)- carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester	(-4-7)
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl	
P067	75-55-8	1.2-Propylenimine	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile	
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4- nitrophenyl) ester	
P072	86-88-4	α-Naphthylthiourea	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2	
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
0077	100 01 6	D	

			JCAR350721-1603930r01	
P	077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	
P(078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P	078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂	
P	081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P	081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)
P	082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P	082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
P	084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P	084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P	085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	
P	085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	
P	087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-	
P	087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P	088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P	088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-	
			dicarboxylic acid	
P	089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P	089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-	
			nitrophenyl) ester	
P	092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P	092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P	093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P	093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P	094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P	094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S- ((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P	095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride	
P	095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P	096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P	096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P	097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P	097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-	
			((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O- dimethyl ester	
P	098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	
P	098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	
P	099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C), potassium	
P	099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	
Р	101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	
P	101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	
Р	102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	
P	102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
D	103	630-10-4	Selenoureo	

P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P108	57-24-9 [*]	Strychnine and salts	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V2O5	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate	
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4- dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-	

P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl
		methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)- thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7- benzofuranyl ester
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl- amino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1- methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)- N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato- S,S')-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2- methyl-4-
		(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3- (((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate

P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-,
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a- hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-
		methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

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

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

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

USEPA	Chemical		
Hazardous	Abstracts No.		Hazard
Waste No.	(CAS No.)	Substance	Code
U394	30558-43-1	A2213	
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	(I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	

See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid	(I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	
U012	62-53-3	Aniline	(I, T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	1111
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
U010	50-07-7	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-	
		dione, 6-amino-8-	
		(((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl)-	
		1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-	
		methyl-, (1a-S-(1aa,8β,8aa,8ba))-	
U280	101-27-9	Barban	
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb	
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol	
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl	
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-	
		methyl-	
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-	
		2-propynyl)-	
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine	(I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-	
		dimethyl-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-,	
		hydrochloride	
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-	
		(phenylazo)-	
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	

U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid. 4-chloro- α -(4-	
		chlorophenyl)-a-hydroxy- ethyl ester	
11030	101-55-3	Benzene 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid. 4-(bis(2-	
0055	505 05 5	chloroethyl)amino)-	
11037	108-90-7	Benzene chloro-	
11221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine ar-methyl-	
11028	117-81-7	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid bis(2-	
0020		ethylhexyl) ester	
11069	84-74-2	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl	
0000	01112	ester	
U088	84-66-2	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl	
	1.1.1.1.1	ester	
U102	131-11-3	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl	
		ester	
U107	117-84-0	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl	
		ester	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-	
		dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(I, T)
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-	
		trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-	
		trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-	

U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	(C, R, T)
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(R, T)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-	
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- dimethyl-	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U248	₽-81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3- oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	41.54
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'- dichloro-	
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'- dimethoxy-	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'- dimethyl-	
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	(I, T)
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-((2,3- dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl- 1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro- 1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-($1\alpha(Z)$, 7(2S*, 3R*), 7a α))-	
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
			15

	JCAK350/21-1603930r01		
	Cacodylic acid	75-60-5	U136
	Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	U032
	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl,	10605-21-7	U372
	methyl ester		
	Carbamic acid, (1-	17804-35-2	U271
	((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-		
	2-yl)-, methyl ester		
	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-	101-27-9	U280
	chloro-2-butynyl ester		
	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51-79-6	U238
	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	615-53-2	U178
	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl	122-42-9	U373
	ester		
	Carbamic acid, (1,2-	23564-05-8	U409
	phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-,		
	dimethyl ester		
	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	79-44-7	U097
	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-,	P 111-54-6	U114
	salts and esters	Actual and a	11.00
	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,	2303-16-4	U062
	S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester		12142
	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,	2303-17-5	U389
	S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester	100000000	
	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-	52888-80-9	U387
	(phenylmethyl) ester	(2.05.D	11070
	Carbaryl	63-25-2	U279
	Carbendazim	10605-21-7	03/2
	Carbonuran phenol	1503-38-8	U307
0	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) sait	0533-73-9	U215
(.	Carbonic diffuoride	353-50-4	UU33
(Carbon ourfluoride	79-22-1	U1002
(1	Carbon oxymuonde	56 22 5	U033
	Chloral	75 97 6	11024
	Chlorambucil	205 03 2	11025
	Chlordona, ci and u icomara	57 74 0	11036
	Chlomophagin	104 02 1	10026
	Chlorohonzono	494-03-1	U020
	Chlorobenzilete	108-90-7	11020
	n Chloro m grasol	50 50 7	11020
	2 Chloroethyl vinyl other	110 75 9	11042
	Chloroform	67 66 2	11044
	Chiorotothi	07-00-5	0044

U047	91-58-7	β-Chloronaphthalene		
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol		
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride		
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt		
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene		
U051		Creosote		
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)		
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde		
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)	
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr		
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione		
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)	
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,		
		$(1\alpha,2\alpha,3\beta,4\alpha,5\alpha,6\beta)$ -		
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)	
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-		
		hexachloro-		
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide		
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters		
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin		
U060	72-54-8	DDD		
U061	50-29-3	DDT		
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate		
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene		
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene		
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane		
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate		
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene		
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene		
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene		
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine		
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)	
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane		
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene		
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene		
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether		
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether		
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane		
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol		
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol		
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene		
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)	
11395	5952-26-1	Diethylene alveel dicarbamate		

U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	α , α -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-	
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-	
		pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-	
		chloro-	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane 1122-tetrachloro-	

U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide		
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-		
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-		
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-		
		(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-,		
		dimethyl ester		
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-		
		(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-,		
		methyl ester		
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-		
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-		
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate		
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-		
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-		
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-		
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-		
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-		
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-		
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-		
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)	
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)	
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)		
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	(I)	
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and		
		esters		
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide		
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride		
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether		
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	(I, T)	
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea		
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride		
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate		
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate		
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene		
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde		
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)	
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)	
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)	
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione		
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-	(I)	
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)	
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(\mathbf{D})	

U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-		
11206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose 2-deoxy 2-		
0200	10005-00-4	(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-		
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldebyde		
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-		
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene		
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene		
U130	77_47_4	Heyachlorocyclonentadiene		
U131	67-72-1	Heyachloroethane		
U132	70-30-4	Heyachlorophene		
11243	1888-71-7	Heyachloropropene		
U133	302_01_2	Hydrazine	(P T)	
U086	1615_80_1	Hydrazine 1.2 diathyl	(K, 1)	
11098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-		
11000	540.73.8	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl		
11100	122 66 7	Hydrazine, 1.2 dinhenyl		
U134	7664 30 3	Hydrafluoria acid		
11134	7664 30 3	Hydronidonic acid	(C, T)	
U134 U125	7004-39-3	Hydrogen gulfide	(C, 1)	
U135	7782.06.4	Hydrogen sulfide U.S.		
U133	7763-00-4 90 15 0	Hydrogen sunde H ₂ S		
U090	06 45 7	2 Imideralidinathiona	(K)	
U110 U127	90-43-7	2-Imidazonainetnione		
U157	193-39-3	1 2 Lachara from diana		
U190	03-44-9 70 02 1	1,5-Isobenzorurandione		
U140	/8-83-1	Isobutyl alconol	(1, 1)	
U141 U142	120-58-1	Isosafrole		
0142	143-50-0	Kepone		
U145	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene		
U144	301-04-2			
0146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-		
U145	1446-27-7	Lead phosphate		
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate		
0129	58-89-9	Lindane		
U163	70-25-7	MNNG		
0147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride		
0148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide		
0149	109-77-3	Malononitrile		
0150	148-82-3	Melphalan		
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury		
0152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)	
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)	
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-		

U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(T. J)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	(-) -/
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	(-) -)
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-	
		octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-	
		2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-	
		decachlorooctahydro-	
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor	
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	.,
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-	
		amino-2,3,0-trideoxy- α -L-lyxo- hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7 8 9 10-tetrahydro-	
		6.8.11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy- (8S-cis)-	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	

U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-	
		chloroethyl)-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-	
		((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-	
		diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-,	
		tetrasodium salt	
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	α-Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	β-Naphthylamine	
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	(I, T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-	
		bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	
0048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	

U081 U082 U089 U101 U052 U132	120-83-2 87-65-0 56-53-1 105-67-9 1319-77-3	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro- Phenol, 2,6-dichloro- Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2- ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U082 U089 U101 U052 U132	87-65-0 56-53-1 105-67-9 1319-77-3	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro- Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2- ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U089 U101 U052 U132	56-53-1 105-67-9 1319-77-3	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2- ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U101 U052 U132	105-67-9	ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U101 U052 U132	105-67-9		
U052 U132	1319-77-3	Phenol, 2.4-dimethyl-	
U132	1519-11-5	Phenol, methyl-	
11/11	70-30-4	Phenol, 2.2'-methylenebis(3.4.6-trichloro-	
0411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-,	
1.121		methylcarbamate	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-	
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2.3.4.6-tetrachloro-	
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2.4.5-trichloro-	
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-	
		chloroethyl)amino)-	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-	
		methyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-	
11193	1120-71-4	1.3-Propane sultone	
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol 2 3-dibromo- phosphate (3:1)	
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol 2-methyl-	(T,T)
11002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I})
11007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide	(1)
11084	542-75-6	1-Propense 1.3-dichloro-	
11243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3, heveehloro-	
11000	107_12_1	2-Propenenitrile	
0009	107-13-1	2-i Topenentune	

U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham	
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur	
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5- trichlorophenoxy)-	
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2- chloroethyl) amino)-	
U164	56-04-258-04-	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-	
	2	methyl-2-thioxo-	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂	(R, T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T	
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(I)
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride	

U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl	
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb	
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide	
		$((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, tetramethyl-	
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U244	137-26-8	Thiram	
U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine	
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate	
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine	
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(R, T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	
U235	126-72-7	Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue	
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard	
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U248	P-81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at	
		concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-	
		dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-	
		trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester,	
		(3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-	
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at	
		concentrations of 10 percent or less	

3911

3912		Numer	rical Listing	
3913	LISEDA	Chamical		
	Hazardous	Abstracts No		Harrand
	Waste No.	(CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard
3014	waste no.	(CAS NO.)	Substance	Code
5714	11001	75.07.0	Agetaldabuda	(T)
	11001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(1)
	11002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I) (D)
	11002	67-64-1	2 Propanana	(1)
	U002	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I)
	U004	08-86-2	Acetonhanone	(1, 1)
	11004	08 86 2	Ethanona 1 phanyl	
	11005	53.06.3	Acetamide N OH fluoron 2 vl	
	11005	53-96-3	2 A cetulaminofluoreno	
	11006	75 36 5	A actul ablarida	(C D T)
	11007	79.06.1	Acrulamida	(C, R, 1)
	11007	79-06-1	2 Propenamide	
	11008	79-00-1	2-Propenanide	(T)
	11008	79-10-7	2 Propagaio agid	(I) (T)
	11000	107 12 1	2-Propenoic acid	(1)
	11000	107-13-1	2 Proponenitrile	
	U010	50 07 7	2-Propenentrine	
	0010	50-07-7	AZITINO(2, 5.5,4)pyrroio(1,2-a)indole-	
			4, /-dione, o-amino-8-	
			(((annihocarbonyi)oxy)metnyi)-	
			1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-nexanydro-8a-methoxy-5-	
	11010	50 07 7	methyl-, $(1a-S-(1a\alpha,8\beta,8a\alpha,8b\alpha))$ -	
	U010	50-07-7	Miltomycin C	
	U011	01-82-5	Amitrole	
	1012	01-82-5	IH-1,2,4-Iriazoi-3-amine	
	U012	62-53-5	Aniline	(1, 1)
	U012	02-33-3	Benzenamine	(1, 1)
	U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
	0014	492-80-8	carbonimidoylbis(N.N-dimethyl-	
	U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
	U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	
	U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
	U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
	U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
	U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
	U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
	U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)

U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene	
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	(C, R, T)
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	a service of
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2- chloro-	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2- chloroethyl)-	
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2- ethylhexyl) ester	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2- chloroethyl)amino)-	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, α and γ isomers	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8- octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-α-(4- chlorophenyl)-α-bydroxy- ethyl ester	
11038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
11039	59-50-7	n-Chloro-m-cresol	
0000	57-50-1	p chloro in crosor	

U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U047	91-58-7	β-Chloronaphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-,	
		hydrochloride	
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	
U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,	
		N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-	
		oxide	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-	
		amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-α-L-lyxo-	
		hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-	
		6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-	
		dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	

U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)bis(4 chloro	
11061	50-20-3	DDT	
11062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid his(1-methylethyl)-	
0002	2505-10-4	S ₋ (2 3 dichloro 2 propenvl) ester	
11062	2202 16 4	Diallate	
U062	2303-10-4	Dianate Dibanz(a h)anthroacna	
11064	190 55 0	Dibenz(a,ii)antinacene	
U064	109-33-9	Dihanza(a i)nurana	
0004	189-33-9	1.2 Dibrana 2 ablanananana	
0000	90-12-0	Dramana 1.2 diharma 2 ablam	
0000	90-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
0067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
0067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	
0068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
0068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
0069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1.2-dichloro-	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1.3-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1.4-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	(1 1'-Biphenyl)-4 4'-diamine 3 3'-	
0075	21 21 1	dichloro-	
LI073	91-94-1	3 3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
1074	764-41-0	2-Butene 1 4-dichloro-	(T. I)
U074	764-41-0	1 4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	(1, 1)
U075	75-71-8	Methane dichlorodifluoro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane 1 1-dichloro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane 1.2-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	
11078	75-35-4	1 1-Dichloroethylene	
11078	75-35-4	Ethene 1 1-dichloro-	
11079	156-60-5	1 2-Dichloroethylene	
11079	156-60-5	Ethene 1 2-dichloro- (E)-	
11080	75.00.2	Methane dichloro	
11080	75.00.2	Methylene chloride	
11081	120-83-2	2 4-Dichlorophenol	
11081	120-83-2	Phenol 2.4-dichloro	
0081	120-03-2	r henoi, 2,4-dicinoio-	

U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U086	1615-80-1	N.N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S- methyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-	
		ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-	
		dimethoxy-	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4- (phenylazo)-	
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-	
*****		dimethyl-	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	-
U096	80-15-9	α , α -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
[1101	105 67 0	7.4 Dimethylphonol	

U101	105-67-9	Phenol. 2.4-dimethyl-	
U102	131-11-3	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl	
		ester	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2.4-dinitro-	
U105	121-14-2	2.4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1.3-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	2.6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	1.2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl	
		ester	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1.2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	D
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	0
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(D)
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters	
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid salts and	
		esters	
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	(I, T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea	(-, -)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(II)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	ă
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	(-)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	

		JCAR350721-1603930r01	
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,	
		$(1\alpha,2\alpha,3\beta,4\alpha,5\alpha,6\beta)$ -	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5- hexachloro-	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6- trichloro-	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H- cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-	
		decachlorooctahydro-	

U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-((2,3-di- hydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1- oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro- 1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-(1 α (Z),		
11142	202 24 4	$7(2S^*, 3R^*), 7a\alpha))$ -		
0143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene		
0144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt		
0144	301-04-2	Lead acetate		
0145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate		
0145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)		
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-		
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate		
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione		
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride		
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide		
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-		
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile		
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile		
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan		
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-		
		chloroethyl)amino)-		
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury		
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)	
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)	
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)	
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)	
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)	
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)	
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2- pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-		
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene		
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)	
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)	
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3- methyl-		
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene		
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-		
111.00	101 14 4	chloro-		
0158	101-14-4	4,4-Methyleneois(2-chloroaniline)		
0159	/8-93-3	2-Butanone	(1, 1)	
0159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(1, T)	
0160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(\mathbf{R},\mathbf{T})	
0160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)	

U161 U162 U162 U163 U163 U164 U164	108-10-1 108-10-1 80-62-6 80-62-6 70-25-7 70-25-7	4-Methyl-2-pentanone Pentanol, 4-methyl- Methyl methacrylate 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	(I) (I, T) (I, T)
U161 U162 U162 U163 U163 U164 U164	108-10-1 80-62-6 80-62-6 70-25-7 70-25-7	Pentanol, 4-methyl- Methyl methacrylate 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	(I) (I, T) (I, T)
U162 U162 U163 U163 U164 U164	80-62-6 80-62-6 70-25-7 70-25-7	Methyl methacrylate 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	(I, T) (I, T)
U162 U163 U163 U164 U164	80-62-6 70-25-7 70-25-7	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	(I, T)
U163 U163 U164 U164	70-25-7 70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U163 U164 U164	70-25-7		
U164 U164		MNNG	
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
	<u>56-04-2</u> 58-04- 2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6- methyl-2-thioxo-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U166	130-15-4	1.4-Naphthalenedione	
U166	130-15-4	1.4-Naphthoguinone	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U167	134-32-7	α-Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U168	91-59-8	B-Nanhthylamine	
U169	98-95-3	Benzene nitro-	
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(1, 1) (1, T)
U170	100-02-7	n-Nitronhenol	(1, 1)
U170	100-02-7	Phenol 4-nitro-	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitronronane	(I T)
U171	79-46-9	Propage 2 pitro	(1, 1) (1, T)
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine N butyl N nitroso	(1, 1)
U172	924-16-3	N Nitrosodi n butylamine	
U172	1116-54-7	Ethanol 2.2' (nitrosoimino) his	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
11174	55-18-5	Ethanamine N ethyl N nitroso	
U174	55-18-5	N Nitrosodiethylomine	
U176	759_73_9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U176	759_73_9	Irea N_ethyl_N_nitroso	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso N methylurea	
U177	684 02 5	II-Milloso-IN-melliylurea	
11179	615 52 2	Carbonia agid mathylaiteaga athyl	
0178	015-55-2	ester	
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	

U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-	
		dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-	
		dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-	
		trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester,	
		$(3\beta, 16\beta, 17\alpha, 18\beta, 20\alpha)$ -	
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂	(R, T)

U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-		
11206	18883 66 1	D. Glucose 2 deoxy 2		
0200	10005-00-4	(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-		
11206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin		
U207	95-94-3	Benzene 1245-tetrachloro-		
U207	95-94-3	1 2 4 5-Tetrachlorobenzene		
U208	630-20-6	Ethane 1 1 1 2-tetrachloro-		
11208	630-20-6	1 1 1 2-Tetrachloroethane		
11209	79-34-5	Ethane 1122-tetrachloro-		
11209	79-34-5	1 1 2 2-Tetrachloroethane		
U210	127-18-4	Ethene tetrachloro-		
11210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene		
U210	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride		
U211	56-23-5	Methane tetrachloro-		
11213	100.00.0	Furan tetrahydro-	(T)	
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(1)	
U215	562 60 0	A postio poid thellium $(1+)$ solt	(1)	
U214 U214	562 69 9	Thellium (I) acatata		
U214 U215	6522 72 0	Carbonia acid ditballium (1+) salt		
U215	6522 72 0	Thellium (I) corbonate		
U213	7701 12 0	Thallium (I) carbonate		
0216	7791-12-0	Thallium (1) chionde		
U210	10102 45 1	Nitrie and thelling (11) and		
0217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt		
0217	10102-45-1	Thallium (1) nitrate		
0218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide		
0218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide		
0219	62-56-6	Thiourea		
0220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-		
0220	108-88-3	Toluene		
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-		
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine		
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride		
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	1.1.1	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)	
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)	
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform		
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-		
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-		
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform		
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-		
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-		
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene		
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U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(\mathbf{R},\mathbf{T})	
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(\mathbf{R},\mathbf{T})	
0235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)		
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate		
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'- ((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'- diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt		
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue		
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2- chloroethyl)amino)-		
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard		
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester		
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)		
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I, T)	
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I, T)	
U240	Р 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters		
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters		
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene		
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-		
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ S ₂ , tetramethyl-		
U244	137-26-8	Thiram		
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr		
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-		
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor		
U248	<u>P-81-81-2</u>	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3- (3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less		
U248	P -81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less		
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less		
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl		
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1- ((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H- benzimidazol-2-yl)- methyl ester		
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb		

U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
11279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
11279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
11280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid (3-chlorophenyl)- 4-
0200	101-27-9	chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-
11387	52888_80_0	Prosulfocarb
11380	2203 17 5	Carbamothioic acid his(1 methylethyl)
0383	2303-17-5	S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2.2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N.N-diethyl-
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
11409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid (1.2-
0.105	20001 00 0	phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl

U410 59669-26-0 Thiodicarb									
U411 114-26-1 Phenol, 2-(1-methylethox methylcarbamate	y)-,								
U411 114-26-1 Propoxur									
3915									
3916 (Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)								
3917									
3918 Section 721.135 Wood Preserving Wastes 3919									
3920 a) Wastes from wood preserving processes at plants that do no	ot resume or initiate								
3921 use of chlorophenolic preservatives will not meet the listing	definition of F032								
3922 once the generator has met all of the requirements of subsec	ctions (b) and (c)-of								
3923 this Section These wastes may however, continue to meet	another hazardous								
3924 waste listing description or may exhibit one or more of the	waste listing description or may exhibit one or more of the hazardous waste								
3925 characteristics.	characteristics								
3926									
3927 b) Generators must either clean or replace all process equipme	ent that may have come								
3928 into contact with chlorophenolic formulations or constituen	ts thereof, including.								
3929 but not limited to, treatment cylinders, sumps, tanks, piping	systems, drip pads.								
3930 fork lifts and trams, in a manner that minimizes or eliminate	es the escape of								
3931 hazardous waste or constituents, leachate, contaminated dri	ppage or hazardous								
3932 waste decomposition products to the groundwater, surface	water, or atmosphere.								
3933									
3934 1) Generators must do one of the following:									
3935									
3936 A) Prepare and follow an equipment cleaning p	lan and clean								
3937 equipment in accordance with subsection (b))(2)this Section; or								
3938									
3939 B) Prepare and follow an equipment replacement	nt plan and replace								
3940 equipment in accordance with subsection (b))(3)this Section; or								
3941									
3942 C) Document cleaning and replacement in acco	rdance with								
3943 subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3)this Section, car	rried out after								
3944 termination of use of chlorophenolic preserv	vatives.								
3945									
3946 2) Cleaning requirements.									
3947									
3948 A) The generator must prepare and sign a writte	en equipment cleaning								
3949 plan that describes the following:									
3950									

3951			i)	The equipment to be cleaned;
3952			::>	IT would be a million and will be also and
3933			11)	How the equipment will be cleaned;
3934				The columnt to be used in cleaning:
3955			m)	The solvent to be used in cleaning,
3950			in	How colvert ringer will be tested, and
3058			10)	How solvent mises will be tested, and
3050			1	How cleaning regidues will be disposed of
3960			v)	How cleaning residues will be disposed of.
3961		B)	Faui	nment must be cleaned as follows:
3962		Б)	Equi	pinent must be cleaned as follows.
3963			i)	Remove all visible residues from process equipment: and
3964			IJ	Remove an visible residues from process equipment, and
3965			ii)	Rinse process equipment with an appropriate solvent until
3966			II)	dioxins and dibenzofirans are not detected in the final
3967				solvent rinse
3968				solvent mise.
3969		(\mathbf{C})	Anal	vtical requirements
3970		0)	7 mai	fited requirements.
3971			i)	Rinses must be tested by using an appropriate method
3972			-)	rando mast oo tobtoa of asing an appropriate mentea.
3973			ii)	"Not detected" means at or below the following lower
3974				method calibration limit (MCL): the 2.3.7.8-TCDD-based
3975				MCL is 0.01 parts per trillion (ppt), using a sample weight
3976				of 1000 g, an IS spiking level of 1 ppt, and a final
3977				extraction volume of 10 to 50 $\mu\ell$. For other congeners.
3978				multiply the values by 1 for TCDF, PeCDD, or PeCDF; by
3979				2.5 for HxCDD, HxCDF, HpCDD, or HpCDF; or by 5 for
3980				OCDD or OCDF.
3981				
3982		D)	The	generator must manage all residues from the cleaning process
3983			as F(032 waste.
3984				
3985	3)	Repl	acemen	t requirements.
3986				
3987		A)	The	generator must preparePrepare and sign a written equipment
3988			repla	cement plan that describes the following:
3989				
3990			i)	The equipment to be replaced;
3991				
3992			ii)	How the equipment will be replaced; and
3993			10	

 3994 3995 3996 3997 3998 3999 4) Documentation requirements. The generator must documentD 	s F032 ocument ned in <u>that the</u> isation of
 3995 3996 B) The generator must manage the discarded equipment as waste. 3998 3999 4) Documentation requirements. The generator must documentD 	s F032 ocument ned in <u>that the</u> isation of
3996B)The generator must manage the discarded equipment as waste.3997waste.3998A)Documentation requirements. The generator must document	s F032 ocument ned in <u>that the</u> isation of
 3997 waste. 3998 3999 4) Documentation requirements. The generator must documentD 	ocument ned in that the sation of
39983999 4) Documentation requirements. The generator must documentD	ocument ned in that the sation of
3999 4) Documentation requirements. The generator must document	ocument ned in t <u>hat the</u> sation of
, and Britisher and Continues and Continues	ned in <u>that the</u> sation of
4000 that previous equipment cleaning and replacement was perform	that the sation of
4001 accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3)this Section and t	sation of
4002 equipment cleaning and replacement occurred after ces	
4003 use of chlorophenolic preservatives.	
4004	
4005 c) The generator must maintain the following records documenting the c	leaning and
4006 replacement as part of the facility's operating record:	
4007	
4008 1) The name and address of the facility;	
4009	
4010 2) Formulations previously used and the date on which their use of	ceased in
4011 each process at the plant;	
4012	
4013 3) Formulations currently used in each process at the plant;	
4014	
4015 4) The equipment cleaning or replacement plan;	
4016	
4017 5) The name and address of any persons who conducted the clean	ning and
4018 replacement;	
4019	
4020 6) The dates on which cleaning and replacement were accomplish	hed;
4021	
4022 7) The dates of sampling and testing;	
4023	
4024 8) A description of the sample handling and preparation techniqu	es used for
4025 extraction, containerization, preservation and chain-of-custody	of the
4026 samples;	
4027	
4028 9) A description of the tests performed, the date the tests were per	rformed and
4029 the results of the tests;	
4030	
4031 10) The name and model numbers of the instruments used in perfo	orming the
4032 tests;	
4033	
4034 11) OA/OC documentation: and	
4035	
4036 12) The following statement signed by the generator or the generat	tor's

4037			autho	rized r	epresentat	ive:	
4038							
4039			I certi	ify und	ler penalty	of law that all proces	s equipment required to be
4040			clean	ed or r	eplaced un	der 35 Ill. Adm. Cod	e 721.135 was cleaned or
4041			replac	ced as	represente	d in the equipment clo	eaning and replacement plan
4042			and a	ccomp	anying do	cumentation. I am av	vare that there are significant
4043			penal	ties for	r providing	g false information, in	cluding the possibility of fine
4044			or im	prison	ment.		
4045							
4046	(Sou	rce: An	nended a	at 40 II	ll. Reg	, effective)
4047							
4048			SUBP	PART	E: EXCLU	JSIONS AND EXEM	IPTIONS
4049	Section 721	139 E.	alusion	ofCo	mnorable	Fuel and Syngas Fi	al (Benealed)
4050	Section 721	.150 EA	clusion	UICU	mparable	Fuel and Syngas Ft	(<u>((()))</u>
4052	9)	Snec	ification	s for e	weluded fi	els Wastes that mee	t specifications for comparable
4053	u)	fuel	or synoa	s fuel	under subs	(a)(1) or $(a)(2)$	of this Section respectively
4054		and t	he other	requir	rements of	this Section are not	solid wastes:
4055		und	ne otner	requi	rements of	this beenon, are not	sona wastes.
4056		4)	Com	parable	e fuel spec	ifications.	
4057		•)	com	Juruon	e ruer speen	incutions.	
4058			A	Phy	sical speci-	fications.	
4059			/				
4060				i)	Heating	g value. The heating	value must exceed 5,000 Btu/lb
4061				Ĩ.	(11,500) J/g).	
4062							
4063				ii)	Viscos	ity. The viscosity mu	st not exceed 50 cS, as fired.
4064				_			
4065			B)	Con	stituent sp	ecifications. For the	compounds listed, the
4066				cons	stituent spe	cification levels and	minimum required detection
4067				limi	ts (where r	non-detect is the cons	tituent specification) are set
4068				fortl	h in the tab	le in Appendix Y to t	his Part.
4069							
4070		2)	Synth	iesis g	as fuel spe	cifications. Synthesis	s gas fuel (i.e., syngas fuel) that
4071			is get	nerated	from haza	ardous waste must ful	fill the following requirements:
4072							
4073			A)	It m	ust have a	minimum Btu value	of 100 Btu/Sef;
4074							
4075			B)	It m	ust contair	less than 1 ppmv of	total halogen;
4076							
4077			C)	It m	ust contair	less than 300 ppmv	of total nitrogen other than
4078				diat	omic nitro	gen (N ₂);	
4079							

4080		D)	It mu	st contain less than 200 ppmv of hydrogen sulfide; and
4082		E)	It mu	st contain less than 1 ppmv of each hazardous constituent in
4083			the ta	rget list of constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part.
4084	22	DI		
4085	3)	Blen	ding to i	meet the specifications.
4086				
4087		A)	Haza	rdous waste shall not be blended to meet the comparable fuel
4088			speci	fication under subsection (a)(1) of this Section, except as
4089			provi	ded by subsection (a)(3)(B) of this Section.
4090		202		
4091		B)	Blend	ling to meet the viscosity specification. A hazardous waste
4092			blend	led to meet the viscosity specification for comparable fuel
4093			must	fulfill the following requirements:
4094				
4095			i)	As generated, and prior to any blending, manipulation, or
4096				processing, the hazardous waste must meet the constituent
4097				and heating value specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A)(i)
4098				and (a)(1)(B) of this Section;
4099				
4100			ii)	The hazardous waste must be blended at a facility that is
4101				subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code
4102				722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and
4103				
4104			iii)	The hazardous waste must not violate the dilution
4105				prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
4106				
4107	4)	Trea	tment to	meet the comparable fuel specifications.
4108				
4109		A)	A ha	zardous waste may be treated to meet the specifications for
4110			com	parable fuel set forth in subsection (a)(1) of this Section,
4111			provi	ded the treatment fulfills the following requirements:
4112				
4113			i)	The treatment destroys or removes the constituent listed in
4114				the specification or raises the heating value by removing or
4115				destroving hazardous constituents or materials:
4116				·····, ···, ···, ···, ···, ···, ···, ·
4117			ii)	The treatment is performed at a facility that is subject to the
4118			>	applicable requirements of 35 III Adm. Code 722, 134, 724
4119				725. or 727: and
4120				
4121			(iii)	The treatment does not violate the dilution prohibition of
4122			my	subsection (a)(6) of this Section
				succession (a)(o) of this beenon.

4123					
4124			B)	Resid	uals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed
4125				in Sul	opart D of this Part to generate a comparable fuel remain a
4126				hazare	lous waste.
4127					
4128		5)	Gene	ration of	f a syngas fuel.
4129					
4130			A)	A syn	gas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous
4131			· · ·	waste	s to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (a)(2) of
4132				this S	ection, provided the processing fulfills the following
4133				requir	ements:
4134				1.00	
4135				i)	The processing destroys or removes the constituent listed in
4136					the specification or raises the heating value by removing or
4137					destroving constituents or materials;
4138					
4139				ii)	The processing is performed at a facility that is subject to
4140					the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134,
4141					724, 725, or 727 or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to
4142					35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c); and
4143					
4144				iii)	The processing does not violate the dilution prohibition of
4145				- 1	subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
4146					
4147			B)	Resid	uals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed
4148				in Sul	bpart D of this Part to generate a syngas fuel remain a
4149				hazar	dous waste.
4150					
4151		6)	Dilut	tion prol	nibition. A generator, transporter, handler, or owner or
4152			opera	ator of a	treatment, storage, or disposal facility must not in any way
4153			dilute	e a hazaı	dous waste to meet the specifications of subsections
4154			(a)(1)(A)(i) e	or (a)(1)(B) of this Section for comparable fuel, or subsection
4155			(a)(2)) of this	section for Syngas.
4156			(-)(-		
4157	b)	Impl	ementat	tion.	
4158	-/	p-			
4159		1)	Gene	eral.	
4160		~/			
4161			A)	Waste	es that meet the specifications provided by subsection (a) of
4162				this S	ection for comparable fuel or syngas fuel are excluded from
4163				the de	efinition of solid waste provided that the following
4164				requir	rements are met. For purposes of this Section, such materials
4165				are ce	illed "excluded fuel." the person claiming and qualifying for
177.2.2				1000	

4167person-burning the excluded fuel is called the "excluded fuel burner."4168burner."416941704170B)4171the person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those eonditions.4172exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those eonditions.4173enditions.4174iiii The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section;4181BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(e)(2)(i)(A)(2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Ellinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189418940 CFR 261.38(e)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (e)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4190appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (e)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4193ii)If there is a substative change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4191iii)An excluded fuel generator must submit a revised notification.4192iii)If there is a substative change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.4192iii)An excluded fuel ge	4166			the e	xclusion is called the "excluded fuel generator," and the
4168 burner." 4169 B) The person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions. 4171 exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions. 4173 exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions. 4174 fill 4175 2) 4176 A) 4177 A) 4178 i) 4179 i) 4180 provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the limois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(x) of this Section. 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(x) of this Section. 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to this Section. 4191 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the linsubaction (b)(2)(A)(i) correspond (c)(2)(C)(x)	4167			perse	on burning the excluded fuel is called the "excluded fuel
4169 4170 B) The person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions. 4172 conditions. 4174 Provided the exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with these conditions. 4174 Provided the Agency. 4177 A) Notice to the Agency. 4178 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4180 POARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Ellinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4190 appear as subsection (b)(2)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this section (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4191 ii) If there is a subsection monthy and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notification. 4192 iii) An excluded fuel agenerator must include an estimate of the aver	4168			burne	er."
4170 B) The person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the 4171 exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and 4172 keeping records necessary to document compliance with those 4173 eonditions. 4174 2) 4175 2) 4176 A) 4177 A) 4178 i) 4179 i) 4181 Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the 4182 exclusion and providing documentation, as required by 4183 subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) corresponds 4184 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4185 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4190 appear as substantive change in the information provided 4191 this Section. 4192 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4191 this Section. iii) 4192 iii) An excluded fuel generator must submit a revised notif	4169				
4171exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions.4173conditions.41742)Notices:41752)Notice to the Agency.4177A)Notice to the Agency.4178i)The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section;4181BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Ellinois Administrative Code, the Board found i necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4190appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4191this Section.4192ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of this Section.4193iii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of this Section.4193iii)An excluded fuel generator must submit a revised notification.4196iii)An excluded fuel generator must submit a fevice as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4199an excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4201publish in a major newspaper of g	4170		B)	The j	person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the
4172 keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions. 4173 conditions. 4174 intervent of the end end of the	4171			exch	ision by complying with the conditions of this Section and
4173 conditions: 4174 2) Notices: 4176 A) Notice to the Agency. 4177 A) Notice to the Agency. 4179 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4183 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4186 With 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(2009). Due to imitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4187 and the information provided in the Illinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4192 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthy and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel generator for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4193 40	4172			keep	ing records necessary to document compliance with those
4174 2) Notices: 4175 2) Notice to the Agency: 4177 A) Notice to the Agency: 4178 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4181 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4185 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to imitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4187 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4199 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4191 tii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4193 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the conce of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for	4173			cond	itions.
4175 2) Notices: 4176 A) Notice to the Agency. 4177 A) Notice to the Agency. 4178 i) The generator must submit a one time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4181 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(200). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4182 appear as subsections (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections. 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsection. 4192 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4196 iii) An excluded fuel generator must submit a revised notification. 4196 average and maximum monthy and annual quantity of material for which an excluded fuel generator must submit a revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4196 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthy and annual quantity of material for which an excluded fuel generat	4174				
4176 A) Notice to the Agency. 4178 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4180 Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections. (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsection. 4193 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4195 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual-quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel, the burner must required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4200 Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:	4175	2)	Notic	es.	
4177 A) Notice to the Agency: 4178 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4181 Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4183 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4190 appear as substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4191 this Section. 4192 iii) 4193 iii) 4194 notices for newly excluded fuel generator must submit a revised notification. 4195 the one time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4196 are excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4198	4176				
 4178 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4183 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section. 4185 4186 4187 4188 4188 4190 4190 4191 4193 419 4193 419 4194 4195 4197 419 4198 4197 419 4197 419 4198 4197 419 4197 419 4198 4200 4197 419 4198 4201 4202 431 4419 4410 	4177		A)	Notic	e to the Agency.
 4179 i) The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4183 4185 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsection. 4190 4191 4193 419 4193 419 4194 4195 4196 4197 419 4198 4200 4197 419 4198 4200 4198 4200 4201 4201 4202 4203 431 441 <l< td=""><td>4178</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></l<>	4178				
4180 provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the 4181 Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the 4182 exclusion and providing documentation, as required by 4183 subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4184 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 4187 on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Ellinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 419 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4191 this Section. 4192 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must include an estimate of the 4196 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4199 material for which an exclusion would be claimed in 4199 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4200 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4201 subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.	4179			i)	The generator must submit a one-time notice, except as
4181 Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the 4182 exclusion and providing documentation, as required by 4183 subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4184 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4185 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 4187 on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4191 this Section. 4192 iii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4193 iii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must include an estimate of the 4197 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the 4198 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4199 material for which an excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4200 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4201 uverage for newly exclude	4180				provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section, to the
4182 exclusion and providing documentation, as required by 4183 subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4184 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4185 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 4187 on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(f)(A)(5) to 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4191 this Section. 4192 iii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4196 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the 4198 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4199 material for which an exclusion would be claimed in 4190 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4201 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4202 iii) Public notice. Pr	4181				Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the
4183 subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section; 4184 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4185 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 6 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 6 administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4191 this Section. 4192 iii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must include an estimate of the 4196 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4199 material for which an exclusion would be claimed in 4200 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4201 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4202 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4200 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4201 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4202 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of	4182				exclusion and providing documentation, as required by
4184 4185 BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds 4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 4187 on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4191 this Section. 4192 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one-time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4196 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the 4198 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4199 material for which an exclusion would be claimed in 4200 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4201 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4202 B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must 4204 subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. fill 4205 site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitle	4183				subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section;
4185BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 41884187Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4190appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4192ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.4196iii)An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4202B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:42084208	4184				
4186 with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations 4187 on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4191 this Section. 4192 iii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one-time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4196 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the 4197 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the 4199 material for which an exclusion would be claimed in 4200 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4201 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4202 203 B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must 4204 publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the 4205 site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Exclude	4185				BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) corresponds
4187 on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois 4188 Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move 4189 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to 4190 appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of 4191 this Section. 4192 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4193 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided 4194 in the one-time notice required under this subsection 4195 (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. 4196 iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the 4198 average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of 4199 material for which an exclusion would be claimed in 4200 notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as 4201 required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. 4202 203 B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must 4204 publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the 4205 site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of 80	4186				with 40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A) (2009). Due to limitations
4188Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move418940 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to4190appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of4191this Section.4192ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided4193iii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided4194in the one-time notice required under this subsection4195(b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.4196iii)An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4202B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:	4187				on the maximum indent levels allowed in the Illinois
418940 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4190appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of this Section.4192ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.4196iii)An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4200B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:	4188				Administrative Code, the Board found it necessary to move
4190appear as subsections (c)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) of4191this Section.4192ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided4193ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided4194in the one-time notice required under this subsection4195(b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.4196iii)An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4200B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:42084208	4189				40 CFR 261.38(c)(2)(i)(A)(1) through (c)(2)(i)(A)(5) to
4191this Section.4192ii)If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.4196iii)An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4202B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:	4190				appear as subsections $(c)(2)(C)(i)$ through $(c)(2)(C)(v)$ of
 4192 4193 4194 4194 4195 4196 4197 4196 4197 4198 4198 4199 4199 4199 4199 4190 4190 4190 4191 4190 4191 4191 4192 4192 4193 4194 4195 4197 4196 4198 4198 4198 4199 4199 4199 4199 4199 4199 4190 4190 4190 4191 4191 4192 4193 4194 4195 4195 4197 4198 4200 4201 4202 4203 4203 4203 4204 4204 4205 4205 4205 4206 4206 4207 4208 4208 	4191				this Section.
 ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification. iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section. B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information: 	4192				220 4 100140
 4194 4195 4196 4197 4197 4198 4198 4199 4199 4199 4199 4199 4200 4200 4201 4202 4203 4203 439 4404 4404 4405 4505 460 4706 4707 4707 4708 4708 4708 	4193			ii)	If there is a substantive change in the information provided
 4195 4196 4197 4198 4198 4199 4199 4199 4200 4200 4201 4202 4203 4203 439 4204 4204 4205 4205 4206 4206 4207 4208 4208 4208 4208 4208 	4194				in the one-time notice required under this subsection
 4196 4197 4198 4199 4199 4200 4200 4201 4202 4203 4204 4204 4205 4205 4206 4206 4207 4208 4208 4208 4208 4208 4208 4208 4209 4200 4200 4200 4201 4202 4203 4204 4204 4205 4205 4206 4206 4207 4208 4208 	4195				(b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.
 4197 4197 4198 4198 4199 4199 4200 4200 4201 4202 4203 4203 4204 4204 4205 4205 4206 4206 4207 4208 4208 4208 4207 4208 410 <l< td=""><td>4196</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(-/(-/(-/), 8</td></l<>	4196				(-/(-/(-/), 8
4198average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.4202B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:	4197			iii)	An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the
4199material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.42028)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:4208	4198			,	average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of
4200notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.42024203B)4204Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:4208	4199				material for which an exclusion would be claimed in
4201required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.42024203420442044205420642074208	4200				notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as
42024203B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:4208	4201				required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section
4203B)Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:4208	4202				
4204publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the4205site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of4206Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and4207Recovery Act" containing the following information:4208	4203		B)	Publ	ic notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must
4205site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of4206Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and4207Recovery Act" containing the following information:4208	4204		-)	publi	ish in a major newspaper of general circulation. local to the
4206 Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and 4207 Recovery Act" containing the following information: 4208	4205			site v	where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of
4207 Recovery Act" containing the following information: 4208	4206			Burn	ing a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and
4208	4207			Rece	very Act" containing the following information:
	4208				

4209 4210		i)	The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generating facility;
4211			
4212		ii)	The name and address of the burner and identification of
4213			the units that will burn the excluded fuel;
4214			
4215		iii)	A brief, general description of the manufacturing,
4216			treatment, or other process generating the excluded fuel;
4217			
4218		iv)	An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and
4219			annual quantity of the excluded fuel to be burned; and
4220			
4221		v)	The name and mailing address of the Agency office to
4222			which the generator submitted a claim for the exclusion.
4223			
4224	C)	The o	one-time notice required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of this
4225		Secti	on must certify compliance with the conditions of the
4226		exclu	usion and provide documentation, as follows:
4227			
4228		i)	The name, address, and USEPA identification number of
4229			the person or facility claiming the exclusion;
4230			
4231		ii)	The applicable USEPA hazardous waste codes for the
4232			hazardous waste;
4233			
4234		iii)	The name and address of the units that meet the
4235			requirements of subsections (b)(3) and (c) of this Section
4236			that will burn the excluded fuel;
4237			
4238		iv)	An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and
4239			annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would
4240			be claimed, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii)
4241			of this Section; and
4242			
4243		v)	The following statement must be signed and submitted by
4244			the person claiming the exclusion or its authorized
4245			representative:
4246			
4247			Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for
4248			making or submitting false statements,
4249			representations, or omissions, I certify that the
4250			requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138 have
4251			been met for all waste identified in this notification.

4252				Copies of the records and information required by
4253				35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138(b)(8) are available at the
4254				comparable or syngas fuel generator's facility.
4255				Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately
4256				responsible for obtaining the information, the
4257				information is, to the best of my knowledge and
4258				belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware
4259				that there are significant penalties for submitting
4260				false information, including the possibility of fine
4261				and imprisonment for knowing violations.
4262				
4263			BOA	RD NOTE: Subsections (b)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) are
4264			deriv	ed from 40 CFR 261.138(b)(2)(i)(A)(1) through
4265			(b)(2))(i)(A)(5), which the Board has codified here to comport with
4266			Illine	vis Administrative Code format requirements.
4267				
4268	3)	Burni	ing. Th	e exclusion applies only if the fuel is burned in the following
4269		units	that als	o must be subject to federal. State, and local air emission
4270		requin	rement	s, including all applicable federal hazardous air pollutant
4271		emiss	ions re	guirements implementing section 112 of the Clean Air Act
4272		(CAA	V) (42 T	JSC 7412):
4273				
4274		A	Indu	strial furnaces, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110:
4275)		
4276		B)	Boile	ers, as defined in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.110, that are further
4277		-)	defir	ed as follows:
4278				
4279			i)	Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in
4280			~/	a manufacturing process where substances are transformed
4281				into new products, including the component parts of
4282				products by mechanical or chemical processes: or
4283				producta, cy micraalita er christen processes, ci
4284			ii)	Utility boilers used to produce electric power-steam-
4285			,	heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids for sale:
4286				neared of cooled any of other gases of mands for bare,
4287		C)	Haze	rdous waste incinerators subject to regulation pursuant to
4287		0)	Subr	art O of 35 III Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of 35 III Adm.
4289			Code	725 and applicable CAA MACT standards.
4200			Cour	725 and appreable Crift Mire I standards.
4291		D)	Gas	turbines used to produce electric power steam heated or
1291		57	cool	ad air or other gases or fluids for sale
1292			COOR	et all, or other gases of funds for sale.
1293	4)	Engl	analyzi	a plan for generators. The generator of an evoluded fuel must
4274	4)	ruel	anarysi	s prair for generators. The generator of an excluded fuel must

4295 4296	develo proce	op and dures fo	follow a written fuel analysis plan that describes the or sampling and analysis of the material to be excluded. The
4297	plan r	nust be	followed and retained at the site of the generator claiming the
4298	exclu	sion-	
4299	enterta	, in the second s	
4300	A	Atai	ninimum the plan must specify the following:
4301)	mui	minimum, the plan must speerry the following.
4302		ί	The parameters for which each excluded fuel will be
4302		17	analyzed and the rationale for the selection of those
4303			parameters:
4304			parameters,
4305		:::>	The test methods that will be used to test for these
4300			The test methods that will be used to test for these
4307			parameters,
4308			
4309		111)	The sampling method that will be used to obtain a
4310			representative sample of the excluded fuel to be analyzed;
4311			
4312		1V)	The frequency with which the initial analysis of the
4313			excluded fuel will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that
4314			the analysis is accurate and up to date; and
4315		25.1	
4316		*)	If process knowledge is used in the determination, any
4317			information prepared by the generator in making such
4318			determination.
4319			
4320	B)	For e	ach analysis, the generator must also document the following:
4321			
4322		i)	The dates and times that waste samples were obtained, and
4323			the dates the samples were analyzed;
4324			
4325		ii)	The names and qualifications of the persons who obtained
4326			the samples;
4327			
4328		iii)	A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the
4329			samples;
4330			
4331		iv)	The name and address of the laboratory facility at which
4332			analyses of the samples were performed;
4333			
4334		¥)	A description of the analytical methods used, including any
4335			elean-up and sample preparation methods;
4336			
4337		vi)	All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control
		10	

4338 4339				results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance
4340				data, and description of any deviations from analytical
4341				methods written in the plan or from any other activity
4342				written in the plan that occurred;
4343				
4344			vii)	All laboratory results demonstrating whether the exclusion
4345				specifications have been met; and
4346				•
4347			viii)	All laboratory documentation that supports the analytical
4348				results, unless a contract between the claimant and the
4349				laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained
4350				by the laboratory for the period specified in subsection
4351				(b)(9) of this Section and also provides for the availability
4352				of the documentation to the claimant upon request.
4353				and the second
4354		C)	A svr	gas fuel generator must submit for approval, prior to
4355		~	perfo	rming sampling, analysis, or any management of an excluded
4356			svnga	s fuel, a fuel analysis plan containing the elements of
4357			subse	ction (b)(4)(A) of this Section to the Agency. The approval
4358			ofaf	uel analysis plan must be stated in writing and received by the
4359			facili	ty prior to sampling and analysis to demonstrate the exclusion
4360			ofas	vngas The approval of the fuel analysis plan may contain
4361			such	provisions and conditions as the regulatory authority deems
4362			appre	priorieres una contactorie de une regulatory autorny accine
4363			uppro	Frinter
4364	5)	Exch	ided file	I sampling and analysis
4365	2)	Linere	autu iut	source and analysis.
4366		A	Gene	ral For each waste for which an exclusion is claimed under
4367		,	the sr	expectitions provided by subsection $(a)(1)$ or $(a)(2)$ of this
4368			Section	$\frac{1}{2}$ on the generator of the waste must test for all the constituents
4369			in Ar	mendix H of this Part_except for those constituents that the
4370			gener	ator determines based on testing or knowledge should not be
4371			prece	nt in the fuel. The generator is required to document the basis
4372			ofea	the internet of the second of
4372			speci	fication should not be present. The generator may not
4374			deter	mine that any of the following categories of constituents with
4375			a spo	cification in the table in Appendix V to this Part should not be
4375			a spe	nt:
4377			prese	m.
1378			i)	A constituent that triggered the toxicity characteristic for
1370			IJ	the constituents that were the basis for listing the secondary
43/9				meterial as a hozordous waste or constituents for which
4300				material as a nazardous waste, or constituents for which

4381 4382 4282			there is a treatment standard for the waste code in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140;
4385 4384 4385		ii)	A constituent detected in previous analysis of the waste;
4386		(:::)	Constituents introduced into the process that generates the
4387		iii)	waste: or
4388			hasto, or
4389		iv)	Constituents that are hyproducts or side reactions to the
4390		,	process that generates the waste
4391			process and generates the waste.
4392	B)	Hse o	f process knowledge. For each waste for which the
4393	2)	comp	arable fuel or syngas exclusion is claimed where the
4394		gener	ator of the excluded fuel is not the original generator of the
4395		hazar	dous waste, the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel
4396		mavr	bot use process knowledge pursuant to subsection $(b)(5)(A)$ of
4397		this S	ection and must test to determine that all of the constituent
4398		specif	ications of subsections $(a)(1)$ and $(a)(2)$ of this Section as
4399		applic	cable, have been met.
4400		-pp	
4401	C)	The e	xcluded fuel generator may use any reliable analytical
4402		methe	od to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present at
4403		conce	ntrations above the specification levels. It is the
4404		respo	nsibility of the generator to ensure that the sampling and
4405		analy	sis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the excluded
4406		fuel.	For the fuel to be eligible for exclusion, a generator must
4407		demo	nstrate the following:
4408			
4409		i)	That the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean
4410		1	concentration for each constituent of concern is not above
4411			the specification level; and
4412			and . To man the local floor
4413		ii)	That the analyses could have detected the presence of the
4414			constituent at or below the specification level.
4415			
4416	D)	Nothi	ng in this subsection (b)(5) preempts, overrides, or otherwise
4417		negat	es the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires
4418		any p	erson that generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is
4419		a haz	ardous waste.
4420			
4421	E)	In an	enforcement action, the burden of proof to establish
4422		confe	rmance with the exclusion specification must be on the
4423		gener	ator claiming the exclusion.

4424				
4425		F)	The	generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance
4426		~	with	the fuel its waste analysis plan developed pursuant to
4427			subs	ection (b)(4) of this Section.
4428				
4429		G)	Visc	osity condition for comparable fuel
4430		- /		···· > ······
4431			i)	Excluded comparable fuel that has not been blended to
4432			-7	meet the kinematic viscosity specification must be analyzed
4433				as generated.
4434				
4435			ii)	If hazardous waste is blended to meet the kinematic
4436				viscosity specification for comparable fuel, the generator
4437				must analyze the hazardous waste as generated to ensure
4438				that it meets the constituent and heating value
4439				specifications of subsection (a)(1) of this Section, and after
4440				blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended
4441				fuel meets all comparable fuel specifications.
4442				
4443				BOARD NOTE: The Board found it necessary to combine
4444				the text of 40 CFR 261.38(b)(5)(vii)(B)(1) and
4445				(b)(5)(vii)(B)(2) together with the text of 40 CFR
4446				261.38(b)(5)(vii)(B) to comport with the maximum indent
4447				level allowed by Illinois Administrative Code codification
4448				requirements.
4449				
4450		H)	Excl	uded fuel must be retested, at a minimum, annually and must
4451			be re	tested after a process change that could change its chemical or
4452			phys	ical properties in a manner that may affect conformance with
4453			the s	pecifications.
4454				
4455		BOA	RD NO	OTE: Any claim pursuant to this Section must be valid and
4456		accun	rate for	all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a
4457		hazaı	dous c	onstituent will not shield a generator from liability should that
4458		const	tituent l	ater be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.
4459				
4460	6)	This	subsect	tion (b)(6) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(b)(6), which
4461		USE	PA has	marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural parity
4462		with	the cor	responding federal regulations.
4463				
4464	7)	Spec	ulative	accumulation. Excluded fuel must not be accumulated
4465		speci	lativel	y, as such is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(c)(8).
4466				

4467	8)	Operation	ating record. The generator must maintain an operating record on site
4468		conta	ining the following information:
4469			
4470		A)	All information required to be submitted to the implementing
4471			authority as part of the notification of the claim:
4472			
4473			i) The owner or operator name, address, and USEPA
4474			identification number of the person claiming the exclusion;
4475			
4476			ii) For each excluded fuel, the USEPA hazardous waste codes
4477			that would be applicable if the material were discarded; and
4478			
4479			iii) The certification signed by the person claiming the
4480			exclusion or his authorized representative;
4481			
4482		B)	A brief description of the process that generated the excluded fuel.
4483			If the comparable fuel generator is not the generator of the original
4484			hazardous waste, provide a brief description of the process that
4485			generated the hazardous waste;
4486			
4487		\mathbf{C}	The monthly and annual quantities of each fuel claimed to be
4488			excluded;
4489			
4490		D)	Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the
4491			excluded fuel, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this
4492			Section:
4493			
4494		E)	The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved, as
4495			required pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section;
4496			
4497		F)	If the comparable fuel was generated through treatment or
4498			blending, documentation of compliance with the applicable
4499			provisions of subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this Section:
4500			I (X) (X)
4501		G)	If the excluded fuel is to be shipped off-site, a certification from
4502		-/	the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of this
4503			Section:
4504			
4505		H)	The fuel analysis plan and documentation of all sampling and
4506			analysis results as required by subsection (b)(4) of this Section:
4507			and
4508			
4509		\mathbf{q}	If the generator ships excluded fuel off site for burning the
		-)	in the Benefator simps excitated rate off site for burning, the

4510			gener	rator must retain for each shipment the following information
4511			on-si	te:
4512				
4513			i)	The name and address of the facility receiving the excluded
4514				fuel for burning;
4515				
4516			ii)	The quantity of excluded fuel shipped and delivered;
4517				
4518			iii)	The date of shipment or delivery;
4519				
4520			iv)	A cross-reference to the record of excluded fuel analysis or
4521				other information used to make the determination that the
4522				excluded fuel meets the specifications, as required pursuant
4523				to subsection (b)(5) of this Section; and
4524				
4525			¥)	A one-time certification by the burner, as required pursuant
4526				to subsection (b)(10) of this Section.
4527				
4528	9)	Recon	ds rete	ntion. Records must be maintained for a period of three
4529		years.		
4530				
4531	10)	Burne	er certit	fication to the generator. Prior to submitting a notification to
4532		the A	gency,	a generator of excluded fuel that intends to ship the excluded
4533		fuel o	ff-site	for burning must obtain a one-time written, signed statement
4534		from	the bur	mer that includes the following:
4535				
4536		A)	Ace	rtification that the excluded fuel will only be burned in an
4537			indus	strial furnace, industrial boiler, utility boiler, or hazardous
4538			wast	e incinerator, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this
4539			Secti	i on;
4540				
4541		B)	Ident	tification of the name and address of the facility that will burn
4542			the e	xcluded fuel; and
4543				
4544		C)	Ace	rtification that the state in which the burner is located is
4545			authe	orized to exclude wastes as excluded fuel under the provisions
4546			of 40) CFR 261.38.
4547				
4548	11)	Inelig	gible w	aste codes. Wastes that are listed as hazardous waste because
4549		of the	preser	nce of dioxins or furans, as set out in Appendix G of this Part,
4550		are no	ot eligi	ble for these exclusions, and any fuel produced from or
4551		other	wise co	ontaining these wastes remains a hazardous waste subject to
4552		the fu	III RCF	RA hazardous waste management requirements.

4553				
4554	$\frac{12}{12}$	Regu	latory st	tatus of boiler residues. Burning excluded fuel that was
4555		other	wise a h	azardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through
4556		721.1	33 of th	is Part does not subject boiler residues, including bottom ash
4557		and e	mission	control residues, to regulation as derived from hazardous
4558		waste	es.	
4559		1.1.1.1		
4560	13)	Resid	tues in c	containers and tank systems upon cessation of operations.
4561)			enumers and and systems upon resources or operations.
4562		A)	Liqui	d and accumulated solid residues that remain in a container or
4563)	tank	system for more than 90 days after the container or tank
4564			syster	m ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded
4565			fuel r	product are subject to regulation under 35 III. Adm. Code 702.
4566			703.	722 through 725, 727, and 728.
4567			,	
4568		B)	Liqui	d and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a
4569		-,	conta	iner or tank system after the container or tank system ceases
4570			to be	operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are
4571			solid	wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if the waste
4572			exhib	its a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections
4573			721.1	21 through 721 124 or if the fuel were otherwise a hazardous
4574			waste	listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 when the
4575			exclu	sion was claimed.
4576			enterta	
4577		C)	Lioui	d and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a
4578		0)	conta	iner or tank system and which do not meet the specifications
4579			for er	sclusion under subsection $(a)(1)$ or $(a)(2)$ of this Section are
4580			solid	wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if either of
4581			the fe	solutions and the second terms of term
4582			the re	noving conditions exist with regula to the residues.
4583			<i>c</i> i	The waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste
4584			1)	under Sections 721 121 through 721 124 or
4585				
4586			<i>(</i> ii)	The fuel was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under
4587			n)	Sections 721 131 through 721 133 The hazardous waste
4588				code for the listed waste applies to these liquid and
4580				accumulated solid residues
4500				accumulated solid residues.
4590	14)	Wain	vor of D	CPA closure requirements Interim status and nermitted
4502	14)	store	age and	combustion units and generator storage units exempt from the
4592		norm	it requi	rements under 25 Ill Adm. Code 722 124 are not subject to
4595		than	locura	equirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 724, 725, or 727, provided
4594		thet t	the store	equinements of 55 m. Aum. Code 724, 725, of 727, provided
4393		that	me stora	ge and compusition unit has been used to manage only

4596			hazardous waste that is subsequently excluded under the conditions of this
4597			Section, and that afterward will be used only to manage fuel excluded
4598			under this Section.
4599			
4600		15)	Spills and leaks.
4601			
4602			A) Excluded fuel that is spilled or leaked and that therefore no longer
4603			meets the conditions of the exclusion is discarded and must be
4604			managed as a hazardous waste if it exhibits a characteristic of
4605			hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 or if the
4606			fuel were otherwise a hazardous waste listed in Sections 721.131
4607			through 721.133.
4608			
4609			B) For excluded fuel that would have otherwise been a hazardous
4610			waste listed in Sections 721.131 through 721.133 and which is
4611			spilled or leaked, the USEPA hazardous waste code for the listed
4612			waste applies to the spilled or leaked material.
4613			
4614		16)	In corresponding 40 CFR 261.38(b)(16), USEPA included the following
4615			disclaimer, which the Board quotes in full: "Nothing in this section
4616			preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provisions in CERCLA
4617			Section 103, which establish reporting obligations for releases of
4618			hazardous substances, or the Department of Transportation requirements
4619			for hazardous materials in 49 CFR parts 171 through 180."
4620			1
4621	e)	Failu	are to comply with the conditions of the exclusion. An excluded fuel loses its
4622	·	exclu	usion if any person managing the fuel fails to comply with the conditions of
4623		the ex	xelusion under this Section, and the material must be managed as a
4624		hazar	rdous waste from the point of generation. In such situations, USEPA, the
4625		Agen	ncy, or any person may take enforcement action pursuant to section 31 of the
4626		Act [415 ILCS 5/31].
4627			
4628		BOA	RD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.38(c) provides that USEPA or an
4629		autho	prized state may take enforcement action pursuant to section 3008(a) of
4630		RCR	A (42 USC 6927(a)). In Illinois, Section 31(a) and (d) of the Act [415 ILCS
4631		5/31((a) and (d)] provide that the Agency or any person may pursue an
4632		enfor	reement action for violation of the Act or Board regulations.
4633			
4634	(Sour	ce: Re	epealed at 40 III, Reg. effective)
4635	(
4636		SUI	BPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS
4637			
4638	Section 721.	270 AI	pplicability

exclusion at	Section 721.4(a)(27) and stored in containers.
(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 721	.271 Condition of Containers
f a containe	er holding hazardous secondary material is not in good condition (e.g., the co
has severe r	usting, apparent structural defects, etc.) or if the container begins to leak, the
nazardous s	econdary material must be transferred from this container to a container that
good condit	ion or managed in some other way that complies with the requirements of the
(Sou	arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 721	.272 Compatibility of Hazardous Secondary Materials with Containers
A container	holding hazardous secondary material must be made of or lined with materia
will not read	ct with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous secondary material
stored, so th	at the ability of the container to contain the material is not impaired.
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(Sou	arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
(Sou	arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
(Sou Section 721	arce: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)
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(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u>	arce: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective) .273 Management of Containers <u>A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed</u>
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u>	arce: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u>	arce: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective) .273 Management of Containers <u>A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed</u> <u>storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon</u> <u>material.</u>
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u>	arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) .273 Management of Containers A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material.
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	 Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) .273 Management of Containers A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material. A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, ha
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	 Added at 40 III. Reg, effective) A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material. A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, ha or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	 Added at 40 III. Reg, effective) A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material. A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, ha or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
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(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u> (Sou	 Added at 40 III. Reg, effective) A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material. A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, ha or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak. arce: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)
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(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u> (Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u>	 A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material. A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, ha or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak. A container storage areas must have a secondary containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with subsection (b).
(Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u> (Sou <u>Section 721</u> <u>a)</u>	 arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) a.273 Management of Containers A container holding hazardous secondary material must always be closed storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove the hazardous secon material. A container holding hazardous secondary material must not be opened, ha or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak. arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) a.275 Secondary Containment Container storage areas must have a secondary containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with subsection (b).
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-	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 721	.279 Air Emission Standards
The remanu manage all requirement	facturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must hazardous secondary material placed in a container in accordance with the applicable ts of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of this Part.
(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
	SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS
Section 721	1.290 Applicability
<u>a)</u>	The requirements of this Subpart J apply to tank systems for storing or treating hazardous secondary material excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.104(a)(27).
<u>b)</u>	Tank systems, including sumps, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that serve as part of a secondary containment system to collect or contain releases of hazardous secondary materials are exempted from the requirements in Section 721.293(a).
(Sou	arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 721	1.291 Assessment of Existing Tank System's Integrity
<u>a)</u>	A tank system must meet the secondary containment requirements of Section 721.293, or the remanufacturer or other person that handles the hazardous secondary material must determine that the tank system is not leaking or is unfit for use. Except as provided in subsection (c), a written assessment reviewed and
	certified by a qualified Professional Engineer must be kept on file at the remanufacturer's facility or other facility that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that attests to the tank system's integrity.

6				
/		2)	Haza	rdous characteristics of the materials that have been and will be
8			hand	led;
9		25	E	
1		<u>3)</u>	Exist	ing corrosion protection measures;
1		45	Dem	
2		<u>4)</u>	the	imented age of the tank system, if available (otherwise, an estimate of
3			the a	ge); and
+		5)	Deau	Its of a look test internal insuration on other teals contain intervity
5		5)	Resu	instice such that
7			exam	ination such that.
8			43	For non-enterable underground tanks, the assessment must include
9			D)	a leak test that is canable of taking into account the effects of
0				temperature variations tank end deflection vanor nockets and
1				high water table effects: and
2				ingli water table cricers, and
3			B)	For other than non-enterable underground tanks and for ancillary
4			<u>D</u>	equipment this assessment must include either a leak test as
5				described above or other integrity examination that is certified by
6				a qualified Professional Engineer that addresses cracks leaks
7				corrosion and erosion
8				
9				BOARD NOTE: The practices described in the American
0				Petroleum Institute (API) Publication. Guide for Inspection of
1				Refinery Equipment, Chapter XIII, "Atmospheric and Low-
2				Pressure Storage Tanks," 4th edition, 1981, incorporated by
3				reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may be used, when
4				applicable, as guidelines in conducting other than a leak test.
5		If or	a recul	t of the assessment conducted in accordance with subsection (a) a
7	<u>c</u>]	tank as	arcsul	is found to be leaking or unfit for use, the remanufacturer or other
		Derso	n that a	tores or treats the bazardous secondary material must comply with
		the re	equirem	ients of Section 721 196
		ule le	quitein	10115 01 5001011 /21.170.
	(Sour	rce: Ad	ded at 4	40 Ill. Reg, effective)
2	otion 721	202 C	ntoin	nent and Detection of Polesses
4		475 U	ntann	nent and Detection of Neicases
5	<u>a)</u>	The f	followir	ng must be true of a secondary containment system:
5				

4808 of materials or accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil, ground water, or surface water at any time during the use of the tank system; and 4810 4810 2) The system is capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed. 4813 BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste under this Part, the material is subject to management as a hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 722 4817 through 728. If the collected material is discharged through a point source to waters of the United States, it is subject to the NPDES permit requirement of Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 III. Adm. Code 309. If discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), it is subject to the requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 307 and 310. If the collected material is released to the environment, it may be subject to the reporting requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 750.410 and federal 40 CFR 302.6. 4826 b) To meet the requirements of subsection (a), a secondary containment system must fulfill the following requirements: 4828 1) The secondary containment system must be constructed of or lined with materials that are compatible with the materials to be placed in the tank system and must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure owing to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including stresses from nearby vehicular traffic); 4836 2) The seco	4807		1)	The system is designed, installed, and operated to prevent any migration
4809water, or surface water at any time during the use of the tank system; and48102)The system is capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed.4813accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed.4814BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste under this Part, the material is subject to management as a hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 722 through 728. If the collected material is discharged through a point source to waters of the United States, it is subject to the NPDES permit requirement of Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 III. Adm. Code 309. If discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), it is subject to the requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 307 and 310. If the collected material is released to the environment, it may be subject to the reporting requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 750.410 and federal 40 CFR 302.6.4826b)To meet the requirements of subsection (a), a secondary containment system must fulfill the following requirements:4830materials that are compatible with the materials to be placed in the tank system and must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure owing to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including stresses from nearby vchicular traffic);48362)The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base	4808			of materials or accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil, ground
48102)The system is capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed.4811 4812BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is nemoved.4813 4814BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste under this Part, the material is subject to management as a hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 722 through 728. If the collected material is discharged through a point source 	4809			water, or surface water at any time during the use of the tank system; and
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4812 accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed. 4813 BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste under this 4814 BOARD NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste under this 4815 Part, the material is subject to management as a hazardous waste in 4816 accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 722 4817 through 728. If the collected material is discharged through a point source 4818 to waters of the United States, it is subject to the NPDES permit 4819 requirement of Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 4820 III. Adm. Code 309. If discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works 4821 (POTW), it is subject to the requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 307 and 4822 310. If the collected material is released to the environment, it may be subject to the requirements of 35 III. Adm. Code 750.410 and 4824 federal 40 CFR 302.6. 4825 4826 b) To meet the requirements of subsection (a), a secondary containment system must 4830 materials that are compatible with the materials to be placed in the tank 4831 system and must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure owing to pressure gradients (includin	4811		2)	The system is capable of detecting and collecting releases and
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4831system and must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure4831owing to pressure gradients (including static head and external4832hydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is4833exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including4835stresses from nearby vehicular traffic);4836The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base	4830		11	materials that are compatible with the materials to be placed in the tank
4831System and must have sufficient strength and unceness to prevent failure4832owing to pressure gradients (including static head and external4833hydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is4834exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including4835stresses from nearby vehicular traffic);4836The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base48372)The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base	4831			system and must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure
4832Owing to pressure gradients (including state head and external hydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including stresses from nearby vehicular traffic);483648372)48372)The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base	4031			system and must have sufficient strength and unckness to prevent failure
4835Inydrological forces), physical contact with the material to which it is4834exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including4835stresses from nearby vehicular traffic);4836The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base48372)	4032			budrological formed, physical contact with the material to which it is
4834 exposed, chinade conditions, and the stress of dairy operation (including stresses from nearby vehicular traffic); 4836 4837 2) The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base	4033			avaged alimatic conditions and the stress of doily operation (including
4835 stresses from hearby venicular traine), 4836 4837 2) The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base 4820 1000 million of base	4034			exposed, chinate conditions, and the stress of daily operation (including
4837 <u>2)</u> The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or base	4035			suesses nom hearby venicular traffic),
4637 <u>21</u> <u>The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation of base</u>	4030		2)	The secondary containment system must be placed on a foundation or baca
AVAV approach a the providing approach to the general and any containment aviation	4037		41	anable of providing support to the secondary containment system
4838 <u>capable of providing support to the secondary containment system</u> ,	4030			capable of providing support to the secondary containment system,
4839 resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system, and capable	4039			resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system, and capable
4840 <u>of preventing failure due to settlement, compression, or upint;</u>	4840			of preventing failure due to settlement, compression, or upint;
4841 4842	4841		23	
4842 <u>3) The secondary containment system must be provided with a leak-detection</u>	4842		3)	The secondary containment system must be provided with a leak-detection
4843 <u>system that is designed and operated so that the system will detect the</u>	4843			system that is designed and operated so that the system will detect the
4844 failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the	4844			failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the
4845 presence of any release of hazardous secondary material or accumulated	4845			presence of any release of hazardous secondary material or accumulated
4846 <u>liquid in the secondary containment system at the earliest practicable time:</u>	4846			liquid in the secondary containment system at the earliest practicable time;
4847 and	4847			and
4848	4848			

4849		<u>4)</u>	The s	secondary containment system must be sloped or otherwise designed
4850			or op	erated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or
4851			preci	pitation. Spilled or leaked material and accumulated precipitation
4852			must	be removed from the secondary containment system in as timely a
4853			mann	er as is possible, but in no case later than 24 hours after the leak,
4854			spill,	or accumulation of precipitation occurs, to prevent harm to human
4855			healt	h and the environment.
4856				
4857	c)	Seco	ndary co	ontainment for tanks must include one or more of the following
4858		devic	ces:	
4859		1.00	-	
4860		1)	A lin	er (external to the tank);
4861				
4862		2)	A va	ult; or
4863				
4864		3)	A do	uble-walled tank.
4865			-	
4866	d)	In ad	dition to	o the requirements of subsections (a), (b), and (c), secondary
4867		conta	ainment	systems must satisfy the following requirements:
4868				
4869		1)	An e	xternal liner system must fulfill the following requirements:
4870				
4871			A)	The secondary containment system must be designed or operated
4872				to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its
4873				boundary:
4874				<u></u>
4875			B)	The secondary containment system must be designed or operated
4876			21	to prevent run-on or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary
4877				containment system unless the collection system has sufficient
4878				excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional
4879				capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year
4880				24-hour rainfall event:
4881				2 + nou runnañ ovent,
4882			()	The secondary containment system must be free of cracks or gaps:
4883			$\underline{\nabla}$	and
4884				ana
4885			D)	The secondary containment system must be designed and installed
4886			DI	to surround the tank completely and to cover all surrounding earth
4887				likely to come into contact with the material if the material is
4888				released from the tanks (i.e., canable of preventing lateral as well
4880				as vertical migration of the material)
1800				as vertical inigration of the material).
4090		2)	A	ult system must fulfill the following requirements:
4091		4)	<u>A va</u>	un system must runni me fonowing requirements:

4893 A) The vault system must be designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary; 4896 B) The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4900 c) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4903 C) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4906 D) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and 4913 4911 E) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic pressure. 4919 3) A double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell; so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell; 4926 4926 D) The double-walled tank must be p	4892			
4894 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary: 4895 B) The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on 4896 B) The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on 4897 or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment 4898 system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity 4900 sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall 4901 event; 4902 C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant 4904 water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4905 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior 4906 D) The vault system must be provided with an exterial and 4907 coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and 4908 that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4909 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against 4910 E) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture 4911 be formation of and ignition of yapors within the vault, if the 4913 F) The vault system must be provided with an exteri	4893		A)	The vault system must be designed or operated to contain 100
4895 B) The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4900 sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4901 event; 4902 C) 4903 C) 4904 water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4905 D) 4906 D) 4907 coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4909 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and 4913 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration of moisture into the vault if subject to hydraulic pressure. 4914 F) The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell; and surface of the outer shell; and 4924 B) The double-walled tank must be pro	4894			percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;
4896 B) The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4900 sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4901 event; 4903 C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4906 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4900 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and 4911 F) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and 4913 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed are integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell; so fmosture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic pressure. 4914 F) The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inne	4895			
4897 or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4900 sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4903 C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4904 water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4905 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4909 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and 4914 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic pressure. 4918 3) A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements: 4922 A double-walled tank must be provided with an outer shell; so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell; so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell; so that any release of the outer shell; and 4924 B) The dou	4896		B)	The vault system must be designed or operated to prevent run-on
4898 system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity 4899 sufficient to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be 4900 sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year. 24-hour rainfall 4901 event; 4902 C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant 4904 water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4905 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior 4906 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior 4907 coaing or lining that is compatible with the stored material and 4908 that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4909 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against 4910 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against 4911 the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the 4913 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture 4914 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture 4918 atrie or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration 4919 3) A double-walled tank must be	4897		-	or infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment
4899 to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; 4900 event; 4903 C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4904 water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4905 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4909 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and 4913 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic pressure. 4919 3) A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements: 4920 A) The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and 4923 B) The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4898			system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity
4900 sufficient to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall 4901 event; 4902 C) The vault system must be constructed with chemical-resistant 4904 water stops in place at all joints (if any); 4905 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior 4906 D) The vault system must be provided with an impermeable interior 4907 coating or lining that is compatible with the stored material and 4908 that will prevent migration of material into the concrete; 4909 E) The vault system must be provided with a means to protect against 4910 E) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture 4913 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture 4914 F) The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture 4915 barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration 4916 of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic 4917 pressure. 4918 A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements: 4920 A) The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e.,	4899			to contain run-on or infiltration. The additional capacity must be
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4912material being stored or treated is ignitable or reactive; and4913F)The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture4914F)The vault system must be provided with an exterior moisture4915barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration4916of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic4917pressure.4918A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements:4920A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure4921A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure4923that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;4924B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal,4926from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external4927surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.49334933	4911		=1	the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the
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4917pressure.49183)A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements:49204921A)4921A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;4923B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4916			of moisture into the vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic
491849193)A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements:49204921A)4921A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;4923B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4917			pressure.
49193)A double-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements:49204921A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;49234923B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4929C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4918			
49204921A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell; 49244925B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4919	3)	A do	uble-walled tank must fulfill the following requirements:
4921A)The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure (i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;49234923492449254925B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.49334933	4920			
4922(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;4923(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;4924(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;4925(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell;4926(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within a outer shell;4927(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within a outer shell;4928(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4933(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the release occurs.	4921		A)	The double-walled tank must be designed as an integral structure
4923that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell;492449254926492649274928492949294930493149324933	4922			(i.e., an inner tank completely enveloped within an outer shell) so
49244925B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4927C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4930	4923			that any release from the inner tank is contained by the outer shell:
4925B)The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4930	4924			,,, _,
4926from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external surface of the outer shell; and4927surface of the outer shell; and4928C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4931the release occurs.	4925		B)	The double-walled tank must be protected, if constructed of metal,
4927surface of the outer shell; and492849294929C)4930The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4933	4926		=1	from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and of the external
49284929C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4930the release occurs.4931the release occurs.	4927			surface of the outer shell: and
4929C)The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4930the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4933the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4928			
4930continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.4931the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after the release occurs.	4929		C)	The double-walled tank must be provided with a built-in
4931the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after4932the release occurs.4933	4930		-1	continuous leak detection system canable of detecting a release at
4932 4933	4931			the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 24 hours after
4933	4932			the release occurs.
	4933			

4934		BOARD NOTE: The provisions outlined in the Steel Tank	
4935		Institute's (STI) "Standard for Dual Wall Underground Steel	
4936		Storage Tanks," incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code	
4937		720.111, may be used as guidelines for aspects of the design of	
4938		underground steel double-walled tanks.	
4939			
4940	e)	This subsection (e) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.194(e), which USEPA has	
4941		marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the	
4942		corresponding federal regulations.	
4943			
4944	Ð	Ancillary equipment must be provided with secondary containment (e.g., trench,	
4945		iacketing, double-walled piping, etc.) that meets the requirements of subsections	
4946		(a) and (b), except for the following equipment:	
4947		(w) and (c), energy for the fond and equipment	
4948		1) Aboveground piping (exclusive of flanges joints valves and other	
4949		connections) that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis:	
4950		connections) that are visually inspected for reaks on a daily ousis,	
4951		2) Welded flanges welded joints and welded connections that are visually	
4952		inspected for leaks on a daily basis.	
4953		inspected for leaks on a dairy basis.	
4954		3) Seal-less or magnetic coupling numps and seal-less values that are visual	lv.
4955		<u>inspected for leaks on a daily basis</u> and	<u>Iy</u>
4956		inspected for leaks on a dairy basis, and	
4957		4) Pressurized above ground nining systems with automatic shut off devices	
4058		(e.g. evcess flow check values, flow matering shutdown devices, loss of	5
4950		ressure networked shut off devices, atc.) that are visually inspected for	
4959		looks on a daily basis	
4900		leaks on a daily basis.	
4901	(Can	Added at 40 III Dag affective	
4902	(Sou	e: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)	
4903			
4964 5	ection /21	94 General Operating Requirements	
4965	~	TT 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
4966	<u>a)</u>	Hazardous secondary materials or treatment reagents must not be placed in a tan	K
4967		system if the materials or reagents could cause the tank, its ancillary equipment,	
4968		or the containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail.	
4969			
4970	<u>b)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary	
4971		material must use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and	
4972		overflows from tank or containment systems. These include, at a minimum, the	
4973		following controls and practices:	
4974			
4975		1) Spill prevention controls (e.g., check valves, dry disconnect couplings,	
4976		<u>etc.);</u>	

	2)	Overfill prevention controls (e.g., level sensing devices, high level alarms,
		automatic feed cutoff, or bypass to a standby tank); and
	3)	Maintenance of sufficient freeboard in uncovered tanks to prevent
	<u>51</u>	overtopping by wave or wind action or by precipitation.
<u>c)</u>	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
	mate	rial must comply with the requirements of Section 721.196 if a leak or spill
	occu	rs in the tank system.
(Se	ource: Ac	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 72	21.296 R	esponse to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use
Tank Syst	tems	
A tank sys	stem or se	condary containment system from which there has been a leak or spill, or that
is unfit for	use, mus	t be removed from service immediately, and the remanufacturer or other
person that	t stores of	r treats the hazardous secondary material must satisfy the following
requireme	nts:	
a)	Cess	ation of use: prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or
<u>a)</u>	Cess	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or remaining the person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must
<u>a)</u>	Cess other imm	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system
<u>a)</u>	<u>Cess</u> other imm or se	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of
<u>a)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease.
<u>a)</u> <u>b</u>)	Cess other imm or se the r	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease.
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system.
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r <u>Rem</u> 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	<u>Cess</u> other imm or se the r <u>Rem</u> <u>1)</u>	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or if the remanufacturer or other
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r <u>Rem</u> 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous
<u>a)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed.
<u>a)</u> b)	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed.
<u>a)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed. If the material released was to a secondary containment system, all
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed. If the material released was to a secondary containment system, all released materials must be removed within 24 hours or in as timely a
<u>a)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed. If the material secondary containment system, all released materials must be removed within 24 hours or in as timely a manner as is possible to prevent harm to human health and the
<u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	Cess other imm or se the r Rem 1)	ation of use; prevent flow or addition of materials. The remanufacturer or r person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must ediately stop the flow of hazardous secondary material into the tank system condary containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of elease. oval of material from tank system or secondary containment system. If the release was from the tank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must, within 24 hours after detection of the leak or, if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material demonstrates that it is not possible, at the earliest practicable time, remove as much of the material as is necessary to prevent further release of hazardous secondary material to the environment and to allow inspection and repair of the tank system to be performed. If the material released was to a secondary containment system, all released materials must be removed within 24 hours or in as timely a manner as is possible to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

5020	c)	Conta	ainment	of visible releases to the environment. The remanufacturer or other	
5021		perso	on that s	tores or treats the hazardous secondary material must immediately	
5022		cond	uct a vis	sual inspection of the release and, based upon that inspection:	
5023					
5024	024	1)	The r	emanufacturer must prevent further migration of the leak or spill to	
5025		-	soils	or surface water: and	
5026					
5027		2)	The r	emanufacturer must remove, and properly dispose of, any visible	
5028		=+	conta	mination of the soil or surface water.	
5029			conte		
5030	(b	Notif	ifications, reports.		
5031	<u>u</u>	11011	reactorie	<u>, reports.</u>	
5032		1)	Anv	release to the environment except as provided in subsection $(d)(2)$	
5033		11	must	be reported to the Agency and the Administrator of USEPA Region 5	
5034			withi	in 24 hours of its detection. If the release has been reported pursuant	
5035			to 10	CER 302 that report will satisfy the requirement to notify USEPA	
5036			but th	be release must still be reported to the Agency	
5037			<u>but ti</u>	re release must sun be reported to the Ageney.	
5039		21	A 100	ak or spill of hazardous secondary material is exempted from the	
5030		<u>4</u>]	requi	in or spin of hazardous secondary material is exempted from the	
5040			requi	Tements of this subsection (d) if the following is the of the leak of	
5040			<u>spin.</u>		
5041			4.5	The lash as will is last then an equal to a monthly of any normal.	
5042			<u>A)</u>	The leak of spin is less than of equal to a quantity of one pound,	
5043				and	
5044					
5045			<u>B)</u>	The leak or spill is immediately contained and cleaned up.	
5046		-	W		
5047		3)	with	in 30 days after detection of a release to the environment, a report	
5048			conta	aning the following information must be submitted to the Agency and	
5049			the A	Administrator of USEPA Region 5:	
5050					
5051			<u>A)</u>	The likely route of migration of the release;	
5052			-		
5053			<u>B)</u>	The characteristics of the surrounding soil (soil composition,	
5054				geology, hydrogeology, climate);	
5055					
5056			<u>C</u>)	The results of any monitoring or sampling conducted in connection	
5057				with the release (if available). If sampling or monitoring data	
5058				relating to the release are not available within 30 days, these data	
5059				must be submitted to the Agency and the Administrator of USEPA	
5060				Region 5 as soon as the results become available;	
5061					

5062 5063			<u>D)</u>	The proximity to downgradient drinking water, surface water, and populated areas: and
5064				populated al cus, and
5065			E)	A description of response actions taken or planned
5066			=+	The second from of response wenters which of prainteen
5067	e)	Provi	sion of	secondary containment, repair, or closure.
5068	<u> </u>			
5069		1)	Unle	ss the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
5070		-1	hazar	dous secondary material satisfies the requirements of subsections
5071			(e)(2)) through (e)(4), the tank system must cease to operate under the
5072			rema	nufacturing exclusion at Section 721.104(a)(27)
5073				
5074		2)	If the	cause of the release was a spill that has not damaged the integrity of
5075		=1	the ta	ank system, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
5076			hazar	dous secondary material may return the tank system to service as
5077			soon	as the released material is removed and repairs if necessary are
5078			made	as the released material is removed and repairs, if necessary, are
5079			maar	
5080		3)	If the	cause of the release was a leak from the primary tank system into the
5081		21	secot	and any containment system the primary tank system must be repaired
5082			prior	to returning the tank system to service
5083			piloi	to retaining the tank system to service.
5084		4)	If the	source of the release was a leak to the environment from a
5085		-1	com	ponent of a tank system without secondary containment the
5086			rema	nufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
5087			secol	adary material must provide the component of the tank system from
5088			whic	h the leak occurred with secondary containment that satisfies the
5089			requi	rements of Section 721 193 before it can be returned to service
5090			unles	is the source of the leak is an aboveground portion of a tank system
5091			that	an he inspected visually. If the source is an aboveground component
5092			that o	can be inspected visually. If the component must be renaired and may be
5093			retur	ned to service without secondary containment as long as the
5094			requi	rements of subsection (f) are satisfied Additionally if a leak has
5095			occu	red in any portion of a tank system component that is not readily
5096			acce	ssible for visual inspection (e.g. the bottom of an inground or
5097			ongr	ound tank) the entire component must be provided with secondary
5098			conte	inment in accordance with Section 721 193 prior to being returned to
5099			use	animent in accordance with Section 721.175 prior to being retained to
5100			<u>use.</u>	
5101	Ð	Certi	fication	of major repairs. If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or
5102	Τ	treat	the ha	zardous secondary material has repaired a tank system in accordance
5103		with	subsect	ion (e) and the repair has been extensive (e.g. installation of an
5104		inter	nal line	r repair of a runtured primary containment or secondary containment
5101		inter	indi mile.	, repair of a ruptared primary containment of secondary containment

;	vessel, etc.), the tank system must not be returned to service, unless the
5	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
7	material has obtained a certification by a qualified Professional Engineer that the
3	repaired system is capable of handling hazardous secondary materials without
	release for the intended life of the system. This certification must be kept on file
	at the facility and maintained until closure of the facility.
	BOARD NOTE: USEPA stated in note 1 appended to corresponding 40 CFR
	261 196 that the Regional Administrator may on the basis of any information
	received that there is or has been a release of hazardous secondary material or
	hazardous constituents into the environment, issue an order under RCRA section
	7003(a) (42 USC 6973(a)) requiring corrective action or such other response as
	deemed necessary to protect human health or the environment. USEPA stated in
	note 2 appended to corresponding 40 CFR 261 196 that 40 CFR 302 may require
	the owner or operator to notify the National Response Center of certain releases
	the owner of operator to notify the reational response center of certain releases.
1	Source: Added at 40 III, Reg. effective)
Section	721 297 Termination of Remanufacturing Exclusion
	and the second
Hazardo	hus secondary material stored in units more than 90 days after the unit ceases to operate
under th	has secondary matched stored in antismore than 30 days after the unit ceases to operated
forman	ufacturing or for storage of a product or a row material, then becomes subject to
rogulati	an ag hazardoug wogte under 25 III. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 721 through 729, og
regulation	$\frac{51}{20}$ as hazardous waste under 55 m. Adm. Code 702, 705, 705, and 721 mrough 726, as
applicat	ne.
	(Contract Add at 40 III Data Continue)
	Source: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)
c	
Section	721.298 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Materials
į	a) Ignitable or reactive material must not be placed in a tank system, unless the
	material is stored or treated in such a way that it is protected from any material or
	conditions that may cause the material to ignite or react.
]	
	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary
	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary
	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary material in a tank system that is in compliance with the requirements for the
	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary material in a tank system that is in compliance with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the material management area and
	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary material in a tank system that is in compliance with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the material management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjoining property line that can be built
	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary material in a tank system that is in compliance with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the material management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjoining property line that can be built upon as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection
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1 2 3 4 5 5	b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary material that is ignitable or reactive must store or treat the hazardous secondary material in a tank system that is in compliance with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the material management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjoining property line that can be built upon as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code," incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

<u>a)</u>	Incompatible materials must not be placed together in the same tank system.
b)	Hazardous secondary material must not be placed in a tank system that has not
<u>01</u>	been decontaminated and that previously held an incompatible material.
(Sou	arce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 721	.300 Air Emission Standards
The remanu	facturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material mus
manage all	hazardous secondary material placed in a tank in accordance with the applicable
requirement	ts of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of this Part.
(Sou	urce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
\$	NIDDADTM, EMEDOENCY DDEDADEDNIEGG AND DEGDONGE FOD
÷	SUBPART M: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR
MA	NAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS
MA	NAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS
MA Section 721	NAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS
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<u>MA</u> Section 721 The require	I.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous
<u>MA</u> Section 721 The require secondary r	I.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous
<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u>	I.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site.
<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u>	A generator of hazardous secondary material or an intermediate or prelevation
<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>a)</u>	AGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS 1.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site. <u>A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamation</u> facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.121(d)
<u>MA</u> Section 72] The require secondary r secondary r <u>a</u>)	 <u>I.500 Applicability</u> <u>I.500 Applicability</u> <u>ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site.</u> <u>A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d), that accumulates 6 000 kg on lage of hazardous secondary material</u>
<u>MA</u> Section 721 The require secondary r secondary r a)	 AGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS Agements of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d), that accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material at any time must secondary with Sections 721.510 and 261.511
<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>a</u>)	 <u>AGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS</u> <u>I.500 Applicability</u> <u>ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous</u> <u>naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous</u> <u>naterials are generated or accumulated on site.</u> <u>A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamation</u> <u>facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d), that accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511.</u>
<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>a</u>)	 <u>A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamation facility of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511.</u>
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<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	 AGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS 1.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d), that accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d) accumulates more than 6,000 kg of bazardous secondary material at any time
<u>MA</u> <u>Section 72</u> <u>The require</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>secondary r</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	 AGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS 1.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d), that accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d) accumulates more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511.
<u>MA</u> Section 722 The require secondary r secondary r a) b)	 AGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS 1.500 Applicability ments of this Subpart M apply to those areas of an entity managing hazardous naterials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(23) or (a)(24) where hazardous naterials are generated or accumulated on site. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d). that accumulates 6,000 kg or less of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511. A generator of hazardous secondary material, or an intermediate or reclamatio facility operating under a solid waste determination under Section 720.131(d) accumulates 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material at any time must comply with Sections 721.510 and 261.511.

5190	<u>a)</u>	Main	tenance and operation of facility. Facilities generating or accumulating
5191		hazar	dous secondary material must be maintained and operated to minimize the
5192		possi	bility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of
5193		hazar	dous secondary materials or hazardous secondary material constituents to
5194		air, so	oil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment.
5195			
5196	<u>b)</u>	Requ	ired equipment. All facilities generating or accumulating hazardous
5197		secon	ndary material must be equipped with the following, unless none of the
5198		hazar	ds posed by hazardous secondary material handled at the facility could
5199		requi	re a particular kind of equipment specified below:
5200			
5201		1)	An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing
5202			immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
5203			
5204		2)	A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of
5205			operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning
5206			emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or
5207			state or local emergency response teams:
5208			
5209		3)	Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special
5210			extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry
5211			chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
5212			www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.
5213		4)	Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams or
5214		11	form producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray
5215			systems
5216			<u>systems</u> .
5217	c)	Testi	ng and maintenance of equipment. All facility communications or alarm
5218		syste	ms, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination
5219		equip	oment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure
5220		its pr	oper operation in time of emergency.
5221			
5222	d)	Acce	ess to communications or alarm system.
5223			
5224		1)	Whenever hazardous secondary material is being poured, mixed, spread,
5225			or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have
5226			immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication
5227			device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another
5228			employee unless such a device is not required under subsection (b).
5229			
5230		2)	If there is ever just one employee on the premises while the facility is
5231		=1	operating he or she must have immediate access to a device such as a
5232			telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held
5454			terephone (initioution) a valuate at the sectic of operation of a hand-field

5233			two-v	way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance,
5234			unles	s such a device is not required under subsection (b).
5235				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5236	e)	Requ	ired ais	le space. The hazardous secondary material generator or
5237		interr	nediate	or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste determination
5238		under	r 35 III.	Adm. Code 720,131(d) must maintain aisle space to allow the
5239		unob	structed	movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control
5240		equir	ment, a	and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an
5241		emer	gency, 1	unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.
5242			B/1	
5243	f)	Arrar	ngemen	ts with local authorities.
5244				
5245		1)	The l	hazardous secondary material generator or an intermediate or
5246			recla	mation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 35
5247			Ill. A	.dm. Code 720.131(d) must attempt to make the following
5248			arran	gements, as appropriate for the type of waste handled at the facility
5249			and t	he potential need for the services of these organizations:
5250			1000	
5251			A)	Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, and
5252			_	emergency response teams with the layout of the facility,
5253				properties of hazardous secondary material handled at the facility
5254				and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would
5255				normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and
5256				possible evacuation routes;
5257				
5258			<u>B)</u>	When more than one police and fire department might respond to
5259				an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency
5260				authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and
5261				agreements with any others to provide support to the primary
5262				emergency authority;
5263				
5264			<u>C</u>)	Agreements with state emergency response teams, emergency
5265				response contractors, and equipment suppliers; and
5266				
5267			<u>D)</u>	Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of
5268				hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or
5269				illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the
5270				facility.
5271				
5272		<u>2)</u>	Whe	n state or local authorities decline to enter into arrangements under
5273			this s	subsection (f), the hazardous secondary material generator or an
5274			inter	mediate or reclamation facility operating under a solid waste

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	determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must document the
	refusal in the operating record.
(Se	ource: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section 7	21.511 Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating 6000 kg
or Less of	Hazardous Secondary Material
A generat	or or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler
variance u	nder 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) that generates or accumulates 6,000 kg or less of
hazardous	secondary material must comply with the following requirements:
<u>a)</u>	At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in subsection (d). This employee is the emergency coordinator.
<u>b)</u>	The generator or intermediate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) must post the following information next to the telephone:
	1) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator;
	2) Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
	3) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
	The conceptor or on intermediate or realemation facility expecting under a varified
<u>c)</u>	recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 131(d) must ensure that all
	employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency
	procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and
	emergencies.
d)	The emergency coordinator or his or her designee must respond to any
	emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:
	1) In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it
	using a fire extinguisher;

5317		<u>2)</u>	In the	event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent
5210			possi	ble and, as soon as is practicable, clean up the nazardous waste and
5320			any c	ontaminated materials of soil;
5321		3)	In the	event of a fire evolution or other release that could threaten human
5322		21	health	b outside the facility or when the generator or an intermediate or
5222			maala	routside the facility of when the generator of an intermediate of
5223			Tectal TIL A	mation facility operating under a solid waste determination under 55
5224			<u>III. A</u>	dm. Code 720.131(d) has knowledge that a spin has reached surface
5325			water	, the generator of an intermediate of reclamation facility operating
5320			under	a solid waste determination under 35 III. Adm. Code 720.131(d)
5327			must	immediately notify the National Response Center (using their 24-
5328			hour	toll free number 800-424-8802). The report must include the
5329			follow	wing information:
5330				
5331			<u>A)</u>	The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the
5332				facility;
5333				
5334			<u>B)</u>	The date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire);
5335				
5336			\underline{C}	The quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident:
5337			-	
5338			<u>D)</u>	The extent of injuries, if any; and
5339			-	
5340			<u>E)</u>	The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if
5341				any.
5342				
5343	(Sou	rce: Ad	ded at 4	40 Ill. Reg, effective)
5344				
5345	Section 721	.520 Co	ontinge	ncy Planning and Emergency Procedures for Facilities
5346	Generating	or Acci	umulat	ing More Than 6000 kg of Hazardous Secondary Material
5347				
5348	A generator	or an in	termedi	ate or reclamation facility operating under a verified recycler
5349	variance und	ler 35 II	l. Adm.	Code 720.131(d) that generates or accumulates more than 6,000 kg
5350	of hazardous	s second	ary mat	terial must comply with the following requirements:
5351				
5352	<u>a)</u>	Purpe	ose and	implementation of contingency plan.
5353				
5354		1)	Each	generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under
5355			solid	waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d) that
5356			accun	mulates more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material must
5357			have	a contingency plan for his facility. The contingency plan must be
5358			desig	aned to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from
5359			fires.	explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of
5360 5361			hazardous secondary material or hazardous secondary material	
--------------	-----------	-----------	---	
5362			constituents to an, son, or surface water.	
5363		2)	The provisions of the contingency plan must be carried out immediately	
5364		<u>41</u>	whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous secondary	
5365			material or hazardous secondary material constituents that could threaten	
5366			human health or the environment	
5267			numan nearm of the environment.	
5307	L)	C		
5368	<u>b)</u>	Cont	tent of contingency plan.	
5369		15		
5370		1)	The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must	
5371			take to comply with subsections (a) and (f) in response to fires, explosions,	
5372			or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous secondary	
5373			material or hazardous secondary material constituents to air, soil, or	
5374			surface water at the facility.	
5375				
5376		<u>2)</u>	If the generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating under	
5377			a solid waste determination under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.131(d)	
5378			accumulating more than 6,000 kg of hazardous secondary material has	
5379			already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures	
5380			(SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112, or some other emergency or	
5381			contingency plan, the facility needs only amend that plan to incorporate	
5382			hazardous secondary material management provisions that are sufficient to	
5383			comply with the requirements of this Part. The hazardous secondary	
5384			material generator or an intermediate or reclamation facility operating	
5385			under a verified recycler variance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 131(d)	
5386			may develop one contingency plan which meets all regulatory	
5387			requirements When modifications are made to non-RCRA provisions in	
5388			an integrated contingency plan, the changes do not trigger the need for a	
5389			BCRA permit modification	
5390			Kerka permit modification.	
5391			BOARD NOTE: USEPA has recommended that the contingency plan be	
5302			based on the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan	
5392			Guidanaa ("Ona Dian")	
5393			Guidance (One Flair).	
5205		21	The continuous also must describe among our states and to be level	
5395		21	The contingency plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local	
5390			police departments, fire departments, nospitals, contractors, and State and	
5397			local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services,	
5398			pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code $722.510(1)$.	
5399				
5400		<u>4)</u>	The contingency plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers	
5401			(office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator	
5402			(see subsection (e)), and this list must be kept up-to-date. When more	

5403 5404 5405		than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.
5406		
5407	5)	The contingency plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at
5408		the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment,
5409		communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and
5410		decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list
5411		must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location
5412		and a physical description of each emergency equipment item on the list.
5413		and a brief outline of its capabilities.
5414		
5415	6)	The contingency plan must include an evacuation plan for facility
5416		personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary.
5417		This evacuation plan must describe signals to be used to begin evacuation.
5418		evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the
5419		primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous secondary
5420		material or fires).
5421		
5422 c)	Copi	es of contingency plan. The facility owner or operator must do as follows
5423	with	the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan:
5424		
5425	1)	Maintain a copy at the facility: and
5426	_	
5427	2)	Submit a copy to every local police department, fire department, hospital,
5428		and State and local emergency response team that may be called upon to
5429		provide emergency services.
5430		
5431 d)	Ame	ndment of contingency plan. The facility owner or operator must review and
5432	imm	ediately amend its contingency plan, if necessary, whenever any of the
5433	follo	wing occurs:
5434		
5435	1)	Applicable regulations are revised;
5436		
5437	2)	The plan fails in an emergency;
5438		
5439	3)	The facility changes, in its design, construction, operation, maintenance,
5440		or other circumstances, in a way that materially increases the potential for
5441		fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous secondary material or hazardous
5442		secondary material constituents, or the facility changes the response
5443		necessary in an emergency:
5444		
5445	4)	The list of emergency coordinators changes; or

5446			
5447		5) The list of emergency equipment changes.	
5448			
5449	e)	Emergency coordinator. At all times, there must be at least one employee, eithe	r
5450		on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by	
5451		eaching the facility within a short period of time), with the responsibility for	
5452		coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator mu	ıst
5453		be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all	
5454		operations and activities at the facility the location and characteristics of	
5455		paradous secondary materials handled, the location of all records within the	
5456		facility and the facility layout In addition this person must have the authority t	0
5457		commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan. The emergency	⊻
5458		coordinator's responsibilities are more fully spelled out in subsection (f)	
5459		Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary depending on	
5460		factors such as type and variety of hazardous secondary materials handled by the	e
5461		facility and type and complexity of the facility	2
5462		dentry, and type and complexity of the identy.	
5463	Ð	Emergency procedures	
5464	=1	intergency procedures.	
5465		1) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation the	
5466		emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinato	r
5467		is on call) must immediately:	-
5468		is on early must minediatery.	
5469		A) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems whe	n
5470		applicable to notify all facility personnel: and	<u> </u>
5471		appreade, to notify an idenity personnel, and	
5472		B) Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response	ISP
5473		roles if their help is needed	150
5474		totes if their help is needed.	
5475		2) Whenever there is a release fire or explosion the emergency coordinate	or
5476		must immediately identify the character exact source amount and areal	<u></u>
5477		extent of any released materials. The emergency coordinator may do this	ic i
5478		by observation or review of facility records or manifests and if necessar	D V
5470		by observation of review of facility records of mannesis and, if necessar	1.
5480		by enemiear anarysis.	
5481		3) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible bazards to	0
5482		buman health or the environment that may result from the release fire of	2 vr
5482		explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effect	n te
5484		of the release fire or explosion (e.g. the effects of any toxic irritating	. <u>.</u>
5/85		asphyviating gases that are generated or the effects of any bezerdous	01
5486		surface water run-offs from water or chemical agents used to control fire	
5/07		and heat induced explosions)	2
5100		and neat-induced explosions).	
3400			

5489	4)	If the emerg	ency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release,			
5490		fire, or explo	osion that could threaten human health, or the environment,			
5491		outside the f	facility, the emergency coordinator must report his or her			
5492		findings as f	follows:			
5493						
5494		A) If the	e emergency coordinator's assessment indicates that			
5495		evac	uation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency			
5496		coor	dinator must immediately notify appropriate local authorities.			
5497		The	emergency coordinator must be available to help appropriate			
5498		offic	ials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and			
5499		01110	nus deende mienter foed dreds mould be erdedded, und			
5500		B) The	emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the			
5501			emergency coordinator must immediately notify entire the			
5502		geog	raphical area or the National Response Center (using their 24-			
5503		hour	toll free number 800-424-8802) The report must include the			
5504		follo	wing information:			
5505		10110	whig intomation.			
5506		i)	The name and telephone number of reporter:			
5507		<u>1)</u>	The name and telephone number of reporter,			
5508		ii)	The name and address of facility:			
5500		<u>11</u>	The name and address of facility,			
5510			The time and type of incident (a.g. release fire):			
5511		<u>111)</u>	The time and type of incident (e.g., felease, fife),			
5512		:>	The name and quantity of motorials involved to the output			
5512		$\underline{1V}$	I ne name and quantity of materials involved, to the extent			
5515			<u>known;</u>			
5515						
5515		$\underline{\mathbf{v}}$	The extent of injuries, if any; and			
5516						
5517		<u>V1</u>)	The possible hazards to human health, or the environment,			
5518			outside the facility.			
5519						
5520	5)	During an e	mergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable			
5521		measures ne	ecessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not			
5522		occur, recur	, or spread to other hazardous secondary material at the			
5523		facility. Th	ese measures must include, when applicable, stopping			
5524		processes at	nd operations, collecting and containing released material, and			
5525		removing of	r isolating containers.			
5526						
5527	<u>6)</u>	If the facilit	y stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release,			
5528		the emerger	ncy coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas			
5529		generation,	or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this			
5530		is appropria	te.			
5531						
6.097						

5532	<u>7)</u>	Imme	ediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide
5533		for tr	eating, storing, or disposing of recovered secondary material,
5534		conta	minated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from
5535		<u>a rele</u>	ase, fire, or explosion at the facility. Unless the hazardous secondary
5536		mater	rial generator can demonstrate, in accordance with Section 721.103(c)
5537		<u>or (d</u>)), that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, the owner or
5538		opera	tor becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage the
5539		recov	vered material in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35
5540		Ill. A	dm. Code 722, 723, and 725.
5541			
5542	<u>8)</u>	The e	emergency coordinator must ensure that the following has occurred in
5543		the at	ffected areas of the facility:
5544			
5545		A)	No secondary material that may be incompatible with the released
5546		-	material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures
5547			are completed: and
5548			
5549		B)	All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned
5550		=1	and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.
5551			
5552	9)	The l	nazardous secondary material generator must note in the operating
5553	21	recor	d the time date and details of any incident that requires
5554		imple	ementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident the
5555		emer	gency coordinator must submit a written report on the incident to the
5556		Regi	onal Administrator. The report must include the following
5557		infor	mation:
5558		mon	mation.
5559		4)	The name address and telephone number of the bazardous
5560		$\overline{\Omega}$	secondary material generator:
5561			secondary material generator,
5562		B)	The name address and telephone number of the facility:
5563		DJ	The name, address, and telephone number of the facility,
5564		()	The date time and type of incident (e.g. fire explosion ate):
5565		<u>C</u> 1	The date, time, and type of meldent (e.g., fife, explosion, etc.),
5566		D	The name and quantity of motorials involved.
5567		D	The name and quantity of materials involved,
5569		EX	The outent of initial if any
5560		<u>E</u>)	The extent of injuries, if any;
5509			
5570		<u>F)</u>	An assessment of actual or potential nazards to numan health or
5570			the environment, when this is applicable; and
5572		0	
5573		\underline{G}	The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that
5574			resulted from the incident.

575	
576	(Source: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)
577	
578	SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS
579 580	Section 721.930 Applicability
581	
582 583 584 585	The regulations in this Subpart AA apply to process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or stream stripping operations that manage hazardous secondary materials excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.104(a)(27) with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw (parts per million by weight),
586	unless the process vents are equipped with operating air emission controls in accordance with the
587	requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or
588	63.
589	(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg., effective)
590	
91	Section 721.931 Definitions
92	
93	As used in this Subpart AA, all terms not defined in this Section will have the meaning given
94	them in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726.
95	
96	"Air stripping operation" is a desorption operation employed to transfer one or
97	more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas (air) either with or
8	without the application of heat to the liquid Packed towers spray towers and
99	bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are among the process
0	configurations used for contacting the air and a liquid
	configurations about for contacting the art and a require.
	"Bottoms receiver" means a container or tank used to receive and collect the
	heavier bottoms fractions of the distillation feed stream that remain in the liquid
į.	phase.
5	"Closed-vent system" means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that
7	is composed of piping connections and if necessary flow-inducing devices that
5	transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device
	ausport gus of vapor from a proce of proces of equipment to a control device.
)	"Condenser" means a heat-transfer device that reduces a thermodynamic fluid
i.	from its vapor phase to its liquid phase
	nom its vapor phase to its inquite phase.
2	"Connector" means flanged screwed welded or other joined fittings used to
	connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. For the purpages of
	reporting and record leaving, connector means flanged fittings that are not
5	reporting and record ceping, connector means hanged fittings that are not
2	covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.
1	

5618	"Continuous recorder" means a data-recording device recording an instantaneous
5619	data value at least once every 15 minutes.
5620	
5621	"Control device" means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system,
5622	or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of
5623	solvents or other organics for use, reuse, or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a
5624	solvent recovery unit) is not a control device.
5625	
5626	"Control device shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a control device
5627	for any purpose.
5628	
5629	"Distillate receiver" means a container or tank used to receive and collect liquid
5630	material (condensed) from the overhead condenser of a distillation unit and from
5631	which the condensed liquid is pumped to larger storage tanks or other process
5632	units.
5633	
5634	"Distillation operation" means an operation, either batch or continuous, separating
5635	one or more feed streams into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having
5636	component concentrations different from those in the feed streams. The
5637	separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid
5638	and vapor phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.
5639	
5640	"Double block and bleed system" means two block valves connected in series
5641	with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.
5642	
5643	"Equipment" means each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device,
5644	sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange or other
5645	connector, and any control devices or systems required by this Subpart AA.
5646	
5647	"Flame zone" means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied
5648	by the flame envelope.
5649	
5650	"Flow indicator" means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a
5651	vent stream.
5652	
5653	"First attempt" at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or
5654	reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.
5655	
5656	"Fractionation operation" means a distillation operation or method used to
5657	separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in
5658	successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one
5659	of the components.
5660	

5661	"Hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown" means a work
5662	practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous secondary
5663	material management unit or part of a hazardous secondary material management
5664	unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops operation
5665	of a hazardous secondary material management unit or part of a hazardous
5666	secondary material management unit for less than 24 hours is not a hazardous
5667	secondary material management unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and
5668	technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping operation are not
5669	hazardous secondary material management unit shutdowns.
5670	
5671	"Hot well" means a container for collecting condensate as in a steam condenser
5672	serving a vacuum-iet or steam-iet eiector.
5673	
5674	"In gas/vapor service" means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a
5675	hazardous secondary material stream that is in the gaseous state at operating
5676	conditions.
5677	
5678	"In heavy liquid service" means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/yapor
5679	service or in light liquid service.
5680	
5681	"In light liquid service" means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a
5682	material stream where the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic
5683	components in the stream is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20° C, the total
5684	concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater
5685	than 0.3 kPa at 20° C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight, and the
5686	fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.
5687	and the second second second second second second
5688	"In situ sampling systems" means non-extractive samplers or in-line samplers.
5689	
5690	"In vacuum service" means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure that
5691	is at least 5 kPa below ambient pressure.
5692	10 de redist o rel d'obro n' difforent pressure.
5693	"Malfunction" means any sudden failure of a control device or a hazardous
5694	secondary material management unit or failure of a hazardous secondary material
5695	management unit to operate in a normal or usual manner, so that organic
5696	emissions are increased
5697	
5698	"Open-ended value or line" means any value except pressure relief values having
5699	one side of the valve seat in contact with hazardous secondary material and one
5700	side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open nining
5701	shot open to the autosphere, entire arecury of anough open piping.
5702	"Pressure release" means the emission of materials resulting from the system
5703	pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device
5105	pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure rener device.

5704	
5705	"Process heater" means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to
5706	fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to
5707	produce steam.
5708	
5709	"Process vent" means any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the
5710	atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum-producing system, or through a tank
5711	(e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator
5712	tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous secondary material distillation.
5713	fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping
5714	operations.
5715	<u>op como com</u>
5716	"Repaired" means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a
5717	leak
5718	
5719	"Sampling connection system" means an assembly of equipment within a process
5720	or material management unit used during periods of representative operation to
5721	take samples of the process or material fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine
5722	grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.
5723	grue sumples is not considered a sumpling connection system.
5724	"Sensor" means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a
5725	physical quantity such as temperature pressure flow rate pH or liquid level
5726	physical quality, such as temperature, pressure, now rate, pri, or require rever.
5727	"Separator tank" means a device used for separation of two immiscible liquids
5728	Separator tank means a device used for separation of two minisciple nearby.
5729	"Solvent extraction operation" means an operation or method of separation in
5730	which a solid or solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the two being
5731	mutually insoluble) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more
5732	components into the solvent
5733	components into the solvent.
5734	"Startup" means the setting in operation of a hazardous secondary material
5735	management unit or control device for any purpose
5736	management unit of control device for any purpose.
5737	"Steam stripping operation" means a distillation operation in which vanorization
5738	of the volatile constituents of a liquid mixture takes place by the introduction of
5730	steam directly into the charge
5740	steam directly mito the enarge.
5741	"Surge control tank" means a large sized nine or storage reservoir sufficient to
5742	contain the surging liquid discharge of the process tank to which it is connected
5742	contain the surging inquite discharge of the process tank to which it is connected.
5745	"This film evaporation operation" means a distillation operation that amplays a
5744	heating surface consisting of a large diameter type that may be either straight or
5745	tanged having of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or
5740	apered, norizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating

5747		assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride
5748		on the film of liquid on the wall.
5749		
5750		"Vapor incinerator" means any enclosed combustion device that is used for
5751		destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of steam
5752		or process heat.
5753		
5754		"Vented" means discharged through an opening, typically an open-ended pipe or
5755		stack, anowing the passage of a stream of inquids, gases, of fumes into the
5750		autosphere. The passage of inquids, gases, of fumes is caused by mechanical
5750		means such as compressors or vacuum-producing systems or by process-related
5750		means such as evaporation produced by heating and not caused by tank loading
5759		and unloading (working losses) or by natural means such as diurnal temperature
5760		changes.
5761	(0	
5762	(Sour	ce: Added at 40 III. Reg, effective)
5763		
5764	Section 721.	932 Standards: Process Vents
5765		
5766	<u>a)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary
5767		materials in hazardous secondary material management units with process vents
5768		associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent
5769		extraction, or air or steam stripping operations managing hazardous secondary
5770		material with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw must either:
5771		
5772		1) Reduce total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the
5773		facility below 1.4 kg/h (3 lb/h) and 2.8 Mg/vr (3.1 tons/vr); or
5774		
5775		2) Reduce, by use of a control device, total organic emissions from all
5776		affected process vents at the facility by 95 weight percent.
5777		
5778	b)	If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
5779	<u></u>	material installs a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the
5780		provisions of subsection (a) the closed-vent system and control device must meet
5781		the requirements of Section 721 933
5782		
5783	()	Determinations of vent emissions and emission reductions or total organic
5784	<u>c</u> 1	compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices may be based on
5785		engineering calculations or performance tests. If performance tests are used to
5786		determine vent emissions, emission reductions, or total organic compound
5797		concentrations achieved by add on control devices, the performance tests must
5700		concentrations achieved by add-on control devices, the performance tests must
5700		contorn with the requirements of Section 721.934(C).
5789		

5790	d)	When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
5791		secondary material and the Agency do not agree on determinations of vent
5792		emissions or emission reductions or total organic compound concentrations
5793		achieved by add-on control devices based on engineering calculations, the
5794		procedures in Section 721.934(c) must be used to resolve the disagreement. The
5795		Agency must state any disagreement on a determination of vent emissions or
5796		emission reductions in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or
5797		treats the hazardous secondary material
5798		reas are nazardous secondary material.
5799	(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
5800	Section 721	.933 Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
5802	2)	Applicability
5804	<u>a</u>)	Applicability.
5805		1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
5806		secondary materials in hazardous secondary material management units
5807		using closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with
5808		provisions of this Part must comply with the provisions of this Section
5809		provisions of and I are made comprise with the provisions of and section.
5810		2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 261 1033, which USEPA
5811		has marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency
5812		with the federal regulations.
5813		
5814	b)	A control device involving vapor recovery (e.g., a condenser or adsorber) must be
5815		designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to it with an
5816		efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater unless the total organic emission limits
5817		of Section 721.932(a)(1) for all affected process vents can be attained at an
5818		efficiency less than 95 weight percent.
5819		
5820	c)	An enclosed combustion device (e.g., a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process
5821	-	heater) must be designed and operated to reduce the organic emissions vented to it
5822		by 95 weight percent or greater; to achieve a total organic compound
5823		concentration of 20 ppmy, expressed as the sum of the actual compounds, not
5824		carbon equivalents, on a dry basis corrected to three percent oxygen; or to provide
5825		a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760° C.
5826		If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, then the vent stream
5827		must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.
5828		
5829	(b	Flares.
5830		
5831		1) A flare must be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, as
5832		determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(1), except for

5833 5834			periods not to exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours.
5835			
5836		2)	A flare must be operated with a flame present at all times as determined
5837		=1	by the methods specified in subsection $(f)(2)(C)$
5838			by the methods specified in subsection (1/(2/(0)).
5839		3)	A flare must be used only if the net beating value of the gas being
5840		51	combusted is 11.2 MI/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-
5841			assisted or air-assisted: or if the net heating value of the gas being
5842			combusted is 7.45 MI/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is non-
5843			assisted The net heating value of the gas being combusted must be
5844			determined by the methods specified in subsection $(a)(2)$
5845			determined by the methods specified in subsection $(c_1/2)$.
5846		4)	Exit velocity
5847		ΞJ	Exit velocity.
5848			(A) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare must be designed for and
5840			aperated with an exit velocity as determined by the methods
5850			specified in subsection (e)(3) less than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s) except as
5851			specified in subsections $(d)(A)(B)$ and (C)
5852			provided in subsections $(d_1(+)(D))$ and (C) .
5853			B) A steam-assisted or non-assisted flare designed for and operated
5854			with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in
5855			subsection (e)(3) equal to or greater than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s) but less
5856			$\frac{1}{22}$ m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed if the net heating value of the gas
5857			heing combusted is greater than 37.3 MI/scm (1.000 Btu/scf)
5858			being combusted is greater than 57.5 Mis/sem (1,000 Btu/set).
5850			() A steam assisted or non assisted flore designed for and operated
5860			with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in
5861			subsection $(a)(3)$ less than the velocity V as determined by the
5862			method specified in subsection (a)(4), and less than 122 m/s (400)
5863			ft/s) is allowed
5864			<u>IUS) is anowed.</u>
5865		5)	An air assisted flare must be designed and operated with an exit velocity
5866		51	less than the velocity V as determined by the method specified in
5867			subsection (a)(5)
5868			subsection (e)(5).
5860		6)	A flore used to comply with this Section must be steem assisted air
5009		0)	A hare used to comply with this section must be steam-assisted, an-
5870			assisted, or unassisted.
5871	-	Com	attended and an attended and an attended
5072	ej	Com	phance determination and equations.
5071		15	Reference Method 22 (Visual Determination of Excitive Emissions from
5075		T)	Meterial Sources and Smales Emissions from Eleres) in annual dir A to 40
3013			Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares) in appendix A to 40

5876		CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
5877		720.111, must be used to determine the compliance of a flare with the
5878		visible emission provisions of this Subpart AA. The observation period is
5879		two hours and must be used according to Method 22.
5880		
5881	<u>2)</u>	The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare must be
5882		calculated using the following equation:
5883		
		$\left[\sum_{n}^{n}\right]$
5884		$H_{T} = K \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} H_{i} \right]$
5885		
5886		Where:
5887		
		$H_T = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm, where the netenthalpy per mol of offgas is based on combustion at 25° Cand 760 mmHg, but the standard temperature for determiningthe volume corresponding to one mol is 20° C;$
		<u>K</u> = Constant, 1.74×10^{-7} (1/ppm) (g mol/scm) (MJ/kcal) where standard temperature for (g mol/scm) is 20° C:
		$C_i = Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis.$
		as measured for organics by Reference Method 18
		(Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by
		Gas Chromatography) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test
		Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code
		720 111 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by
		ASTM D 1946-90 incorporated by reference in Section
		720 111: and
		$H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component i kcal/g mol at$
		25° C and 760 mmHg. The heats of combustion may be
		determined using ASTM D 2382-83 incorporated by
		reference in Section 720 111 if published values are not
		available or cannot be calculated
5888		available of calified be calculated.
5889	3)	The actual exit velocity of a flare must be determined by dividing the
5890	<u>51</u>	volumetric flow rate (in units of standard temperature and pressure) as
5801		determined by Reference Methods 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity
5802		and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)) 2A (Direct Measurement
5802		of Gas Volume through Pines and Small Ducts), 2C (Determination of Gas
5804		Velocity and Volumetric Flow Pate in Small Stocks or Ducts (Standard
5805		Pitot Tube)) or 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Potes in Small
5806		Pines and Ducts) in anneadiy A to 40 CEP 60 (Test Methods) asah
5807		incomposited by reference in 25 III Adm. Code 720 111 oc oppressive by
5000		the uncharmonated (free) areas apatiened area of the flows the
2020		the unoostructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare up.

5899			
5900		4)	The maximum allowed velocity in m/s, V _{max} , for a flare complying with
5901			subsection $(d)(4)(C)$ must be determined by the following equation:
5902			
5002			$(H_{\rm T} + 28.8)$
3903			$\log_{10}(v_{\text{max}}) = \frac{31.7}{31.7}$
5904			
5905			Where:
5906			
			$28.8 \equiv Constant;$
			$31.7 \equiv Constant; and$
			$\underline{H}_{T} \equiv \underline{T}_{he net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2)}$.
5907			
5908		<u>5)</u>	The maximum allowed velocity in m/s, V _{max} , for an air-assisted flare must
5909			be determined by the following equation:
5910			
5911			$V_{max} = 8.706 + 0.7084 (H_T)$
5912			
5913			Where:
5914			
			$\frac{8.706}{2.7004} = Constant;$
			$\underline{0.7084} \equiv \underline{\text{Constant; and}}$
5015			$\underline{1} \equiv \underline{1}$ he net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2).
5915	0	171	
5916	<u>1</u>)	The r	emanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
5917		mater	rial must monitor and inspect each control device required to comply with
5918		this s	ection to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the control device by
5919		imple	ementing the following requirements:
5920		1)	
5921		1)	Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's
5922			specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow
5925			from each affected process vent to the control device at least once every
5924			nour. The now indicator sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the
5925			nearest reasible point to the control device inlet but before the point at
5920			which the vent streams are combined.
5927		2)	
5928		<u>2)</u>	Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's
5929			specifications a device to continuously monitor control device operation as
5930			specified below:
5931			
5932			A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device
5933			equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must have an
5934			accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ° C

5935		or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be
5936		installed at a location in the combustion chamber downstream of
5937		the combustion zone.
5938		
5939	<u>B)</u>	For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device
5940		equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable
5941		of monitoring temperature at two locations and have an accuracy
5942		of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ° C or
5943		$\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, whichever is greater. One temperature sensor must be
5944		installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the
5945		catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor must be
5946		installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the
5947		catalyst bed outlet.
5948		
5949	<u>C)</u>	For a flare, a heat sensing monitoring device equipped with a
5950		continuous recorder that indicates the continuous ignition of the
5951		pilot flame.
5952		
5953	D)	For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity
5954		less than 44 MW, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a
5955		continuous recorder. The device must have an accuracy of ± 1
5956		percent of the temperature being monitored in $^{\circ}$ C or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C.
5957		whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a
5958		location in the furnace downstream of the combustion zone.
5959		
5960	E)	For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity
5961	=4	greater than or equal to 44 MW, a monitoring device equipped
5962		with a continuous recorder to measure a parameters that indicates
5963		good combustion operating practices are being used.
5964		Bood comparished obstanting provided are coming actual
5965	F)	For a condenser, either:
5966		
5967		i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder
5968		to measure the concentration level of the organic
5969		compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser.
5970		or
5971		<u>01</u>
5072		ii) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a
5973		continuous recorder. The device must be canable of
5074		monitoring temperature with an accuracy of ± 1 percent of
5075		the temperature being monitored in $^{\circ}C$ or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}C$
5076		which aver is greater. The temperature sensor must be
3970		winchever is greater. The temperature sensor must be

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5977 5978					installed at a location in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser exit (i.e., product side).
5979 5980 5981 5982			<u>G)</u>	For a direct either	carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed ly in the control device such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber,
5983 5984 5985 5986 5987				<u>i)</u>	A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed; or
5988 5989 5990 5991				<u>ii)</u>	A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter that indicates the carbon bed is regenerated on a regular, predetermined time cycle.
5992 5993 5994 5995 5996 5997		<u>3)</u>	Inspe (f)(1) opera meas with	ct the re and (f)(ation and ures nec the requ	eadings from each monitoring device required by subsections (2) at least once each operating day to check control device I, if necessary, immediately implement the corrective ressary to ensure the control device operates in compliance irements of this Section.
5998 5999 6000 6001 6002 6003 6004 6005	<u>g)</u>	<u>A ren</u> mater adsor bed d contr no lo 721.9	nanufac ial in a ption sy irectly ol devic nger tha (35(b)(4	turer or hazardo ystem su consite in the with f an the ca h(C)(vi)	other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary ous secondary material management unit using a carbon ach as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon a the control device must replace the existing carbon in the fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is arbon service life established as a requirement of Section b.
6006 6007 6008 6009 6010 6011 6012 6013	<u>h)</u>	<u>A ren</u> mater adsor bed d contr proce	nanufac rial in a ption sy irectly ol device edures:	turer or hazardo ystem su onsite ir ce with f	other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary ous secondary material management unit using a carbon uch as a carbon canister that does not regenerate the carbon in the control device must replace the existing carbon in the fresh carbon on a regular basis by using one of the following
6014 6015 6016 6017 6018		<u>1)</u>	Moni vent repla break an in	tor the c stream f ce the ex through terval no	concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and existing carbon with fresh carbon immediately when carbon is indicated. The monitoring frequency must be daily or at to greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the

6019		total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of Section
6020		$\frac{121.955(b)(4)(C)(vii)}{1000000000000000000000000000000000000$
6022		2) Poplage the switching canbon with fresh carbon at a regular productor in ad-
6022		2) <u>Replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined</u>
6023		time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval
6024		established as a requirement of Section $721.935(b)(4)(C)(vii)$.
6025		The second s
6026	1)	An alternative operational or process parameter may be monitored if it can be
6027		demonstrated that another parameter will ensure that the control device is
6028		operated in conformance with these standards and the control device's design
6029		specifications.
6030		
6031	i)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats hazardous secondary
6032		material at an affected facility seeking to comply with the provisions of this part
6033		by using a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor
6034		incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system is
6035		required to develop documentation including sufficient information to describe
6036		the control device operation and identify the process parameter or parameters that
6037		indicate proper operation and maintenance of the control device.
6038		
6039	k)	A closed-vent system must meet either of the following design requirements:
6040	<u>M</u>	recosed vent system must meet enner of the renowing design requirements.
6041		1) A closed-vent system must be designed to operate with no detectable
6042		emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 nnmy
6043		above background as determined by the procedure in Section 721 034(b)
6044		above background as determined by the procedure in Section 721.954(0),
6045		and by visual hispections, or
6045		2) A closed court system must be designed to ensure at a measure below
6040		2) A closed-vent system must be designed to operate at a pressure below
6047		atmospheric pressure. The system must be equipped with at least one
6048		pressure gauge or other pressure measurement device that can be read
6049		from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being
6050		maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating
6051		
6052	<u>1)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
6053		material must monitor and inspect each closed-vent system required to comply
6054		with this section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the closed-vent
6055		system by implementing the following requirements:
6056		
6057		1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with subsection (k)(1)
6058		must be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following
6059		requirements:
6060		

6061	<u>A)</u>	An initial leak detection monitoring of the closed-vent system must
6062		be conducted by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or
6063		treats the hazardous secondary material on or before the date that
6064		the system becomes subject to this section. The remanufacturer or
6065		other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material
6066		must monitor the closed-vent system components and connections
6067		using the procedures specified in Section 721.934(b) to
6068		demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no
6069		detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less
6070		than 500 ppmv above background.
6071		
6072	<u>B)</u>	After initial leak detection monitoring required in subsection
6073		(1)(1)(A), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
6074		the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor the
6075		closed-vent system as follows:
6076		
6077		i) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that
6078		are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded
6079		joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and
6080		gasketed ducting flange) must be visually inspected at least
6081		once per year to check for defects that could result in air
6082		pollutant emissions. The remanufacturer or other person
6083		that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must
6084		monitor a component or connection using the procedures
6085		specified in Section 721.934(b) to demonstrate that it
6086		operates with no detectable emissions following any time
6087		the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of
6088		damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or
6089		the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).
6090		······
6091		ii) Closed-vent system components or connections other than
6092		those specified in subsection $(1)(1)(B)(i)$ must be monitored
6093		annually and at other times as requested by the Agency.
6094		except as provided for in subsection (a) using the
6095		procedures specified in Section 721 934(b) to demonstrate
6096		that the components or connections operate with no
6097		detectable emissions. The Agency must make any request
6098		for monitoring in writing to the remanufacturer or other
6000		nerson that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
6100		material
6101		material.
6102	0	In the arout that a defeat or look is detected the remanufactures or
6102	<u>C</u>	ather person that a detect of reak is detected, the remanufacturer of
0105		other person that stores of treats the hazardous secondary material

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6104 6105			must repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1)(3).
6106 6107 6108 6109		<u>D)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements
6110			specified in Section 721.935.
6112 6113 6114	<u>2)</u>	Each must requi	closed-vent system that is used to comply with subsection (k)(2) be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following rements:
6115 6116 6117 6118 6119 6120		<u>A)</u>	The closed-vent system must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping or loose connections.
6121 6122 6123 6124 6125 6126 6127 6128		<u>B)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of the closed-vent system on or before the date that the system becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year.
6128 6129 6130 6131 6132 6133		<u>C)</u>	In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1)(3).
6133 6134 6135 6136 6137 6138		<u>D)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 721.935.
6139 6140	<u>3)</u>	The second	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous ndary material must repair all detected defects as follows:
6141 6142 6143 6144 6145 6146		<u>A)</u>	Detectable emissions, as indicated by visual inspection, or by an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv above background, must be controlled as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the emission is detected, except as provided for in subsection $(1)(3)(C)$.

6147				
6148			B)	A first attempt at repair must be made no later than 5 calendar days
6149				after the emission is detected.
6150				
6151			C)	Delay of repair of a closed-vent system for which leaks have been
6152				detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a
6153				process unit shutdown, or if the remanufacturer or other person
6154				that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines
6155				that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater
6156				than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair.
6157				Repair of such equipment must be completed by the end of the
6158				next process unit shutdown.
6159				
6160			D)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
6161				hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the defect
6162				repair in accordance with the requirements specified in Section
6163				721.935.
6164				
6165	m)	Close	ed-vent	systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this
6166		Subp	art AA	must be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.
6167				
6168	n)	The o	owner o	r operator using a carbon adsorption system to control air pollutant
6169		emis	sions m	ust document that all carbon that is a hazardous waste and that is
6170		remo	ved fro	m the control device is managed in one of the following manners,
6171		regar	dless of	f the average volatile organic concentration of the carbon:
6172				
6173		1)	Rege	merated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit that meets one of
6174			the fe	ollowing:
6175				
6176			A)	The owner or operator of the unit has been issued a final permit
6177				under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the
6178				requirements of Subpart X of this Part;
6179				
6180			B)	The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in
6181				accordance with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA and
6182				CC of this Part or Subparts AA and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
6183				or
6184				The second second second second second second second
6185			C)	The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in
6186			_	accordance with a national emission standard for hazardous air
6187				pollutants under 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standards for
6188				Hazardous Air Pollutants) or 40 CFR 63 (National Emission

6189				Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories),
6190				each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
6191				
6192		<u>2)</u>	Incin	erated in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or
6193			opera	ator either:
6194				
6195			<u>A)</u>	Has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703,
6196				and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart O of this
6197				Part; or
6198				
6199			B)	Has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the
6200				interim status requirements of Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
6201				
6202		3)	Burn	ed in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator
6203		21	eithe	r'
6204			entite	<u>.</u>
6205			4)	Has been issued a final permit under 35 III Adm. Code 702, 703
6206			$\underline{\mathbf{n}}$	and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart H of 35 III
6207				Adm. Code 726; or
6208				<u>Adm. Code 720, 01</u>
6200			D)	Has decigned and energies the heiler or industrial furness in
6210			D	Has designed and operates the boner of industrial furnace in
6210				accordance with the internin status requirements of Subpart H of 55
6211				<u>III. Adm. Code 726.</u>
6212				
6213	<u>o)</u>	Any	compoi	hents of a closed-vent system that are designated, as described in
6214		Secti	10n/21	935(c)(9), as unsafe to monitor are exempt from the requirements of
6215		subse	ection ((1)(1)(B)(11) if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:
6216				
6217		<u>1)</u>	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6218			seco	ndary material in a hazardous secondary material management unit
6219			using	g a closed-vent system determines that the components of the closed-
6220			vent	system are unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be
6221			expo	sed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with
6222			subs	ection $(1)(1)(B)(ii)$; and
6223				
6224		<u>2)</u>	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6225			seco	ndary material in a hazardous secondary material management unit
6226			using	g a closed-vent system adheres to a written plan that requires
6227			mon	itoring the closed-vent system components using the procedure
6228			spec	ified in subsection (1)(1)(B)(ii) as frequently as practicable during
6229			safe-	to-monitor times.
6230				
6231	(Sou	rce: Ad	ded at	40 Ill. Reg. effective)
	(204			

	2)	Fach	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the bazardous secondary					
	<u>a</u>)	mate	rial subject to the provisions of this Subpart A A must comply with the test					
		meth	ods and procedural requirements provided in this Section.					
1	<u>b)</u>	When a closed-vent system is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions,						
		as ree	quired in Section 721.933(1) of this Subpart AA, the test must comply with					
		the fe	ollowing requirements:					
		1)	Monitoring must comply with Reference Method 21 (Determination of					
		-1	Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test					
			Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 111					
		2)	The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference					
			Method 21.					
		3)	The instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the					
			procedures specified in Reference Method 21.					
		4)	Calibration gases must be:					
			A) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air).					
			B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of					
			approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.					
		<u>5)</u>	The background level must be determined as set forth in Reference					
			Method 21.					
		<u>6)</u>	The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces					
			as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.					
		-						
		<u>7)</u>	The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated					
			by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for					
			determining compliance.					
		D (
	<u>c)</u>	Perfe	ormance tests to determine compliance with Section 721.932(a) and with the					
		total	organic compound concentration limit of Section /21.933(c) must comply					
		with	the following:					

6274	1)	Perfo	rmance tests to determine total organic compound concentrations and				
6275		mass flow rates entering and exiting control devices must be conducted					
6276		and data reduced in accordance with the following reference methods ar					
6277		calculation procedures:					
6278		<u>A)</u>					
6279			Reference Method 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and				
6280			Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)) in appendix A to 40				
6281			CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm.				
6282			Code 720,111 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.				
6283							
6284		B)	Reference Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic				
6285		<u>D</u> 1	Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography) or Reference				
6286			Method 25A (Determination of Total Gaseous Organic				
6287			Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer) in appendix A				
6288			to 40 CER 60 (Test Methods) incorporated by reference in 35 III				
6289			Adm Code 720 111 for organic content. If Reference Method				
6290			25A is used the organic HAP used as the calibration gas must be				
6201			the single organic HAP representing the largest percent by volume				
6202			of the emissions. The use of Reference Method 25 A is acceptable				
6202			if the response from the high level calibration gas is at least 20				
6293			times the standard deviation of the response from the zero				
6205			alibration and when the instrument is general on the most consistive				
6295			calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive				
6290			scale.				
6297		0					
6298		\underline{C}	Each performance test must consist of three separate runs; each run				
6299			shall be conducted for at least one hour under the conditions that				
6300			exist when the hazardous secondary material management unit is				
6301			operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected				
6302			to occur. For the purpose of determining total organic compound				
6303			concentrations and mass flow rates, the average of results of all				
6304			runs must apply. The average must be computed on a time-				
6305			weighted basis.				
6306							
6307		<u>D)</u>	Total organic mass flow rates must be determined by the following				
6308			equation:				
6309							
6310			i) For sources utilizing Reference Method 18.				
6311							
6312			$E_{2sd}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i MW_i\right\} [0.0416][10^{-6}]$				
6313							
6314			Where:				
6315							

		$\frac{E_{h}}{E_{2sd}}$	 Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h; Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting control device, as determined by Reference Method 2, deem/h;
		<u>n</u>	$= \underline{\text{Number of organic compounds in the vent}}$
		<u>C</u> i	gas; <u> Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, of compound i in the vent gas, as determined by Bafareners</u> Mathed 18:
		MWi	 Molecular weight of organic compound i in
			the vent gas, kg/kg-mol;
		0.0416	= <u>Conversion factor for molar volume, kg</u> -
		10-6	mol/m3 ((a)293° K and 760 mmHg);
6316		10	= <u>conversion nom ppm.</u>
6317		ii) For source	s utilizing Reference Method 25A.
6318			
6319			$\underline{E}_{h} = (Q)(C)(MW)(0.0416)(10^{-6})$
6320			
6321		Where:	
0322		E	= Total organic mass flow rate ka/h .
		O	= Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or
		*	exiting control device, as determined by
			Reference Method 2, dscm/h;
		<u>C</u>	= Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, as
			determined by Reference Method 25A;
		MW	= Molecular weight of propane (44);
		0.0416	= Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-
		10-6	mol/m° ((a)293° K and 760 mmHg);
6323		<u>10</u>	<u>Conversion nom ppm.</u>
6324	E)	The annual total o	rganic emission rate must be determined by the
6325		following equation	n:
6326			
6327			$\underline{E}_{A} = (\underline{E}_{h})(\underline{H})$
6328			
6329		Where:	
6330		$\frac{E_A}{F_h} \equiv \frac{\text{Total o}}{\text{Total o}}$ $\frac{F_h}{H} \equiv \frac{\text{Total o}}{\text{Total a}}$	rganic mass emission rate (kg/y); rganic mass flow rate for the process vent, kg/h; nnual hours of operations for the affected unit

(h).

6331				
6332			F)	Total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the
6333			-	facility must be determined by summing the hourly total organic
6334				mass emission rates (E_h , as determined in subsection (c)(1)(F)) and
6335				by summing the annual total organic mass emission rates (E _A , as
6336				determined in subsection $(c)(1)(E)$ for all affected process vents at
6337				the facility.
6338				
6339		2)	The r	emanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6340			secon	dary material must record process information necessary to
6341			deter	mine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during
6342			perio	ds of startup, shutdown, and malfunction must not constitute
6343			repre	sentative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.
6344				
6345		3)	The r	emanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6346			secon	dary material at an affected facility must provide, or cause to be
6347			provi	ded, performance testing facilities, as follows:
6348				
6349			A)	Sampling ports adequate for the test methods specified in
6350			_	subsection (c)(1).
6351				
6352			B)	Safe sampling platforms.
6353				
6354			C)	Safe access to sampling platforms.
6355				
6356			D)	Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
6357				
6358		4)	For th	he purpose of making compliance determinations, the time-weighted
6359		-	avera	ge of the results of the three runs must apply. In the event that a
6360			samp	le is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three
6361			runs	must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an
6362			irrepl	aceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological
6363			cond	itions, or other circumstances beyond the control of the
6364			rema	nufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6365			secor	ndary material, the Agency may approve compliance determination
6366			using	the average of the results of the two other runs. The Agency must
6367			state	any approval or disapproval of a compliance determination in writing
6368			to the	e remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6369			secor	ndary material.
6370				
6371	d)	To sh	now that	t a process vent associated with a hazardous secondary material
6372		distil	lation. f	fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam
6373		strip	oing ope	eration is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart AA, the

6374	rema	nufactu	rer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary		
6375	mate	material must make an initial determination that the time-weighted, annual			
6376	avera	average total organic concentration of the material managed by the hazardous			
6377	secon	ndary m	aterial management unit is less than 10 ppmw using one of the		
6378	follo	wing tw	o methods:		
6379					
6380	1)	Direc	t measurement of the organic concentration of the material using the		
6381		follow	wing procedures:		
6382					
6383		A)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the		
6384			hazardous secondary material must take a minimum of four grab		
6385			samples of material for each material stream managed in the		
6386			affected unit under process conditions expected to cause the		
6387			maximum material organic concentration		
6388			mannan material ergane concentration		
6389		B)	For material generated onsite, the grab samples must be collected		
6390		21	at a point before the material is exposed to the atmosphere such as		
6391			in an enclosed nine or other closed system that is used to transfer		
6392			the material after generation to the first affected distillation		
6393			fractionation thin-film evanoration solvent extraction or air or		
6394			steam stripping operation. For material generated offsite, the grab		
6395			samples must be collected at the inlet to the first material		
6396			management unit that receives the material provided the material		
6307			has been transferred to the facility in a closed system such as a		
6308			tank truck and the material is not diluted or mixed with other		
6300			material		
6400			material.		
6400		(\mathbf{C})	Each comple must be analyzed and the total organic concentration		
6401		\Box	of the sample must be samputed using Mathad 0060A of "Tast		
6402			Mathada for Evoluating Solid Wasta Dhysical/Chamical		
6403			Methods I EDA Dublication SW 846 incompared by reference in		
6404			Methods, EPA Publication Sw-846, incorporated by reference in		
6405			35 III. Adm. Code 720.111, or analyzed for its individual organic		
6406			constituents.		
6407					
6408		D	The arithmetic mean of the results of the analyses of the four		
6409			samples must apply for each material stream managed in the unit		
6410			in determining the time-weighted, annual average total organic		
6411			concentration of the material. The time-weighted average is to be		
6412			calculated using the annual quantity of each material stream		
6413			processed and the mean organic concentration of each material		
6414			stream managed in the unit.		
6415					

6416		2) Using knowledge of the material to determine that its total organic
6417		concentration is less than 10 ppmw. Documentation of the material
6418		determination is required. Examples of documentation that must be used
6419		to support a determination under this provision include production process
6420		information documenting that no organic compounds are used,
6421		information that the material is generated by a process that is identical to a
6422		process at the same or another facility that has previously been
6423		demonstrated by direct measurement to generate a material stream having
6424		a total organic content less than 10 ppmw, or prior speciation analysis
6425		results on the same material stream where it can also be documented that
6426		no process changes have occurred since that analysis that could affect the
6427		material total organic concentration.
6428	(0	The determination that distillation fractionation thin film evanoration solvent
6430	<u>c)</u>	extraction or air or steam stripping operations manage hazardous secondary
6431		materials with time-weighted annual average total organic concentrations less
6432		than 10 ppmw must be made as follows:
6433		than To ppinw must be made as follows.
6434		1) By the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of
6435		this Subpart A A or by the date when the material is first managed in a
6436		hazardous secondary material management unit whichever is later; and
6437		nazardous secondary material management and, whenever is later, and
6438		2) For continuously generated material:
6439		21 Tor continuously generated material.
6440		A) annually: or
6441		<u>ny</u> unitury, or
6442		B) Whenever there is a change in the material being managed or a
6443		change in the process that generates or treats the material.
6444		
6445	f)	When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6446	-	secondary material and the Agency do not agree on whether a distillation,
6447		fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping
6448		operation manages a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations of
6449		at least 10 ppmw based on knowledge of the material, the dispute may be resolved
6450		by using direct measurement, as specified at subsection (d)(1). The Agency must
6451		state any disagreement in writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores
6452		or treats the hazardous secondary material.
6453		
6454	(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
6455 6456	Section 721	935 Record Leening Requirements
6457	Section 721	255 Actor accepting Acquitements
6458	<u>a)</u>	Compliance Required.

6459			
6460		1)	Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6461			secondary material subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA must
6462			comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this Section.
6463			
6464		2)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6465		-	secondary material of more than one hazardous secondary material
6466			management unit subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA may comply
6467			with the recordkeeping requirements for these hazardous secondary
6468			material management units in one recordkeeping system if the system
6469			identifies each record by each hazardous secondary material management
6470			unit.
6471			
6472	b)	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
6473		mate	erial must keep the following records on-site:
6474			
6475		1)	For facilities that comply with the provisions of Section $721.933(a)(2)$, an
6476		-	implementation schedule that includes dates by which the closed-vent
6477			system and control device will be installed and in operation. The schedule
6478			must also include a rationale of why the installation cannot be completed
6479			at an earlier date. The implementation schedule must be kept on-site at the
6480			facility by the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the
6481			provisions of this Subpart AA.
6482			
6483		2)	Up-to-date documentation of compliance with the process vent standards
6484			in Section 721.932, including the following:
6485			
6486			A) Information and data identifying all affected process vents, annual
6487			throughput and operating hours of each affected unit, estimated
6488			emission rates for each affected vent and for the overall facility
6489			(i.e., the total emissions for all affected vents at the facility), and
6490			the approximate location within the facility of each affected unit
6491			(e.g., identify the hazardous secondary material management units
6492			on a facility plot plan).
6493			on a racinty prot prairy.
6494			B) Information and data supporting determinations of vent emissions
6495			and emission reductions achieved by add-on control devices based
6496			on engineering calculations or source tests. For the purpose of
6497			determining compliance determinations of vent emissions and
6498			emission reductions must be made using operating parameter
6499			values (e.g. temperatures flow rates or vent stream organic
6500			compounds and concentrations) that represent the conditions that
6501			result in maximum organic emissions, such as when the hazardous
0501			result in maximum organic emissions, such as when the hazaldous

6502			secondary material management unit is operating at the highest
6503			load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. If the
6504			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6505			secondary material takes any action (e.g., managing a material of
6506			different composition or increasing operating hours of affected
6507			hazardous secondary material management units) that would result
6508			in an increase in total organic emissions from affected process
6509			vents at the facility, then a new determination is required.
6510			
6511	<u>3)</u>	When	re a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6512		secon	idary material chooses to use test data to determine the organic
6513		remo	val efficiency or total organic compound concentration achieved by
6514		the co	ontrol device, a performance test plan must be developed and include
6515		the fo	ollowing:
6516			
6517		A)	A description of how it is determined that the planned test is going
6518			to be conducted when the hazardous secondary material
6519			management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level
6520			reasonably expected to occur. This must include the estimated or
6521			design flow rate and organic content of each vent stream and
6522			define the acceptable operating ranges of key process and control
6523			device parameters during the test program.
6524			
6525		B)	A detailed engineering description of the closed-vent system and
6526			control device, including the following:
6527			
6528			i) Manufacturer's name and model number of control device.
6529			
6530			ii) Type of control device.
6531			
6532			iii) Dimensions of the control device.
6533			
6534			iv) Capacity.
6535			
6536			v) Construction materials.
6537			
6538		C)	A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures,
6539			including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the
6540			equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and
6541			planned analytical procedures for sample analysis.
6542			
6543	4)	Docu	imentation of compliance with Section 721.933 must include the
6544		follo	wing information:

6545	
6546 <u>A)</u>	A list of all information references and sources used in preparing
6547	the documentation.
6548	
6549 <u>B</u>)	Records, including the dates, of each compliance test required by
6550	Section 721.933(k).
6551	
6552 C)	If engineering calculations are used, a design analysis,
6553	specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and
6554	instrumentation diagrams based on the appropriate sections of
6555	"APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions," incorporated
6556	by reference as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or other
6557	engineering texts acceptable to the Agency that present basic
6558	control device design information. Documentation provided by the
6559	control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the control
6560	device design in accordance with subsections (b)(4)(C)(i) through
6561	(b)(4)(C)(G) may be used to comply with this requirement. The
6562	design analysis must address the vent stream characteristics and
6563	control device operation parameters, as specified below. The
6564	Agency must state whether or not the other engineering texts are
6565	acceptable or unacceptable in writing to the remanufacturer or
6566	other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material.
6567	
6568	i) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis must
6569	consider the vent stream composition, constituent
6570	concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must
6571	also establish the design minimum and average temperature
6572	in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence
6573	time.
6574	
6575	ii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis must
6576	consider the vent stream composition, constituent
6577	concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must
6578	also establish the design minimum and average
6579	temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.
6580	
6581	iii) For a boiler or process heater, the design analysis must
6582	consider the vent stream composition, constituent
6583	concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis must
6584	also establish the design minimum and average flame zone
6585	temperatures, combustion zone residence time, and
6586	description of method and location where the vent stream is
6587	introduced into the combustion zone.

6588		
6589	iv)	For a flare, the design analysis must consider the vent
6590		stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow
6591		rate. The design analysis must also consider the
6592		requirements specified in Section 721.933(d).
6593		
6594	v)	For a condenser, the design analysis must consider the vent
6595		stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate.
6596		relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis
6597		must also establish the design outlet organic compound
6598		concentration level, design average temperature of the
6599		condenser exhaust vent stream, and design average
6600		temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and
6601		outlet.
6602		
6603	vi)	For a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed
6604		adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in
6605		the control device, the design analysis must consider the
6606		vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow
6607		rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design
6608		analysis must also establish the design exhaust vent stream
6609		organic compound concentration level, number and
6610		capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of
6611		activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total steam
6612		flow over the period of each complete carbon bed
6613		regeneration cycle, duration of the carbon bed steaming and
6614		cooling/ drying cycles, design carbon bed temperature after
6615		regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and
6616		design service life of carbon.
6617		
6618	vii)	For a carbon adsorption system such as a carbon canister
6619		that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in
6620		the control device, the design analysis must consider the
6621		vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow
6622		rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design
6623		analysis must also establish the design outlet organic
6624		concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and
6625		working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed,
6626		and design carbon replacement interval based on the total
6627		carbon working capacity of the control device and source
6628		operating schedule.
6629		

6630			<u>D)</u>	A statement signed and dated by the remanufacturer or other
6631				person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material
6632				certifying that the operating parameters used in the design analysis
6633				reasonably represent the conditions that exist when the hazardous
6634				secondary material management unit is or would be operating at
6635				the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur.
6636				
6637			E)	A statement signed and dated by the remanufacturer or other
6638				person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material
6639				certifying that the control device is designed to operate at an
6640				efficiency of 95 percent or greater unless the total organic
6641				concentration limit of Section 721.932(a) is achieved at an
6642				efficiency less than 95 weight percent or the total organic emission
6643				limits of Section 721,932(a) for affected process vents at the
6644				facility can be attained by a control device involving vapor
6645				recovery at an efficiency of less than 95 weight percent. A
6646				statement provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor
6647				certifying that the control equipment meets the design
6648				specifications may be used to comply with this requirement
6649				specifications may be used to comply with ans requirement.
6650			F)	If performance tests are used to demonstrate compliance all test
6651			-1	results
6652				TOBALD.
6653	c)	Desi	on docu	mentation and monitoring operating and inspection information for
6654	<u>e</u> 1	each	closed-	vent system and control device required to comply with the
6655		provi	isions of	f this part must be recorded and kent up-to-date at the facility. The
6656		infor	mation	must include the following.
6657		mor	mation	must menude the following.
6658		1)	Desc	ription and date of each modification that is made to the closed-vent
6659		-1	syste	m or control device design
6660			by see.	in or control device design.
6661		2)	Ident	ification of operating parameter description of monitoring device
6662		=1	and d	liagram of monitoring sensor location or locations used to comply
6663			with	Section 721 933 (f)(1) and (f)(2)
6664			with	Section 721.555 (1)(1) and (1)(2).
6665		3)	Moni	toring operating and inspection information required by Section
6666		51	721 0	(1)32(f) through (k)
6667			121.2	<u>555(1) through (K).</u>
6669		45	Data	time, and duration of each paried that ecoure while the control
6660		41	danie.	and duration of each period that occurs while the control
6670			astal	lished in the control device design analysis, as aposified below
0070			estab	institution in the control device design analysis, as specified below:
00/1				

6672	<u>A)</u>	For a thermal vapor incinerator designed to operate with a
6673		minimum residence time of 0.50 second at a minimum temperature
6674		of 760° C, period when the combustion temperature is below 760°
6675		<u>C.</u>
6676		
6677	<u>B)</u>	For a thermal vapor incinerator designed to operate with an organic
6678		emission reduction efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater.
6679		period when the combustion zone temperature is more than 28° C
6680		below the design average combustion zone temperature established
6681		as a requirement of subsection $(b)(4)(C)(i)$.
6682		
6683	C)	For a catalytic vapor incinerator, period when either of the
6684		following occurs:
6685		
6686		i) Temperature of the vent stream at the catalyst bed inlet is
6687		more than 28° C below the average temperature of the inlet
6688		vent stream established as a requirement of subsection
6689		(b)(4)(C)(ii), or
6690		
6691		ii) Temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than
6692		80 percent of the design average temperature difference
6693		established as a requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(ii).
6694		
6695	D)	For a boiler or process heater, period when either of the following
6696		occurs:
6697		
6698		i) Flame zone temperature is more than 28° C below the
6699		design average flame zone temperature established as a
6700		requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(iii); or
6701		<u></u>
6702		ii) Position changes where the vent stream is introduced to the
6703		combustion zone from the location established as a
6704		requirement of subsection (b)(4)(C)(iii).
6705		
6706	E)	For a flare, period when the pilot flame is not ignited.
6707	24	
6708	F)	For a condenser that complies with Section $721.933(f)(2)(F)(i)$.
6709		period when the organic compound concentration level or readings
6710		of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the
6711		condenser are more than 20 percent greater than the design outlet
6712		organic compound concentration level established as a requirement
6713		of subsection (b)(4)(C)(v).
6714		

6715		<u>G</u>)	For a	condenser that complies with Section 721.933(f)(2)(F)(ii),
6716			period	d when either of the following occurs:
6717				
6718			<u>i)</u>	Temperature of the exhaust vent stream from the condenser
6719				is more than 6° C above the design average exhaust vent
6720				stream temperature established as a requirement of
6721				subsection $(b)(4)(C)(v)$; or
6722				
6723			ii)	Temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is
6724				more than 6° C above the design average coolant fluid
6725				temperature at the condenser outlet established as a
6726				requirement of subsection $(b)(4)(C)(v)$.
6727				
6728		H)	For a	carbon adsorption system, such as a fixed-bed carbon
6729			adsor	ber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the
6730			contro	ol device and which complies with Section
6731			721.9	(33(f)(2)(G)(i), any period when the organic compound
6732			conce	entration level or readings of organic compounds in the
6733			exhai	ist vent stream from the carbon bed are more than 20 percent
6734			oreate	er than the design exhaust vent stream organic compound
6735			conce	entration level established as a requirement of subsection
6736			(b)(4)	(C)(vi)
6737			TOVI	<u>(C)(VI).</u>
6738		D	Fora	carbon adsorption system, such as a fixed-bed carbon
6739		Ξ	adsor	ber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the
6740			contr	ol device and which complies with Section
6741			721.0	(33(f)(2)(G)(ii)) any period when the vent stream continues to
6742			flow	through the control device beyond the predetermined carbon
6742			hodr	ageneration time established as a requirement of subsection
6743			(b)(4)	VCV(vi)
6745			(0)(4	<u>((())</u> .
6745	5)	Eval	notion	for each pariod recorded under subsection $(a)(A)$ of the source
0740	21	Expla	anation	for each period recorded under subsection $(c)(4)$ of the cause
6/4/		Ior co	ontrol d	evice operating parameter exceeding the design value and the
6748		meas	ures im	plemented to correct the control device operation.
6749	~	-		
6750	<u>6)</u>	For a	carbon	adsorption system operated subject to requirements specified
6751		in Se	ction 72	21.933(g) or (h)(2), any date when existing carbon in the
6752		contr	ol devic	ce is replaced with fresh carbon.
6753				
6754	<u>7)</u>	For a	carbon	adsorption system operated subject to requirements specified
6755		in Se	ction 72	21.933(h)(1), a log that records:
6756				

6757 A) Date and time when control device is monitored for carbon 6758 breakthrough and the monitoring device reading. 6759 6760 B) Date when existing carbon in the control device is replaced with 6761 fresh carbon. 6762 6763 Date of each control device startup and shutdown. 8) 6764 9) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous 6765 6766 secondary material designating any components of a closed-vent system as unsafe to monitor pursuant to Section 721.933(o) must record in a log that 6767 6768 is kept at the facility the identification of closed-vent system components 6769 that are designated as unsafe to monitor in accordance with the 6770 requirements of Section 721.933(o), an explanation for each closedvent system component stating why the closed-vent system component is 6771 unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each closed-vent system 6772 6773 component. 6774 6775 10)When each leak is detected as specified in Section 721.933(1), the 6776 following information must be recorded: 6777 6778 A) The instrument identification number, the closed-vent system 6779 component identification number, and the operator name, initials, 6780 or identification number. 6781 6782 The date the leak was detected and the date of first attempt to B) 6783 repair the leak. 6784 6785 The date of successful repair of the leak. (C) 6786 6787 D) Maximum instrument reading measured by Reference Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix 6788 6789 A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, after it is successfully repaired or 6790 6791 determined to be nonrepairable. 6792 "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not 6793 E) repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak. 6794 6795 6796 i) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may develop a written 6797 6798 procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay 6799 of repair. In such cases, reasons for delay of repair may be

	documented by citing the relevant sections of the written				
	procedure.				
	ii) If delay of repair was caused by depletion of stocked parts,				
	there must be documentation that the spare parts were				
	sufficiently stocked on-site before depletion and the reason				
	for depletion.				
<u>d</u>)	Records of the monitoring, operating, and inspection information required by				
	subsections (c)(3) through (c)(10) must be maintained by the owner or operator				
	for at least three years following the date of each occurrence, measurement,				
	maintenance, corrective action, or record.				
e)	For a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor				
<u></u>	incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system				
	the Agency must specify the appropriate record keeping requirements. The				
	Agency must specify the appropriate record keeping requirements in writing to the				
	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary				
	material.				
0					
<u>1</u>)	Up-to-date information and data used to determine whether or not a process vent				
	is subject to the requirements in Section 721.932, including supporting				
	documentation as required by Section 721.934(d)(2) when application of the				
	knowledge of the nature of the hazardous secondary material stream or the				
	process by which it was produced is used, must be recorded in a log that is kept at				
	the facility.				
(S	ource: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)				
	VIDDADT DD. AID EMISSION STANDADDS FOD FOURDMENT I FAZS				
1	OUDPART DD: AIK EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS				
Section 7	21.050 Applicability				
Section 7.	21.750 Applicability				
The regula	ations in this this Subpart BB apply to equipment that contains hazardous secondary				
materials	excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.4(a)(27), unless the				
equipmen	t operations are subject to the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act				
regulation	in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National				
Emission	Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or 63 (National Emission Standards for				
Hazardou	s Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm				
Code 720	111.				
BOARD	NOTE: 415 ILCS 5/9.1(b) and (d) make the federal new source performance standards				
and nation	al emission standards for hazardous air pollutants directly applicable in Illinois and				
prohibit ope	ration o	f an emission source without a permit issued by the Agency. The Agency			
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issues permi	its that i	ncorporate the federal new soruce performance standards and national			
emission sta	indards t	for hazardous air pollutants pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.5.			
(Sou	rce: Ad	Ided at 40 III. Reg, effective)			
Section 721	.951 D	efinitions			
As used in t	his this	Subpart BB, all terms will have the meaning given them in Section 721.931;			
section 1004	4 of the	federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6903),			
incorporated	d by refe	erence in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726.			
10					
(Sou	irce: Ac	ided at 40 III. Reg, effective)			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Section 721	.952 St	andards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service			
	Man	the set of a			
<u>a)</u>	MON	nonng.			
	1)	Each nump in light liquid convice must be monitored monthly to detect			
	IJ	leaks by the methods specified in Section 721.963(b), excent as provided			
		in subsections (d) (e) and (f)			
		in subsections (u), (c), and (i).			
	2)	Each pump in light liquid service must be checked by visual inspection			
	=1	each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.			
		enen eurenau veen fer mateuriene er nefatae unpping nenr die panip seuri			
b)	Leak	KS.			
	1)	If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is			
		detected.			
	<u>2)</u>	If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is			
		detected.			
<u>c)</u>	Repa	airs.			
	1)	When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not			
		later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in			
		Section 721.959.			
	<u>2)</u>	A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening the packing gland) must be made			
		no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.			

6886 fluid system is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a), provided the 6887 following requirements are met: 6889 1) Each dual mechanical seal system must be as follows: 6890 A) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times 6891 A) Operated with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected 6892 greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or 6893 B) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected 6895 by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the 6896 requirements of Section 721.960. or 6897 C) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a 6897 hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions 6900 to the atmosphere. 6901 C) The barrier fluid system must not be a hazardous secondary material with 6902 2) The barrier fluid system must not be an ensor that will detect 6904 Great barrier fluid system must be equipped with a sensor that will detect 6907 Great barrier fluid system must not be an bazardous secondary material with 6908 4) Each pump must be checked by visual insp	6885	<u>d)</u>	Each	pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier
6887 following requirements are met: 6888 1) Each dual mechanical seal system must be as follows: 6890 A) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times 6891 A) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure; or 6893 B) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected 6894 B) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected 6895 by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the 6896 requirements of Section 721.960; or 6897 C) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a 6899 hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions 6900 to the atmosphere. 6901 2) The barrier fluid system must not be a hazardous secondary material with 6904 organic concentrations 10 percent or greater by weight. 6905 3) Each barrier fluid system must be equipped with a sensor that will detect 6906 failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both. 6907 6908 4) 6910 5) Alarms. 6911 5) Alarms.	6886		fluid	system is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a), provided the
6888 6889 1) Each dual mechanical seal system must be as follows: 6890 A) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or 6891 A) Operated with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section 721.960; or 6897 C) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions to the atmosphere. 6900 1) The barrier fluid system must not be a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations 10 percent or greater by weight. 6904 6905 3) Each barrier fluid system must be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both. 6907 6908 4) Each pump must be checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals. 6910 5) Alarms. 6911 5) Alarms. 6912 A) Each pump must be checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals. 6910 6 6 6911 5) Alarms. 6912 A) Each senso	6887		follo	wing requirements are met:
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6894 B) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section 721.960; or 6895 connected by a closed-vent system that purges the barrier fluid into a hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions to the atmosphere. 6890 connected by a system that purges the barrier fluid into a hazardous secondary material stream with no detectable emissions to the atmosphere. 6901 2) The barrier fluid system must not be a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations 10 percent or greater by weight. 6904 6905 3) Each barrier fluid system must be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both. 6907 6908 4) Each pump must be checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals. 6910 5) Alarms. 6911 5) Alarms. 6912 6) Alarms. 6913 A) Each sensor as described in subsection (d)(3) must be checked daily or be equipped with an audible alarm that must be checked daily or be equipped with an audible alarm that must be checked monthly to ensure that it is functioning properly. 6916 B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine. based on design consid	6893			
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6918hazardous secondary material must determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.69206)Leaks.69216)Leaks.69236)If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection (d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6917			B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
6919considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates6920failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.69216)Leaks.69226)Leaks.69236)If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or6925A)If there are indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid6926system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection6927(d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6918			hazardous secondary material must determine, based on design
6920 failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both. 6921 6) Leaks. 6922 6) Leaks. 6923 6) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection 6926 (d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6919			considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates
6921 6922 6) Leaks. 6923 6924 A) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection (d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6920			failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both
69226)Leaks.69236924A)If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection6926(d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6921			initial of the sear system, the summer fraid system, of sound
69236923692469256926692669276927	6922		6)	Leaks
6924A)If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or6925the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid6926system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection6927(d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6923		<u>o</u> 1	<u>Douto</u>
6925In there are indicated of indicates of indicates an appling from the paint start of6926the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid6926system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection6927(d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6924			A) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal or
6926 system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection (d)(5)(B), a leak is detected.	6925			the sensor indicates failure of the seal system the barrier fluid
(d)(5)(B), a leak is detected	6926			system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection
A REAL AND A	6927			(d)(5)(B) a leak is detected

6928			
6929		B)	When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable.
6930		21	but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected except as
6931			provided in Section 721 959
6932			
6933		C)	A first attempt at repair (e.g. relapping the seal) must be made no
6934		<u></u>	later than five calendar days after each leak is detected
6935			ater than nye calendar days after each leak is detected.
6936	e)	Any nump th	pat is designated as described in Section 721.964(α)(2) for no
6937	<u>c</u> 7	detectable en	nissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm
6938		above backg	round is event from the requirements of subsections (a) (c) and
6030		(d) if the nur	an meets the following requirements:
6940		(u) ii the pui	ip meets the following requirements.
60/1		1) Must	have no externally actuated shaft penetrating the nump housing
6042		<u>ij</u> <u>iviust</u>	have no externally actuated shart penetrating the pump housing.
6043		2) Must	operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument
6011		<u>2)</u> <u>Iviusi</u>	ag of less then 500 mm above background as measured by the
6045		meth	ads specified in Section 721.063(c)
6016		metho	bus specified in Section 721.905(c).
6047		2) Must	be tested for compliance with subsection $(a)(2)$ initially upon
6049		<u>51</u> <u>Iviusi</u> docia	be tested for compliance with subsection $(e)(2)$ initially upon notion, annually, and at other times as requested by the Agener. The
6040		Agan	and at other times as requested by the Agency. The
6050		Agen	iting to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
6051		hora	doug cocondomy motorial
6052		nazar	dous secondary material.
6052	Ð	If only nump	is againsed with a closed want system conchise of continuing and
6054	IJ	transporting	any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that compliant
6055		with the requ	irrementa of Section 721,060, it is exampt from the requirements of
6056		with the requ	(a) through (a)
6057		subsections (a) through (e).
6059	(Saum	Addad at /	IO III Dea
6050	(Sour	ce: Added at 4	
0939	G	052 04 1 1	6
6960	Section 721.	953 Standard	s: Compressors
6961	- 1	P. L	
6962	<u>a)</u>	Each compre	essor must be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid
6963		system and t	hat prevents leakage of total organic emissions to the atmosphere,
6964		except as pro	byided in subsections (h) and (1).
6965		-	
6966	<u>b)</u>	Each compre	essor seal system as required in subsection (a) must be:
6967			
6968		1) Oper	ated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than
6969		the co	ompressor stuffing box pressure; or
6970			

6971		<u>2)</u>	Equipped with a barrier fluid system that is connected by a closed-vent
6972			system to a control device that complies with the requirements of Section
6973			<u>721.960; or</u>
6974		2)	
6975		<u>3)</u>	Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a hazardous
6976			secondary material stream with no detectable emissions to atmosphere.
6977			
6978	<u>c)</u>	The	barrier fluid must not be a hazardous secondary material with organic
6979		conc	entrations 10 percent or greater by weight.
6980		2.74	
6981	<u>d)</u>	Each	barrier fluid system, as described in subsections (a) through (c), must be
6982		equip	pped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid
6983		syste	m, or both.
6984			
6985	<u>e)</u>	Inspe	ections.
6986			
6987		<u>1)</u>	Each sensor as required in subsection (d) must be checked daily or must
6988			be equipped with an audible alarm that must be checked monthly to ensure
6989			that it is functioning properly unless the compressor is located within the
6990			boundary of an unmanned plant site, in which case the sensor must be
6991			checked daily.
6992			
6993		2)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
6994			secondary material must determine, based on design considerations and
6995			operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system,
6996			the barrier fluid system, or both.
6997			
6998	f)	If the	e sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both
6999	-	base	d on the criterion determined under subsection $(e)(2)$, a leak is detected.
7000		1	
7001	g)	Repa	airs.
7002			
7003		1)	When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not
7004			later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in
7005			Section 721.959.
7006			
7007		2)	A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening the packing gland) must be made
7008		=1	no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected
7009			no mer man nye carendar days arer caen roak is accerted.
7010	b)	A .co	ompressor is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) if it is
7011	<u>11</u>]	equi	ned with a closed-vent system canable of canturing and transporting any
7012		leak	age from the seal to a control device that complies with the requirements of
7012		Saat	ion 721.960 executes provided in subsection (i)
7015		Sect	ion 721.700, except as provided in subsection (1).

7014		
7015	i)	Any compressor that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(g)(2), for no
7016		detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm
7017		above background is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) through (h)
7018		if the compressor:
7019		
7020		1) Is determined to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by
7021		an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as
7022		measured by the method specified in Section 721.963(c).
7023		
7024		2) Is tested for compliance with subsection (i)(1) initially upon designation.
7025		annually, and at other times as requested by the Agency. The Agency
7026		must request any compliance testing at times other than annually in
7027		writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
7028		hazardous secondary material.
7029		
7030	(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg. , effective)
7031		
7032 S	ection 721	.954 Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vanor Service
7033		
7034	a)	Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service
7035		must be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument
7036		reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the method
7037		specified in Section 721.963(c).
7038		
7039	b)	Actions following pressure release.
7040	<u>e</u> t	i touche touc wing problate refease.
7041		1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device must be returned to
7042		a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument
7043		reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable.
7044		but no later than five calendar days after each pressure release, except as
7045		provided in Section 721.959.
7046		
7047		2) No later than five calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure
7048		relief device must be monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable
7049		emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm
7050		above background as measured by the method specified in Section
7051		721 963(c)
7052		<u>121.903(0).</u>
7052	()	Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a closed vent system capable of
7054	<u>c</u> 1	capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control
7055		device as described in Section 721.060 is exampt from the requirements of
7055		subsections (a) and (b)
1030		subsections (a) and (b).

<u>a)</u>	Each loop,	sampling connection system must be equipped with a closed-purge, closed- or closed-vent system. This system must collect the sample purge for return
	to the	e process or for routing to the appropriate treatment system. Gases displace
	durin	ng filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured
<u>b)</u>	Each	closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in subsection
	<u>(a) m</u>	nust meet one of the following requirements:
	1)	It must return the purged process fluid directly to the process line;
	<u>2)</u>	It must collect and recycle the purged process fluid; or
	3)	It must be designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged
		process fluid to a material management unit that complies with the
		applicable requirements of Sections 721.984 through 264.986 or a contro device that complies with the requirements of Section 721.960.
<u>c)</u>	In-si	tu sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from
	the r	equirements of subsections (a) and (b).
(Sou	arce: Ad	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
(Sou ection 721	arce: Ad	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines
(Sou ection 721 <u>a)</u>	urce: Ad 1 .956 St <u>Equi</u>	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment.
(Sou <u>ection 721</u> <u>a)</u>	1.956 St Equi 1)	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment. Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange.
(Sou <u>ection 721</u> <u>a)</u>	nrce: Ac 1.956 St Equi 1)	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment. Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange plug, or a second valve.
(Sou <u>ection 721</u> <u>a)</u>	nrce: Ac 1.956 St Equi 1) 2)	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment. Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange. plug, or a second valve. The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve must seal the open end at all
(Sou ection 721 <u>a)</u>	1.956 St Equi 1) 2)	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment. Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange plug, or a second valve. The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve must seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring hazardous secondary material stream flow through the open-ended valve or line.
(Sou <u>ection 721</u> <u>a)</u>	1.956 St Equi 1) 2)	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment. Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange plug, or a second valve. The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve must seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring hazardous secondary material stream flow through the open-ended valve or line.
(Sou <u>ection 721</u> <u>a)</u> <u>b)</u>	1.956 St Equi 1) 2) Each a ma	Ided at 40 Ill. Reg, effective) tandards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines pment. Each open-ended valve or line must be equipped with a cap, blind flange plug, or a second valve. The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve must seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring hazardous secondary material stream flow through the open-ended valve or line. nopen-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve must be operated in open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve must be operated in open-ended valve on the hazardous secondary material stream end is

7099	c)	When a double block and bleed system is being used, the blee	d valve or line may
7100		remain open during operations that require venting the line be	tween the block
7101		valves but must comply with subsection (a) at all other times.	
7102			
7103	(Sou	:: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)	
7104			
7105	Section 721	7 Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Lie	<u>quid Service</u>
7100	a)	Each valve in gas/yapor or light liquid service must be monito	ored monthly to
7108	<u>a</u>	detect leaks by the methods specified in Section 721 963(b) at	nd must comply
7109		with subsections (b) through (e), except as provided in subsec	tions (f), (g), and (h)
7110		and Sections 721.961 and 721.962.	
7111			
7112	<u>b)</u>	If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured	, a leak is detected.
7113	c)	Monitoring Frequency	
7115	<u>C</u>)	Monitoring Prequency.	
7116		1) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for two suc	cessive months may
7117		be monitored the first month of every succeeding quar	ter beginning with
7118		the next quarter until a leak is detected	ter, beginning with
7119		the next quarter, until a reak is detected.	
7120		2) If a leak is detected, the valve must be monitored mon	thly until a leak is
7121		not detected for two successive months,	
7122			
7123	<u>d)</u>	Leak repair.	
7124			
7125		1) When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as	practicable, but no
7126		later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, e	xcept as provided in
7127		Section 721.959.	
7128			
7129		2) A first attempt at repair must be made no later than five	e calendar days
7130		after each leak is detected.	
7131			
7132	<u>e)</u>	First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the follo	owing best practices
7133		where practicable:	
7134			
7135		1) Tightening of bonnet bolts.	
7136			
7137		2) Replacement of bonnet bolts.	
7138			
7139		3) Tightening of packing gland nuts.	
7140			
7141		4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.	

7142					
7143	f)	Any	valve that is designated, as described in Section 721.964(g)(2), for no		
7144		detec	table emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm		
7145		abov	e background, is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) if the valve:		
7146		12.82.11			
7147		1)	Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the hazardous		
7148		-	secondary material stream.		
7149					
7150		2)	Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as		
7151		=4	determined by the method specified in Section 721.963(c).		
7152					
7153		3)	Is tested for compliance with subsection $(f)(2)$ initially upon designation		
7154		<u></u>	annually and at other times as requested by the Agency. The Agency		
7155			must request any compliance testing at times other than annually in		
7156			writing to the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the		
7157			hazardous secondary material		
7158			nuzurdous secondul y matemat.		
7150	a)	Any	value that is designated as described in Section 721 964(h)(1) as an unsafe-		
7160	51	to-monitor value is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) if both of the			
7161		following conditions are fulfilled:			
7162		10110	wing conditions are runned.		
7162		1)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the bazardous		
7164		1)	secondary material determines that the value is unsafe to monitor because		
7165			secondary inaterial determines that the varyers is unsafe to monitor because		
7165			approximation and the subsection (a); and		
7167			consequence of comprying with subsection (a), and		
7167		2)	The remenufactures or other person that starse or tracts the begandous		
7160		<u>4</u>)	The remaindracturer of other person that stores of freats the hazardous		
7109			secondary material adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of		
7170			the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.		
7171	1	A	value that is designated as described in Section 721.064(b)(2), as a difficult		
7172	<u>II)</u>	Any	valve that is designated, as described in Section $721.904(in)(2)$, as a difficult-		
7173		<u>10-m</u>	ionitor valve is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) if all of the		
7174		10110	wing conditions are fulfilled:		
/1/5		15			
/1/6		1)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
/1//			secondary material determines that the valve cannot be monitored without		
7178			elevating the monitoring personnel more than two meters above a support		
7179			surface;		
7180					
7181		<u>2</u>)	The hazardous secondary material management unit within which the		
7182			valve is located was in operation before January 13, 2015; and		
7183					

	3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires
	monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.
(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
Section	721.958 Standards: Pumps and Valves in Heavy Liquid Service. Pressure Relief
Devices	in Light Liquid or Heavy Liquid Service, and Flanges and Other Connectors
a) Pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or
	heavy liquid service, and flanges and other connectors must be monitored within
	five days by the method specified in Section 721.963(b) if evidence of a potential
	leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method.
b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
) Papairs
<u> </u>	<u>j repairs.</u>
	1) When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not
	later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in
	Section 721.959.
	2) The first attempt at repair must be made no later than five calendar days
	after each leak is detected.
d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described
	under Section 721.957(e).
e	Any connector that is inaccessible or which is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g.,
	porcelain, glass, or glass-lined) is exempt from the monitoring requirements of
	subsection (a) and from the recordicepting requirements of Section 721.964.
(Source: Added at 40 III Reg effective
(
Section	721.959 Standards: Delay of Repair
a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed
	if the repair is technically infeasible without a hazardous secondary material
	management unit shutdown. In such a case, repair of this equipment must occur
	before the end of the next hazardous secondary material management unit
	shutdown.
<u>t</u>	b) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed
	for equipment that is isolated from the hazardous secondary material management

7227		unit	and that does not continue to contain or contact hazardous secondary material	
7228		with	organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight.	
7229				
7230	c)	Dela	y of repair for valves will be allowed if:	
7231				
7232		1)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous	
7233			secondary material determines that emissions of purged material resulting	
7234			from immediate repair are greater than the emissions likely to result from	
7235			delay of repair.	
7236				
7237		2)	When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and	
7238		=1	destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with Section	
7239			721.960.	
7240				
7241	(b	Dela	y of repair for pumps will be allowed if both of the following conditions are	
7242	<u></u>	fulfil	led:	
7243		14111		
7244		1)	Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a	
7245		1	barrier fluid system: and	
7246				
7247		2)	Renair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than six months	
7248		=1	after the leak was detected	
7249			utor the roak was detected.	
7250	e)	Dela	ov of repair beyond a hazardous secondary material management unit	
7251	<u>e</u> j	shute	down will be allowed for a value if value assembly replacement is necessary	
7252		duri	age the hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown valve	
7253		asset	mbly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been	
7254		suffi	ciently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the	
7255		nevt	hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown will not be	
7256		allowed unless the next hazardous secondary material management unit shutdown		
7257		occu	is sooner than six months after the first hazardous secondary material	
7258		man	agement unit shutdown	
7259		mana	agement unit shutdown.	
7260	(Sour	ree A	Ided at 40 III Reg effective)	
7261	(bou			
7262	Section 721	960 S	tandards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices	
7263	Section 721,	700 51	andards. Closed-vent Systems and Control Devices	
7265	2)	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary	
7265	<u>a</u> j	mate	real in a hazardous secondary material management units using closed vent	
7265		evete	and in a nazardous secondary material management units using closed-vent	
7267		syste	isions of Section 721 033	
7269		prov	<u>1310113 01 5001011 /21.755.</u>	
7260	b	Impl	ementation Schedule	
1209	0)	mp	ementation Schedule.	

7270		
7271	1)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7272	-	secondary material at an existing facility who cannot install a closed-vent
7273		system and control device to comply with the provisions of this Subpart
7274		BB on the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions
7275		of this Subpart BB must prepare an implementation schedule that includes
7276		dates by which the closed-vent system and control device will be installed
72.77		and in operation. The controls must be installed as soon as possible, but
7278		the implementation schedule may allow up to 30 months after the effective
7279		date that the facility becomes subject to this Subpart BB for installation
7280		and startup
7281		and startup.
7287	2)	Any unit that begins operation after July 13, 2015 and which is subject to
7282	<u></u>	the provisions of this Subpart BB when operation begins must comply
7285		with the rules immediately (i.e., must have control devices installed and
7285		operating on startup of the affected unit): the 30-month implementation
7285		schedule does not apply
7280		schedule does not apply.
7287	3)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7280	51	secondary material at any facility in existence on the effective date of a
7200		statutory or regulatory amendment that renders the facility subject to this
7290		Subpart BB must comply with all requirements of this Subpart BB as soon
7291		as practicable but no later than 30 months after the amondment's effective
7292		date. When control equipment required by this Subpart PR cannot be
7293		installed and begin operation by the effective date of the amendment the
7294		facility owner or operator must prepare on implementation schedule that
7295		includes the following information: specific colondar dates for award of
7290		antracte en issuence of numbers orders for the control equipment
7297		initiation of an site installation of the control equipment, completion of
7290		the control equipment installation and performance of any testing to
7299		demonstrate that the installed equipment most the emplicible stendards of
7300		this Submart DD. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or tracts
7301		the herendeus seconders meterial must keep a serve of the implementation
7302		achedule at the facility
7303		schedule at the facility.
7304	45	
7305	4)	Remanufacturers of other persons that store of treat the hazardous
7306		secondary materials at facilities and units that become newly subject to the
7307		requirements of this Subpart BB after January 13, 2015, due to an action
7308		other than those described in subsection (b)(3), must comply with all
7309		applicable requirements immediately (i.e., must have control devices
7310		installed and operating on the date the facility or unit becomes subject to
7311		this Subpart BB; the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply).
7312		

<u>a)</u>	A ren	manufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
	mate	rial subject to the requirements of Section 721.957 may elect to have all
	<u>valve</u> alter	es within a hazardous secondary material management unit comply with an native standard that allows no greater than two percent of the valves to leak.
<u>b)</u>	The	following requirements must be met if a remanufacturer or other person that
	store	s or treats the hazardous secondary material decides to comply with the
	alter	native standard of allowing two percent of valves to leak:
	1)	A performance test, as specified in subsection (c), must be conducted
		initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the
		Agency in writing to the remanufacturer or other persons that stores or
		treats the hazardous secondary material; and
	<u>2)</u>	If a valve leak is detected, it must be repaired in accordance with Section 721.957(d) and (e).
<u>c)</u>	Perfe	ormance tests must be conducted in the following manner:
	<u>1)</u>	All valves subject to the requirements in Section 721.957 within the
		hazardous secondary material management unit must be monitored within
		one week by the methods specified in Section 721.963(b).
	<u>2)</u>	If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is
		detected.
	<u>3)</u>	The leak percentage must be determined by dividing the number of valve
		subject to the requirements in Section 721.957 for which leaks are
		detected by the total number of valves subject to the requirements in
		Section 721.957 within the hazardous secondary material management
		<u>unit.</u>
(Sc	ource: A	dded at 40 Ill. Reg. effective)

5	a)	A rer	nanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
6		mater	rial subject to the requirements of Section 721.957 may elect for all valves
7		withi	in a hazardous secondary material management unit to comply with one of
8		the al	Iternative work practices specified in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3).
	b)	Redu	aced Monitoring.
		1)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
		-1	secondary material must comply with the requirements for valves as
			described in Section 721 957 except as described in subsections (b)(2)
			and $(b)(3)$
			and (O/(S)).
		2)	After two consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage
		<u>41</u>	of valves leaking equal to or less than two percent, a remanufacturer or
			other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may
			begin to skip one of the quarterly leak detection periods (i.e. monitor for
			leaks once every six months) for the valves subject to the requirements in
			Section 721 957
			<u>5000001721.557.</u>
		3)	After five consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage
		51	of valves leaking equal to or less than two percent, a remanufacturer or
			other person that stores or treats the bazardous secondary material may
			begin to skin three of the quarterly leak detection periods (i.e. monitor for
			leaks anon avery year) for the values subject to the requirements in Section
			reaks once every year) for the valves subject to the requirements in section
			<u>121.937.</u>
		4)	If the percentage of valves leaking is greater than two percent, the
		-11	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
			secondary material must monitor monthly in compliance with the
			requirements in Section 721 957, but may again elect to use this Section
			after meeting the requirements of Section 721.957(c)(1)
			are meeting the requirements of Section 721.357(e)(1).
	(Sou	rce. Ad	Ided at 40 III Reg effective)
	(504	100. 110	
S	ection 721	963 T	est Methods and Procedures
	ettion /ai		est memous and i rocedures
	a)	Each	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
		mate	rial subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB must comply with the test
		meth	ods and procedures requirements provided in this Section.
		meen	Pretering and and Pretrand in this section.
	b)	Leak	detection monitoring, as required in Sections 721.952 through 721.962. must
		com	ply with the following requirements:

7398		<u>1)</u>	Monitoring must comply with Reference Method 21 (Determination of
7399			Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test
7400			Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
7401			
7402		<u>2)</u>	The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference
7403			Method 21.
7404			
7405		<u>3)</u>	The instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the
7406			procedures specified in Reference Method 21.
7407			
7408		<u>4)</u>	Calibration gases must be as follows:
7409			New York States and Market and Contract and
7410			A) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
7411			
7412			B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of
7413			approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
7414			
7415		5)	The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces
7416			as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.
7417			
7418	c)	When	n equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions, as
7419		requi	ired in Sections 721,952(e), 721,953(i), 721,954, and 721,957(f), the test
7420		must	comply with the following requirements:
7421			Transfer (1997)
7422		1)	The requirements of subsections $(b)(1)$ through $(b)(4)$ must apply.
7423		-1	The requirements of succession (o/(r) ansage (o/(.) mass uppr).
7424		2)	The background level must be determined as set forth in Reference
7425		=1	Method 21
7426			
7427		3)	The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces
7428		51	as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21
7429			as close to the interface as possible as described in reference method 21.
7430		4)	The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated
7431		11	by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for
7431			determining compliance
7432			determining compliance.
7434	(h	A ret	manufacturer or other person that stores or treats the bazardous secondary
7435	<u>u</u> j	mate	manufacturer of other person that stores of reals the hazardous secondary
7435		conte	ains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with organic concentration
7430		that	and or exceeds 10 percent by weight using the following:
7/29		mate	equals of exceeds to percent by weight using the following.
7430		1)	Methods described in ASTM Methods D 2267 99 E 160 97 E 169 99 E
7439		ŢŢ	260.85 incorporated by reference in 25 III. Adm. Code 720.111.
1770			200-05, moorporated by reference in 55 In. Adin. Code 720.111.

7441		
7442		2) Method 9060A of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste," USEPA
7443		Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
7444		720.111, for computing total organic concentration of the sample, or
7445		analyzed for its individual organic constituents; or
7446		
7447		3) Application of the knowledge of the nature of the hazardous secondary
7448		material stream or the process by which it was produced. Documentation
7449		of a material determination by knowledge is required. Examples of
7450		documentation that must be used to support a determination under this
7451		provision include production process information documenting that no
7452		organic compounds are used, information that the material is generated by
7453		a process that is identical to a process at the same or another facility that
7454		has previously been demonstrated by direct measurement to have a total
7455		organic content less than 10 percent, or prior speciation analysis results on
7456		the same material stream, where it can also be documented that no process
7457		changes have occurred since that analysis that could affect the material
7458		total organic concentration.
7459		
7460	e)	If a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
7461		material determines that a piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous
7462		secondary material with organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight, the
7463		determination can be revised only after following the procedures in subsection
7464		(d)(1) or $(d)(2)$.
7465		
7466	f)	When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7467		secondary material and the Agency do not agree on whether a piece of equipment
7468		contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with organic concentrations
7469		at least 10 percent by weight, the procedures in subsection $(d)(1)$ or $(d)(2)$ can be
7470		used to resolve the dispute. The Agency must state any disagreement on whether
7471		a piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous secondary material with
7472		organic concentrations at least 10 percent by weight in writing to the
7473		remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
7474		material.
7475		
7476	g)	Samples used in determining the percent organic content must be representative
7477	64	of the highest total organic content hazardous secondary material that is expected
7478		to be contained in or contact the equipment.
7479		
7480	h)	To determine if pumps or valves are in light liquid service, the vapor pressures of
7481		constituents may be obtained from standard reference texts or may be determined
7482		by ASTM D 2879-92, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111
7483		

	<u>i)</u>	Perfo	rmance	tests to determine if a control device achieves 95 weight percent
		organ	nic emis	sion reduction must comply with the procedures of Section
		721.9	934(c)(1) through (c)(4).
	(Sou	rce: Ad	ded at 4	0 Ill. Reg, effective)
Sectio	n 721	964 R	eordke	ening Requirements
Sectio	u /41	.704 IX	CUTURE	reping Requirements
	<u>a)</u>	Lum	oing Un	its.
		<u>1)</u>	Each secor comp	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous adary material subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB must oly with the recordkeeping requirements of this Section.
		<u>2)</u>	<u>A rer</u> secor mana with	nanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous adary material in more than one hazardous secondary material agement unit subject to the provisions of this Subpart BB may comply the recordkeeping requirements for these hazardous secondary
			mate ident	rial management units in one recordkeeping system if the system ifies each record by each hazardous secondary material management
			<u>umit.</u>	
	b)	Rema	anufacti	arers and other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary
		mate	rial mus	st record and keep the following information at the facility:
		1)	For e	ach piece of equipment to which this Subpart BB applies:
			<u>A)</u>	The equipment identification number and hazardous secondary
				material management unit identification.
			D	
			<u>B</u>)	The approximate locations within the facility (e.g., identify the
				nazardous secondary material management unit on a facility plot
				plan).
			(\mathbf{C})	The type of equipment (e.g., a nump or ningline value)
			\Box	The type of equipment (e.g., a pump of pipenne varve).
			D)	The percent by weight total organics in the hazardous secondary
			\underline{D}	material stream at the equipment
				material stream at the equipment.
			E)	The hazardous secondary material state at the equipment (e a
			<u>1</u>	gas/vapor or liquid)
				Sub rupor or inquity.

752875292)For facilities that comply with the provisions of Section 721.933(a)(2)7530implementation schedule, as specified in Section 721.933(a)(2).7531	<u>e), an</u> dous <u>c</u> l by
75292)For facilities that comply with the provisions of Section 721.933(a)(2)7530implementation schedule, as specified in Section 721.933(a)(2).7531	2), an dous c l by
7530 implementation schedule, as specified in Section 721.933(a)(2). 7531	<u>dous</u> <u>c</u> l by
7531	<u>dous</u> c l by
	<u>dous</u> <u>c</u> 1 by
7532 3) When a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazar	<u>c</u> 1 by
7533 secondary material chooses to use test data to demonstrate the organi	<u>l by</u>
7534 removal efficiency or total organic compound concentration achieve	
7535 the control device, a performance test plan, as specified in Section	
7536 721.935(b)(3).	
7537	
7538 4) Documentation of compliance with Section 721.960, including the	
7539 detailed design documentation or performance test results specified i	n
7540 Section 721,935(b)(4).	-
7541	
7542 c) When each leak is detected, as specified in Sections 721,952, 721,953, 721,9	57.
and 721.958, the following requirements apply:	
7544	
7545 1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the	
7546 equipment identification number, the date evidence of a potential lea	k was
7547 found in accordance with Section 721,958(a), and the date the leak v	as
7548 detected must be attached to the leaking equipment.	
7549	
7550 2) The identification on equipment, except on a valve, may be removed	after
7551 it has been repaired	unter
7552	
7553 3) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been moni	ored
7554 for two successive months as specified in Section 721 957(c) and no	leak
7555 has been detected during those two months.	Total
7556	
7557 d) When each leak is detected, as specified in Sections 721,952, 721,953, 721.)57.
7558 and 721.958 the following information must be recorded in an inspection lo	g and
7559 must be kept at the facility:	Build
7560	
7561 1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipme	nt
7562 identification number	<u>me</u>
7563	
7564 2) The date evidence of a potential leak was found in accordance with	
7565 Section 721 958(a)	
7566	
7567 3) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair	r the
7568 leak.	<u>uno</u>

7569			
7570		4)	Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
7571			
7572		5)	"Above 10,000" if the maximum instrument reading measured by the
7573			methods specified in Section 721,963(b) after each repair attempt is equal
7574			to or greater than 10,000 ppm.
7575			
7576		6)	"Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired
7577			within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
7578			main is calendar days area about ory of the reak.
7579		7)	Documentation supporting the delay of repair of a valve in compliance
7580			with Section 721.959(c)
7581			<u>mai Sector (Di Sector</u>
7582		8)	The signature of the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
7583		<u>o</u> 7	hazardous secondary material (or designate) whose decision it was that
7584			repair could not be effected without a hazardous secondary material
7585			management unit shutdown
7586			management and shadeo wit.
7587		9)	The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired
7588		21	within 15 calendar days
7589			while 15 calcular days.
7590		10)	The date of successful repair of the leak
7591		101	The date of successful repair of the leak.
7592	e)	Desig	n documentation and monitoring operating and inspection information for
7593	<u>c1</u>	each (closed vent system and control device required to comply with the provisions
7594		of Sec	ation 721 960 must be recorded and kent up to date at the facility as
7595		enecif	Fied in Section 721.935(c) Design documentation is specified in Section
7596		721.0	35(c)(1) and $(c)(2)$ and monitoring operating and inspection information in
7597		Section Section	$\frac{55(c)(1)}{and}$ (c)(2) and monitoring, operating, and inspection monitation in pp. 721.035(c)(3) through (c)(8)
7508		Been	$\frac{1}{21.955(c)(5)}$ moden (c)(8).
7590	Ð	Fora	control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor
7599	11	incing	control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor
7600		the A	analy must encode in writing the enprenriate recordizacing requirements
7602		the A	gency must specify in writing the appropriate recordicepting requirements.
7602	~	The f	allowing information nortaining to all againment subject to the negativements
7603	gj	in Car	biomonia information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements
7604		In Sec	ctions 721.952 through 721.960 must be recorded in a log that is kept at the
7605		Tacilit	
7606		15	
7607		D	A list of identification numbers for equipment (except welded fittings)
7608			subject to the requirements of this Subpart BB.
7609			
/610		2)	List of Equipment.
/611			

7612			A) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the
7613			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7614			secondary material elects to designate for no detectable emissions,
7615			as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above
7616			background, under the provisions of Sections 721.952(e),
7617			721.953(i), and 721.957(f).
7618			
7619			B) The designation of this equipment as subject to the requirements of
7620			Sections 721.952(e), 721.953(i), or 721.957(f) must be signed by
7621			the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
7622			hazardous secondary material.
7623			
7624		<u>3)</u>	A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices
7625			required to comply with Section 721.954(a).
7626			
7627		4)	Compliance Tests.
7628			
7629			A) The dates of each compliance test required in Sections 721.952(e),
7630			721.953(i), 721.954, and 721.957(f).
7631			
7632			B) The background level measured during each compliance test.
7633			
7634			C) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment
7635			during each compliance test.
7636			
7637		5)	A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
7638			
7639		6)	Identification, either by list or location (area or group) of equipment that
7640		-	contains or contacts hazardous secondary material with an organic
7641			concentration of at least 10 percent by weight for less than 300 hours per
7642			calendar vear.
7643			
7644	h)	The	following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of
7645		Secti	ion 721.957(g) and (h) must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility:
7646			
7647		1)	A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as unsafe to
7648		11	monitor an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is unsafe to
7649			monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve
7650			monitor, and the plan for monitoring each varve.
7651		2)	A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult
7652		<u>1</u>	to monitor an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult
7653			to monitor, and the planned schedule for monitoring each value
7654			to monitor, and the planned senedule for monitoring each valve.
1054			

7655	<u>i)</u>	The following information must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility for
7656		valves complying with Section 721.962:
7657		
7658		1) A schedule of monitoring.
7659		
7660		2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.
7661		
7662	i)	The following information must be recorded in a log that is kept at in the facility:
7663		
7664		1) Criteria required in Sections 721.952(d)(5)(B) and 721.953(e)(2) and an
7665		explanation of the design criteria.
7666		
7667		2) Any changes to these criteria and the reasons for the changes.
7668		
7669	k)	The following information must be recorded in a log that is kept at the facility for
7670	<u></u>	use in determining exemptions, as provided in the applicability Sections of this
7671		Subpart BB and other specific Subparts:
7672		Suspart DD and onler speeme Susparts
7673		1) An analysis determining the design canacity of the hazardous secondary
7674		material management unit
7675		Indernal management unit.
7676		2) A statement listing the hazardous secondary material influent to and
7677		effluent from each hazardous secondary material management unit subject
7678		to the requirements in Sections 721 952 through 721 960 and an analysis
7679		determining whether these hazardous secondary materials are heavy
7680		liquide
7681		<u>inquids.</u>
7682		3) An up to date analysis and the supporting information and data used to
7683		<u>57</u> An up-to-date analysis and the supporting information and data determine whether equipment is subject to the requirements in Sections
7684		721 052 through 721 060. The record must include supporting
7685		documentation as required by Section 721.963(d)(3) when application of
7686		the knowledge of the nature of the bazardous secondary material stream or
7687		the process by which it was produced is used. If the remanufacturer or
7688		other person that stores or treats the bazardous secondary material takes
7680		other person that stores of freats the mazardous secondary material takes
7600		any action (e.g., changing the process that produced the material
7601		contained in or contacted by equipment determined not to be subject to the
7602		contained in of contacted by equipment determined not to be subject to the
7602		determination is required
7604		determination is required.
7605	15	Depends of the againment look information required by subsection (d) and the
7695	D	Records of the equipment leak information required by subsection (d) and the
7090		operating information required by subsection (e) need be kept only three years.
1091		

7698	m) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
7699	material at a facility with equipment that is subject to this Subpart BB and to
7700	regulations in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources).
7701	61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or 63 (National
7702	Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories),
7703	incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may elect to determine
7704	compliance with this Subpart BB either by documentation pursuant to Section
7705	721.964, or by documentation of compliance with the regulations in 40 CFR 60,
7706	61, or 63 pursuant to the relevant provisions of the regulations in 40 CFR 60, 61,
7707	or 63. The documentation of compliance under regulations in 40 CFR 60, 61, or
7708	63 must be kept with or made readily available at the facility.
7709	
7710	BOARD NOTE: 415 ILCS 5/9.1(b) and (d) make the federal new source
7711	performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air
7712	pollutants directly applicable in Illinois and prohibit operation of an emission
7713	source without a permit issued by the Agency. The Agency issues permits that
7714	incorporate the federal new soruce performance standards and national emission
7715	standards for hazardous air pollutants pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.5.
7716	
7717	(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
7718	
7719	SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS AND CONTAINERS
7720	
7721	Section 721.980 Applicability
7722	
7723	The regulations in this Subpart CC apply to tanks and containers that contain hazardous
7724	secondary materials excluded under the remanufacturing exclusion at Section 721.4(a)(27),
7725	unless the tanks and containers are equipped with and operating air emission controls in
7726	accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulations codified in
7727	40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission
7728	Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
7729	Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
7730	
7731	(Source: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
7732	
7733	Section 721.981 Definitions
7734	
7735	As used in this this Subpart CC, all terms not defined in this Section will have the meaning given
7736	to them in section 1004 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6903),
7737	incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726.
7738	
7739	"Average volatile organic concentration" or "average VO concentration" means
7740	the mass-weighted average volatile organic concentration of a hazardous

7741	secondary material as determined in accordance with the requirements of Section
7742	721.984.
7743	
7744	"Closure device" means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting
7745	that blocks an opening in a cover such that when the device is secured in the
7746	closed position it prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere.
7747	Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a
7748	sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or
7749	automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).
7750	
7751	"Continuous seal" means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely
7752	covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A
7753	continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic
7754	shoe seal A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to
7755	form a continuous seal
7756	Torin a continuous sour
7757	"Cover" means a device that provides a continuous barrier over the hazardous
7758	secondary material managed in a unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions
7759	to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling
7760	norts gauge wells) that are necessary for operation inspection maintenance and
7761	repair of the unit on which the cover is used. A cover may be a separate piece of
7762	equipment that can be detached and removed from the unit or a cover may be
7763	formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit
7764	tormed by structural reactives permanently integrated into the design of the unit.
7765	"Empty hazardous secondary material container" means any of the following:
7766	Empty hazardous secondary material container means any of the fonowing.
7767	A container from which all hazardous secondary materials have been
7768	removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to
7769	remove materials from that type of container (e.g. pouring pumping or
7770	aspirating) and no more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain
7771	on the bottom of the container or inner liner.
7772	on the bottom of the container of filler filler,
7773	A container that is less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters) in size and
7774	no more than three percent by weight of the total capacity of the container
7775	remains in the container or inner liner: or
7776	remains in the container of finiter filer, or
7770	A container that is greater than 119 (450 liters) gallons in size and no more
7778	then 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in
7770	the container or inner liner
7780	the container of inner inter.
7781	"Enclosure" means a structure that surrounds a tank or container contures organia
7782	vanors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the contured venors through
7702	vapors entitled from the cank of container, and venus the captured vapors through
1103	a closed-vent system to a control device.

7784	
7785	"External floating roof" means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that
7786	rests on the surface of the material managed in a tank with no fixed roof.
7787	
7788	"Fixed roof" means a cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and
7789	does not move with fluctuations in the level of the material managed in the unit.
7790	
7791	"Floating membrane cover" means a cover consisting of a synthetic flexible
7792	membrane material that rests upon and is supported by the hazardous secondary
7793	material being managed in a surface impoundment.
7794	
7795	"Floating roof" means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck,
7796	or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the material being
7797	contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.
7798	
7799	"Hard-piping" means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in
7800	accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.
7801	
7802	"In light material service" means the container is used to manage a material for
7803	which both of the following conditions apply: The vapor pressure of one or more
7804	of the organic constituents in the material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at
7805	20° C; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor
7806	pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20° C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by
7807	weight.
7808	
7809	"Internal floating roof" means a cover that rests or floats on the material surface
7810	(but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a tank that has a fixed roof.
7811	
7812	"Liquid-mounted seal" means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in
7813	contact with the hazardous secondary material between the tank wall and the
7814	floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.
7815	
7816	"Malfunction" means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable
7817	failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to
7818	operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor
7819	maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
7820	
7821	"Material determination" means performing all applicable procedures in
7822	accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984 to determine whether a
7823	hazardous secondary material meets standards specified in this Subpart CC.
7824	Examples of a material determination include performing the procedures in
7825	accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984 to determine the average
7826	VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material

7828 the point of material treatment and comparing the results to the exit concentration 7829 limit specified for the process used to treat the hazardous secondary material; the 7830 organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for a 7831 biological process used to treat a hazardous secondary material and comparing the 7832 results to the applicable standards; or the maximum volatile organic vapor 7833 pressure for a hazardous secondary material in a tank and comparing the results to 7834 the applicable standards. 7835 "Maximum organic vapor pressure" means the sum of the individual organic 7836 "Maximum organic vapor pressure" means the sum of the individual organic 7837 constituent partial pressures exerted by the material contained in a tank. at the 7838 maximum vapor pressure-causing conditions (i.e., temperature, agitation, pH 7839 effects of combining materials, etc.) reasonably expected to occur in the tank. For 7840 the procedures specified in Section 721.984(c). 7842 "Metallic shoe seal" means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets 7844 which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, 7845 or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or ot	7827	origination; the average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material at
7829limit specified for the process used to treat the hazardous secondary material; the organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for a biological process used to treat a hazardous secondary material and comparing the results to the applicable standards; or the maximum volatile organic vapor pressure for a hazardous secondary material in a tank and comparing the results to the applicable standards.7831"Maximum organic vapor pressure" means the sum of the individual organic constituent partial pressure causing conditions (i.e., temperature, agitation, pH effects of combining materials, etc.) reasonably expected to occur in the tank. For the purpose of this Subpart CC, maximum organic vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in Section 721.984(c).7840"Metallic shoe seal" means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.7849"No detectable organic emissions" means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in Section 721.984(d).7851"Point of material origination" means as follows:7852"Point of material origination" means the point at which a material produced by a system, process, or material management unit is determined to be a hazardous secondary material excluded under Section 721.104(a)(27).7860BOARD NOTE: Where the person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material is its degenerator of the hazardous secondary material, "point of material origination" is being used in a man	7828	the point of material treatment and comparing the results to the exit concentration
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7865 authority of the federal Clean Air Act in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of	7865	authority of the federal Clean Air Act in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of
7866 Performance for New Stationary Sources). 61 (National Emission	7866	Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission
7867 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), and 63 (National Emission	7867	Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), and 63 (National Emission
7868 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each	7868	Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each
7869 incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.	7869	incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

7870	
7871	Where the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
7872	hazardous secondary material is not the generator of the hazardous
7873	secondary material, point of material origination means the point where
7874	the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7875	secondary material accepts delivery or takes possession of the hazardous
7876	secondary material.
7877	
7878	"Safety device" means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible
7879	disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device that functions exclusively to prevent
7880	physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control
7881	equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe
7882	conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the
7883	purpose of this Subpart CC, a safety device is not used for routine venting of
7884	gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during
7885	filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to
7886	normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is
7887	designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only
7888	when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device
7889	threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined
7890	by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7891	secondary material based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable
7892	regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and
7893	practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable.
7894	explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.
7895	
7896	"Single-seal system" means a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal
7897	may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.
7898	
7899	"Vapor-mounted seal" means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is
7900	a vapor space between the hazardous secondary material in the unit and the
7901	bottom of the seal.
7902	
7903	"Volatile organic concentration" or "VO concentration" means the fraction by
7904	weight of the volatile organic compounds contained in a hazardous secondary
7905	material expressed in terms of parts per million (ppmw) as determined by direct
7906	measurement or by knowledge of the material in accordance with the
7907	requirements of Section 721,984. For the purpose of determining the VO
7908	concentration of a hazardous secondary material, organic compounds with a
7909	Henry's law constant value of at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-
7910	fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6}
7911	atmospheres/gram-mole/m ³) at 25° C must be included.
7912	

7913	(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg., effective)
7914		
7915	Section 721.	982 Standards: General
7916		
7917	<u>a)</u>	This Section applies to the management of hazardous secondary material in tanks
7918		and containers subject to this Subpart CC.
7919		
7920	<u>b)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
7921		material must control air pollutant emissions from each hazardous secondary
7922		material management unit in accordance with standards specified in Sections
7923		721.984 through 721.987, as applicable to the hazardous secondary material
7924		management unit, except as provided for in subsection (c).
7925		
7926	<u>c)</u>	A tank or container is exempt from standards specified in Sections 721.984
7927		through 721.987, as applicable, provided that the hazardous secondary material
7928		management unit is a tank or container for which all hazardous secondary
7929		material entering the unit has an average VO concentration at the point of material
7930		origination of less than 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The average VO
7931		concentration must be determined using the procedures specified in Section
7932		721.983(a). The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
7933		secondary material must review and update, as necessary, this determination at
7934		least once every 12 months following the date of the initial determination for the
7935		hazardous secondary material streams entering the unit.
7936	- A	
7937	(Sou	rce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
7938	G	002 M () D () (D)
7939	Section 721	.983 Material Determination Procedures
7941	a)	Material determination procedure to determine average volatile organic (VO)
7942	<u>u</u> j	concentration of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material
7943		origination
7944		<u>ongination.</u>
7945		1) Determining average VO concentration at the point of material
7946		origination A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
7947		hazardous secondary material must determine the average VO
7948		concentration at the point of material origination for each hazardous
7949		secondary material placed in a hazardous secondary material management
7950		unit exempted under the provisions of Section 721 982(c)(1) from using
7951		air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Sections
7952		721 984 through 721 987, as applicable to the hazardous secondary
7953		material management unit
7954		material management ant.
1554		

7955		A) An initial determination of the average VO concentration of the
7956		material stream must be made before the first time any portion of
7957		the material in the hazardous secondary material stream is placed
7958		in a hazardous secondary material management unit exempted
7959		under the provisions of Section 721.982(c)(1) from using air
7960		emission controls, and thereafter an initial determination of the
7961		average VO concentration of the material stream must be made for
7962		each averaging period that a hazardous secondary material is
7963		managed in the unit; and
7964		
7965		B) Perform a new material determination whenever changes to the
7966		source generating the material stream are reasonably likely to
7967		cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous secondary
7968		material to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the
7969		applicable VO concentration limits specified in Section 721.982.
7970		
7971	2)	Determination of average VO concentration using direct measurement or
7972	=1	knowledge. For a material determination that is required by subsection
7973		(a)(1) the average VO concentration of a hazardous secondary material:
7974		the point of material origination must be determined using either direct
7975		measurement as specified in subsection $(a)(3)$ or by knowledge of the
7976		hazardous secondary material as specified in subsection (a)(4)
7977		nuzardous secondary material, as specified in subsection (a), 1).
7978	3)	Direct measurement to determine average VO concentration of a
7979	21	bazardous secondary material at the point of material origination as
7980		follows:
7981		1010
7982		A) Identification The remanufacturer or other person that stores or
7983		treats the bazardous secondary material must identify and record
7084		a log that is kept at the facility the point of material origination for
7085		the bazardous secondary material
7086		the hazardous secondary material.
7087		B) Sampling Samples of the hazardous secondary material stream
7000		b) Sampling. Samples of the naint of material origination in a manner
7900		must be confected at the point of material origination in a manner
7909		such that volatilization of organics contained in the material and i
7990		the subsequent sample is callected and an adequately
7991		representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by
7992		the selected method.
7993		
7994		1) The averaging period to be used for determining the
7995		average VO concentration for the hazardous secondary
7996		material stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be
1997		designated and recorded. The averaging period can

7998		represent any time interval that the remanufacturer or other
7999		person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8000		material determines is appropriate for the hazardous
8001		secondary material stream but must not exceed one year.
8002		
8003	ii)	A sufficient number of samples, but no less than four
8004		samples, must be collected and analyzed for a hazardous
8005		secondary material determination. All of the samples for a
8006		given material determination must be collected within a
8007		one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample
8008		results constitutes a material determination for the material
8009		stream. One or more material determinations may be
8010		required to represent the complete range of material
8011		compositions and quantities that occur during the entire
8012		averaging period due to normal variations in the operating
8013		conditions for the source or process generating the
8014		hazardous secondary material stream. Examples of such
8015		normal variations are seasonal variations in material
8016		quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
8017		dament's second second second second second
8018	iii)	All samples must be collected and handled in accordance
8019		with written procedures prepared by the remanufacturer or
8020		other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8021		material and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan
8022		must describe the procedure by which representative
8023		samples of the hazardous secondary material stream are
8024		collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs
8025		throughout the sample collection and handling process, and
8026		by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the
8027		written sampling plan must be maintained at the facility.
8028		An example of acceptable sample collection and handling
8029		procedures for a total volatile organic constituent
8030		concentration may be found in Reference Method 25D
8031		(Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of
8032		Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test
8033		Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
8034		720.111
8035		120.111.
8036	iv)	Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling
8037	<u>1v</u>	plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) must be
8038		prenared and recorded to document the material quantity
8039		represented by the samples and as applicable the operating
0033		represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating

8040		conditions for the source or process generating the
8041		hazardous secondary material represented by the samples.
8042		
8043	C)	Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in
8044		accordance with Reference Method 25D (Determination of the
8045		Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in appendix A
8046		to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill.
8047		Adm. Code 720.111, for the total concentration of volatile organic
8048		constituents, or using one or more methods when the individual
8049		organic compound concentrations are identified and summed and
8050		the summed material concentration accounts for and reflects all
8051		organic compounds in the material with Henry's law constant
8052		values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-
8053		the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as $1.8 \times$
8054		10 ⁻⁶ atmospheres/gram-mole/m ³) at 25° C. At the discretion of the
8055		remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8056		secondary material, the test data obtained may be adjusted by any
8057		appropriate method to discount any contribution to the total
8058		volatile organic concentration that is a result of including a
8059		compound with a Henry's law constant value of less than 0.1 Y/X
8060		at 25° C. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each
8061		individual chemical constituent contained in the material is
8062		multiplied by the appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor
8063		(fm _{25D}). If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
8064		the hazardous secondary material elects to adjust the test data, the
8065		adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents
8066		with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X
8067		at 25° C contained in the material. To adjust these data, the
8068		measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent
8069		contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific
8070		adjustment factors (fm25D) obtained in writing from the Agency.
8071		Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in
8072		subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) and provided the
8073		requirement to reflect all organic compounds in the material with
8074		Henry's law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X
8075		(which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-
8076		mole/m ³) at 25° C, is met.
8077		
8078		i) Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in
8079		accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63 (Alternative
8080		Validation Procedure for EPA Waste and Wastewater
8081		Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
8082		<u>720.111.</u>

8083				
8084		ii)	Any other anal	vsis method that has been validated in
8085			accordance wit	h the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or
8086			Section 5.3, an	d the corresponding calculations in Section
8087			6.1 or Section	6.3. of Method 301 (Field Validation of
8088			Pollutant Meas	urement Methods from Various Waste
8089			Media) in appe	ndix A to 40 CFR 63 (Test Methods)
8090			incorporated by	v reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 111
8091			The data are ac	ceptable if they meet the criteria specified in
8092			Section 6150	r Section 6.3.3 of Method 301 If correction
8093			is required und	er section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are
8094			acceptable if th	be correction factor is within the range 0.7 to
8095			1 30 Other se	ctions of Method 301 are not required
8095			1.50. Other set	enous of method 501 are not required.
8090	D)	Calcu	lations	
8008	\underline{D}	Calce	lations.	
8098		3	The overage V	O concentration (C) on a mass weighted
8100		Π	hasis must be	o concentration (C) on a mass-weighted
8100			datarminations	conducted in accordance with subsections
8101			$\frac{\text{determinations}}{(a)(2)(\mathbf{P})}$ and (Conducted in accordance with subsections
0102 0102			(a)(5)(B) and (a)(5)(C) and the following equation:
8103				n
8104				$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i \times C_i$
8105				
8106			Where:	
8107				
			C = Av	erage VO concentration of the hazardous
			sec	ondary material at the point of material
			ori	gination on a mass-weighted basis, in
			DDI	nw.
			i = Inc	lividual material determination "i" of the
			haz	zardous secondary material.
			$n = \overline{To}$	tal number of material determinations of the
			haz	zardous secondary material conducted for
			the	averaging period (not to exceed one year).
			$O_i = M_i$	ass quantity of hazardous secondary
			ma	terial stream represented by C; in kg/hr
			$O_T = T_0$	tal mass quantity of hazardous secondary
			<u>xi</u> <u>10</u> ma	terial during the averaging period, in kg/hr
			$C_i = M_i$	easured VO concentration of material
			det	ermination "i" in ppmw as determined in
			200	cordance with the requirements of
			ent	(a)(3)(C) (i.e. the average of the
			540	soonon (a)(s)(c) (i.e., the average of the

four or more samples specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii))

8108			
8109		ii)	For the purpose of determining C _i , for individual material
8110			samples analyzed in accordance with subsection $(a)(3)(C)$,
8111			the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8112			hazardous secondary material must account for VO
8113			concentrations determined to be below the limit of
8114			detection of the analytical method by using the VO
8115			concentration that is one-half the blank value determined in
8116			the method at section 4.4 of Reference Method 25D, if
8117			Reference Method 25D is used for the analysis: or that is
8118			one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for
8119			each organic constituent in the material that has a Henry's
8120			law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-
8121			phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which
8122			can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-
8123			$mole/m^3$) at 25° C if any other analytical method is used
8124			molerni fut 25 °C, it any other analytear method is used.
8125	4)	Use of kno	wledge by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or
8126	<u>-1</u>	treats the l	pazardous secondary material to determine average VO
8127		concentrat	ion of a hazardous secondary material at the point of material
8128		origination	non of a nazardous secondary materiar at the point of materiar
8120		ongination	<u>1.</u>
8130		 De 	cumentation must be prepared that presents the information
8131		<u>11)</u> <u>DC</u>	ad as the basis for the knowledge by the remanufacturer or other
8132		net	son that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material of the
8133		ha	zardous secondary material stream's average VO concentration
8134		Ex	amples of information that may be used as the basis for
8135		kn	owledge include material balances for the source or process
8136		<u>RII</u> (CE)	persting the bazardous secondary material stream: constituent-
8137		spi	ecific chemical test data for the bazardous secondary material
8138		str	eam from previous testing that are still applicable to the current
8130		m	terial stream: previous test data for other locations managing the
8140		521	ne type of material stream: or other knowledge based on
<u>8141</u>		int	armation included in shipping papers or material certification
8142		<u>nn</u>	tices
0142		110	nces.
0145		D) If	test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the
0144		<u>D</u> <u>II</u>	next using are used as the basis for knowledge, then the hererdene
0140		ren	nanufacturer of other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8140		sec	condary material must document the test method, sampling
014/		pro	blocol, and the means by which sampling variability and
8148		an	alytical variability are accounted for in the determination of the

8149			average VO concentration. For example, a remanufacturer or other
8150			person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may
8151			use organic concentration test data for the hazardous secondary
8152			material stream that are validated in accordance with Method 301
8153			(Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various
8154			Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (Test Methods) as the
8155			basis for knowledge of the material.
8156			
8157		C)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8158			secondary material using chemical constituent-specific
8159			concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the hazardous
8160			secondary material may adjust the test data to the corresponding
8161			average VO concentration value which would have been obtained
8162			had the material samples been analyzed using Reference Method
8163			25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of
8164			Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods).
8165			incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). To
8166			adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual
8167			chemical constituent contained in the material is multiplied by the
8168			appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor (fm25D).
8169			
8170		D)	In the event that the Agency and the remanufacture or other person
8171			that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material disagree on a
8172			determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous
8173			secondary material stream using knowledge then the results from a
8174			determination of average VO concentration using direct
8175			measurement as specified in subsection (a)(3) must be used to
8176			establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this
8177			Subpart CC The Agency may perform or request that the
8178			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the bazardous
8179			secondary material perform this determination using direct
8180			measurement. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or
8181			treats the hazardous secondary material may choose one or more
8182			appropriate methods to analyze each collected sample in
8183			accordance with the requirements of subsection $(a)(3)(C)$. The
8183			A gency must state any disagreement on determination of the
8185			Agency must state any disagreement on determination of the
0105			average vo concentration for a nazardous secondary material
0100			scient using knowledge in writing to the remaindracturer of other
0107			person that stores or treats the nazardous secondary material.
0100	1.5	This subsect	ion (h) componendo with 10 CED 261 1092(h) and a d lange at the
0109	<u>D)</u>	THIS SUDSECT	io atotement mointaing atmotural consistence with the follows
0190		USEPA. In	is statement maintains structural consistency with the iederal
8191		regulations.	

8192		P			
8193	<u>c)</u>	Procedure to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous			
8194		secor	idary material in a tank.		
8195					
8196		1)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
8197			secondary material must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure		
8198			for each hazardous secondary material placed in a tank using Tank Level 1		
8199			controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 721.984(c).		
8200					
8201		<u>2)</u>	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
8202			secondary material must use either direct measurement as specified in		
8203			subsection (c)(3) or knowledge of the waste as specified by subsection		
8204			(c)(4) to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure which is		
8205			representative of the hazardous secondary material composition stored or		
8206			treated in the tank.		
8207					
8208		3)	Direct measurement to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of		
8209		1	a hazardous secondary material.		
8210					
8211			A) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples must be collected to be		
8212			representative of the hazardous secondary material contained in the		
8213			tank All samples must be collected and handled in accordance		
8214			with written procedures prepared by the remanufacturer or other		
8215			person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material and		
8216			documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the		
8217			procedure by which representative samples of the bazardous		
8218			secondary material are collected such that a minimum loss of		
8210			organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling		
8220			brocess and by which somple integrity is maintained. A convert		
8220			the written compline plan must be maintained at the facility. An		
8222			the written sampling plan must be maintained at the facility. An		
0222			example of acceptable sample collection and handling procedures		
8223			may be found in Reference Method 25D (Determination of the		
8224			Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in appendix A		
8225			to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III.		
8226			Adm. Code 720.111(b).		
8227					
8228			B) Analysis. Any appropriate one of the following methods may be		
8229			used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum organic		
8230			vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary material:		
8231					
8232			i) Reference Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase		
8233			Organic Concentration in Waste Samples) in appendix A to		

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001	110000		0052.		

8234 8235				<u>40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35</u> <u>Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);</u>
8236 8237			ii)	Methods described in American Petroleum Institute
8238			<u>117</u>	Publication 2517 Third Edition February 1080
8230				"Evenerative Less from External Floating Doof Tanks"
8239				incorporated by reference in 25 III. Adm. Code 720 111;
8240				incorporated by reference in 55 In. Adm. Code 720.111;
0241				Mathada abtained from atom land references touter
0242			<u>111)</u>	Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
0245				ASTM Mathed 2020 02 incomparated by reference in 25
0244			$\underline{1V}$	ASTM Method 2879-92, incorporated by reference in 35
8245				<u>III. Adm. Code 720.111; and</u>
8240				A manual manual di anno di ta mata da anno di ta mata da anno di ta mata da anno di ta da anno di ta da anno di
0241			$\underline{\mathbf{v}}$	Any other method approved in writing by the Agency.
0240		1)	Line of law	ladaa ta datamaina tha manimum anani
0249		4)	the herender	a secondary meterial. Decumentation must be pressure of
8250			the nazardou	s secondary material. Documentation must be prepared and
0231			he the	presents the information used as the basis for the knowledge
8252			by the reman	the state of other person that stores of treats the nazardous
8253			secondary m	aterial that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the
8254			hazardous se	condary material is less than the maximum vapor pressure
8255			limit listed in	Section 721.984(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design
8256			capacity cate	gory. An example of information that may be used is
8257			documentatio	on that the hazardous secondary material is generated by a
8258			process for w	which at other locations it previously has been determined by
8259			direct measu	rement that the hazardous secondary material's maximum
8260			organic vapo	r pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for
8261			the appropria	ate tank design capacity category.
8262				
8263	<u>d</u>)	Proce	edure for detern	nining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of
8264		com	olying with this	Subpart CC:
8265				
8266		<u>1)</u>	The test mus	t be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in
8267			Reference M	ethod 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound
8268			Leaks) in app	pendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by
8269			reference in :	35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Each potential leak interface (i.e.,
8270			a location wh	nere organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and
8271			associated cl	osure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that
8272			are associate	d with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited
8273			to, the interfa	ace of the cover and its foundation mounting, the periphery of
8274			any opening	on the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing
				and the last data and the factor
8275			seat interface	e on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.

8277	<u>2)</u>	The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous secondary
8278		material having an organic concentration representative of the range of
8279		concentrations for the hazardous secondary material expected to be
8280		managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices must
8281		be secured in the closed position.
8282		
8283	<u>3)</u>	The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference
8284		Method 21, except the instrument response factor criteria in section
8285		3.1.2(a) of Reference Method 21, must be for the average composition of
8286		the organic constituents in the hazardous secondary material placed in the
8287		hazardous secondary management unit, not for each individual organic
8288		constituent.
8289		
8290	4)	The detection instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its
8291		use by the procedures specified in Reference Method 21.
8292		
8293	5)	Calibration gases must be as follows:
8294		
8295		A) Zero air (less than 10 ppmy hydrocarbon in air), and
8296		
8297		B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of
8298		approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmy methane or n-hexane.
8299		
8300	6)	The background level must be determined according to the procedures in
8301	51	Reference Method 21
8302		
8303	7)	Each potential leak interface must be checked by traversing the instrument
8304		probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as
8305		possible as described in Reference Method 21. If the configuration of the
8306		cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface all
8307		accessible portions of the interface must be sampled. If the configuration
8308		of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device
8309		is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g. some pressure relief
8310		devices) the instrument probe inlet must be placed at approximately the
8311		center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere
8312		center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.
8313	8)	The arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration
8314	<u>01</u>	indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared
8315		with the value of 500 ppmy except when monitoring a seal around a
8316		rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening in which case the
8317		comparison must be as specified in subsection $(d)(0)$. If the difference is
8318		less than 500 mmy, then the notential leak interface is determined to
8210		aperate with no detectable organic emissions
0319		operate with no detectable organic emissions.

20					
21		9)	For the	seals a	around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening,
22			the arith	metic	difference between the maximum organic concentration
23			indicate	d by t	he instrument and the background level must be compared
24			with the	value	e of 10,000 ppmw. If the difference is less than 10,000
25			ppmw. t	then th	ne potential leak interface is determined to operate with no
26			detectab	ole org	zanic emissions.
27					
28	(Sou	rce: Ad	ded at 40	III. Re	eg, effective)
30 <u>S</u>	ection 721	.984 St	andards:	Tank	<u>KS</u>
31					
32	<u>a)</u>	The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from			
3		tanks	for which	Secti	on 721.982(b) references the use of this Section for that air
4		emis	sion contro	ol.	
5					
5	<u>b)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary			
1		mate	rial must c	contro	l air pollutant emissions from each tank subject to this
		Secti	on in acco	rdanc	e with the following requirements, as applicable:
1			1		and serve the second second second
		<u>1)</u>	For a ta	nk tha	at manages hazardous secondary material that meets all of the
			conditio	ons sp	ecified in subsections $(b)(1)(A)$ through $(b)(1)(C)$, the
			remanu	factur	er or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
1.0			seconda	ary ma	aterial must control air pollutant emissions from the tank in
			<u>accorda</u>	nce w	ith the Tank Level 1 controls specified in subsection (c) or
			the Tan	k Lev	el 2 controls specified in subsection (d).
			<u>A)</u>	The h	azardous secondary material in the tank has a maximum
				organ	ic vapor pressure that is less than the maximum organic
				vapor	pressure limit for the tank's design capacity category, as
			1.4	follow	<u>VS:</u>
				<u>i)</u>	For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m3,
					the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is
-					<u>5.2 kPa.</u>
				ii)	For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m ³
7					but less than 151 m ³ , the maximum organic vapor pressure
					limit for the tank is 27.6 kPa.
			3	iii)	For a tank design capacity less than 75 m ³ , the maximum
					organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 76.6 kPa.
2					
8363			B) The hazardous secondary material in the tank is not heated by the		
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8364			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
8365			secondary material to a temperature that is greater than the		
8366			temperature at which the maximum organic vapor pressure of the		
8367			hazardous secondary material is determined for the purpose of		
8368			complying with subsection $(b)(1)(A)$.		
8369					
8370		2)	For a tank that manages hazardous secondary material that does not meet		
8371			all of the conditions specified in subsections $(b)(1)(A)$ through $(b)(1)(C)$,		
8372			the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
8373			secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the tank by		
8374			using Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of		
8375			subsection (d). An example of tanks required to use Tank Level 2 controls		
8376			is a tank for which the hazardous secondary material in the tank has a		
8377			maximum organic vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than the		
8378			maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank's design capacity		
8379			category, as specified in subsection (b)(1)(A).		
8380					
8381	c)	A ren	nanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary		
8382		mater	rial controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1		
8383		contr	ols must meet the requirements specified in subsections $(c)(1)$ through $(c)(4)$		
8384		of thi	is Section:		
8385		<u></u>			
8386		1)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats that hazardous		
8387		<u> </u>	secondary material must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure		
8388			for a hazardous secondary material to be managed in the tank using Tank		
8389			Level 1 controls before the first time the hazardous secondary material is		
8390			placed in the tank. The maximum organic vapor pressure must be		
8391			determined using the procedures specified in Section 721 983(c)		
8392			Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the		
8393			hazardous secondary material must perform a new determination		
8394			whenever changes to the hazardous secondary material managed in the		
8395			tank could potentially cause the maximum organic vapor pressure to		
8396			increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic		
8397			vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in		
8398			subsection $(h)(1)(A)$ as applicable to the tank		
8399			Subsection (o, 1, 11), as appreaded to the tank		
8400		2)	The tank must be equipped with a fixed roof designed to meet the		
8401		<u></u>	following specifications:		
8402			tono wing specifications.		
8403			A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a		
8404			continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the bazardous		
8405			secondary material in the tank. The fived roof may be a senarate		
0405			secondary material in the tank. The fixed foor may be a separate		

8408 design (e.g., a horizontal cvlindrical tank equipped with a hatch). 8409 B) The fixed roof must be installed in a manner such 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. 8411 section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall. 8413 wall. 8414 C) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof, must fulfill either of the following requirements: 8418 i) It must be equipped with a closure device designed to operate such 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 8422 other open spaces in the closure device; or sector) device. The control device must remove or destroy organics in the vent stream, and must be operating whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the taxis uperiod of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities, veciting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required. Opening of the tank. During any period when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing activities, veciting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required. Sing of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required. Sing of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required. Sing of the vapor headspace unde	8406 8407		cover open-	r installed on the tank (e.g., a removable cover mounted on an -top tank) or may be an integral part of the tank structural
8409 B) The fixed roof must be installed in a manner such that there are no 8410 B) The fixed roof must be installed in a manner such that there are no 8411 visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof 8412 section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank 8413 wall. 8414 Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system 8416 associated with the fixed roof, must fulfill either of the following 8417 requirements: 8418 in trust be equipped with a closure device designed to 8420 operate such that when the closure device is secured in the 8421 closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or 8422 other open spaces in the closure device: or 8423 perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or 8424 ii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented 8425 ii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented 8428 whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the 8429 tark, except as provided in this subsection, (cl/2)(C)(i), ii) 8430 During any period of routine inspection, and intenanec, or	8408		desig	in (e.g., a horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch).
8410 B) The fixed roof must be installed in a manner such that there are no 8411 visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof 8413 wall. 8414 wall. 8415 C) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system 8416 associated with the fixed roof, must fulfill either of the following 8417 requirements: 8418 in trust be equipped with a closure device designed to 8419 i) It must be equipped with a closure device is secured in the 8420 operate such that when the closure device is secured in the 8421 closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or 8422 other open spaces in the closure device: or 8423 perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or 8424 ii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented 8425 iii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented 8426 to a control device. The control device must remove or destroy organics in the vent stream, and must be operating 8428 whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the sateseray 8429 tank, except as provided in this subsect	8409		<u>area</u>	a (og, onormonia of marrour and oquipped with a hater).
8411 visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof 8412 section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank 8413 wall. 8414 C 8415 C) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system 8416 associated with the fixed roof, must fulfill either of the following 8417 requirements: 8418 i) It must be equipped with a closure device designed to 8420 operate such that when the closure device is secured in the 8421 closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or 8422 other open spaces in the closure device or between the 8423 perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or 8424 ii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented 8425 ii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented 8426 to a control device. The control device must remove or 8427 destroy organics in the vent stream, and must be operating 8428 whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the 8429 tak, except as provided in this subsection (c)(2)(C)(i), 8430 During any period of routine inspection,	8410	B)	The f	fixed roof must be installed in a manner such that there are no
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8420operate such 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; or8422operate such that when the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or8424state8425ii)It must be 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 must be operating whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the tank, except as provided in this subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii).8430During any period of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations, and for removal of accumulated slugge or other residues from the bottom of the tank. During any period when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing activities, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of fixed roof to the control device is not required. destred vices is allowed, and removal of the fixed roof is allowed. Following completion of the activity, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8444BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with codification requirements.	8419		i)	It must be equipped with a closure device designed to
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8425ii)It must be 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 must be operating whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the 84298429tank, except as provided in this subsection, (c)(2)(C)(ii).8430During any period of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations, and for8431control devices to the tank. During any period when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing activities, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of eclosure devices is allowed. Following completion of the fixed roof is allowed. Following completion of the control device, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with codification requirements.	8424			
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8433bottom of the tank. During any period when it is necessary8434to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing8435activities, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the8436fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of8437closure devices is allowed, and removal of the fixed roof is8438allowed. Following completion of the activity, the8439remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the8440hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the8441closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover,8442as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8432			removal of accumulated sludge or other residues from the
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8435activities, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the8436fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of8437closure devices is allowed, and removal of the fixed roof is8438allowed. Following completion of the activity, the8439remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the8440hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the8441closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover,8442as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8434			to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing
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8438allowed. Following completion of the activity, the8439remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the8440hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the8441closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover,8442as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8437			closure devices is allowed, and removal of the fixed roof is
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8440hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8442as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with codification requirements.	8439			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8441closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover,8442as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8440			hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the
8442as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.8443BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8444BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8441			closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover,
84438444BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8442			as applicable, and resume operation of the control device.
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8445with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8444			BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds
8446the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with8448codification requirements.	8445			with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined
8447(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with codification requirements.	8446			the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and
8448 codification requirements.	8447			(c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with
	8448			codification requirements.

8450 D) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable 8451 materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary 8452 material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will 8453 maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices 8454 throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered 8455 when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and 8456 closure devices must include the organic vapor permeability; the 8457 effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its 8458 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8460 wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for 8461 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8462 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample 8471 mormal operations or treats the hazardous secondary 8472 those times	8449				
8451 materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary 8452 material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will 8453 maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices 8454 throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered 8455 when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and 8456 closure devices must include the organic vapor permeability, the 8457 effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its 8458 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8460 wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for 8461 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8462 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the closed position, 8464 except as follows: 8465 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8467 at the following times: 8468 i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine 8470 inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for 8471 normal operations.	8450		D)	The f	ixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable
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8453 maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices 8454 throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered 8455 when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and 8456 closure devices must include the organic vapor permeability; the 8457 effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its 8458 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8459 wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for 8460 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 30 Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8463 must be installed with each closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8464 except as follows: 8465 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8470 inspection, maintenance, or other activities include 8471 normal operations. Examples of such activities include 8472 those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample 8473 the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a 8474	8452			mater	rial to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will
8454 throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered 8455 when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and 8456 closure devices must include the organic vapor permeability: the 8457 effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its 8458 vapors managed in the tank: the effects of outdoor exposure to 8459 wind, moisture, and sunlight: and the operating practices used for 8460 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 30 Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8462 30 Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the closed position, except as follows: 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times: 8467 A) Opening of closure devices to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a strike the fliquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a strike the divide secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank. 8479 intarial must promptly secure the closure device which vents to the atom of tank. 8480 B) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relif valve	8453			main	tain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices
8455 when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and 8456 effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its 8457 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8458 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8460 when which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 when ever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8462 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8463 must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, 8464 except as follows: 8465 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8467 at the following times: 8468 inspection, maintenance, or other activities include 8470 inspection, Examples of such activities include 8471 host times when a worker needs to open a port to sample 8473 the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a part to sample 8474 hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following 8475 completion of the activity, the remanufacturer or	8454			throu	ghout their intended service life. Factors to be considered
8456 closure devices must include the organic vapor permeability; the 8457 effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its 8458 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8459 wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for 8460 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8463 must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, 8464 except as follows: 8465 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8466 at the following times: 8468 inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for 8471 normal operations. Examples of such activities include 8472 these times when a worker needs to open a port to sample 8473 the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a 8474 hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following 8475 completion of the activity, the remanufacturer or other 8476 gompletion of tank. 8477 material must promptly secure the closure device, in the 8478 closed position or reinstall the	8455			when	selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and
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8458 vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to 8459 wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for 8460 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 3 8462 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof 8463 must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, 8464 except as follows: 8465 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or other activities include 8467 at the following times: 8468 at the following times: 8469 i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine 8470 inspection, maintenance, or other activities include 8471 normal operations. Examples of such activities include 8473 the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a 8474 hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following 8475 completion of the activity, the remanufacturer or other 8476 person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary 8477 material must promptly secure the closure	8457			effec	ts of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its
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8460 the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. 8461 3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, except as follows: 8463 must be installed with each closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times: 8464 except as follows: 8465 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times: 8466 A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times: 8467 at the following times: 8468 i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample 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 tactivities include those times or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank. 8470 time tank. 8471 ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank. 8473 ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank. 8481 iii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues	8459			wind	moisture, and sunlight: and the operating practices used for
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31Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, except as follows:8463must be installed with each closure devices secured in the closed position, except as follows:8464except as follows:8465A)Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:8466A)Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:8468i)To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other 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 remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.8480ii)To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank.8483B)Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which 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 operas must be established such that the device remains in the	8461			une u	in on which the first four is historical
31331 <td>8462</td> <td>3)</td> <td>When</td> <td>never a</td> <td>hazardous secondary material is in the tank the fixed roof</td>	8462	3)	When	never a	hazardous secondary material is in the tank the fixed roof
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8491 and a secure in the established such that the device remains in the	8400			securi	red in the closed position. The settings at which the device
THEIR HURLING CONTRACT SHOT THE DEVICE FERMION IN THE	8401			open	s must be established such that the device remains in the

8492			closed position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the
8493			internal pressure operating range determined by the remanufacturer
8494			or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8495			material based on the tank manufacturer recommendations,
8496			applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes,
8497			standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for
8498			the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or
8499			hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions
8500			that may require these devices to open are during those times when
8501			the tank internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating
8502			range for the tank as a result of loading operations or diurnal
8503			ambient temperature fluctuations.
8504			
8505		C)	Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721,981, is
8506		<u></u>	allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe
8507			condition.
8508			<u>containonn</u>
8509	4)	The r	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8510	<u></u>	secor	adary material must inspect the air emission control equipment in
8511		accol	dance with the following requirements
8512		accor	dance with the following requirements.
8513		A)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected
8514		111	by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8515			hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result
8516			in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to
8517			visible cracks holes or gaps in the roof sections or between the
8518			roof and the tank wall: broken cracked or otherwise damaged
8510			seals or gaskets on closure devices: and broken or missing batches
8520			access covers, cans, or other closure devices
8520			access covers, caps, or other closure devices.
8522		B)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8522		DJ	hazardous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of
8525			the fixed roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the
8525			tank becomes subject to this section. Thereafter, the
8525			remenufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
0520			remanufacturer of other person that stores of treats the hazardous
8527			secondary material must perform the inspections at least once
8528			every year except under the special conditions provided for in
8529			subsection (1).
8530		0	
8531		\Box	in the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other
8532			person that stores or treats the nazardous secondary material must
8533			repair the detect in accordance with the requirements of subsection
8534			<u>(K)</u> .

8535			
8536			D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8537			hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the
8538			inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section
8539			721.989(b).
8540			
8541	d)	Rema	anufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary
8542		mater	rial controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2
8543		contr	ols must use one of the following tanks:
8544		-	
8545		1)	A fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance
8546		-	with the requirements specified in subsection (e):
8547			
8548		2)	A tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the
8549			requirements specified in subsection (f):
8550			
8551		3)	A tank vented through a closed vent system to a control device in
8552			accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (g):
8553			
8554		4)	A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the
8555		4	requirements specified in subsection (h): or
8556			
8557		5)	A tank located inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed-vent
8558		21	system to an enclosed combustion control device in accordance with the
8559			requirements specified in subsection (i)
8560			requirements specified in subsection (1).
8561	e)	The r	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8562		mater	rial who controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using a fixed roof with
8563		an in	ternal floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections
8564		(e)(1)) through (e)(3)
8565		(C/LT	<u>fundabi (ene).</u>
8566		1)	The tank must be equipped with a fixed roof and an internal floating roof
8567		-1	in accordance with the following requirements:
8568			in accordance with the following requirements.
8569			A) The internal floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid
8570			surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg
8571			supports
8572			supports.
8573			B) The internal floating roof must be equipped with a continuous cool
8574			between the wall of the tank and the floating roof adge that most
8575			aither of the following requirements:
0575			enner of the following requirements:
0370			

8577 8578			<u>i)</u>	A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in Section 721.981; or
8579				
8580			ii)	Two continuous seals mounted one above the other. The
8581				lower seal may be a vapor-mounted seal.
8582				
8583		<u>C</u>)	The in	nternal floating roof must meet the following specifications:
8584				
8585			<u>i)</u>	Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except
8586				for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the
8587				rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid
8588				surface.
8589				
8590			ii)	Each opening in the internal floating roof must be equipped
8591				with a gasketed cover or a gasketed lid except for leg
8592				sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column
8593				wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains.
8594				
8595			iii)	Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the
8596				purpose of sampling must have a slit fabric cover that
8597				covers at least 90 percent of the opening.
8598				
8599			iv)	Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent must be
8600				gasketed.
8601				Basicita
8602			V)	Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for
8603			-1	passage of a ladder must have a gasketed sliding cover
8604				pubblige of a ladder mass have a gashered shamp cover
8605			vi)	Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for
8606				passage of a column supporting the fixed roof must have a
8607				flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover
8608				nembre none steeve sear of a gasketed shanig cover.
8609	2)	The r	emanuf	acturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8610	=1	secon	dary m	aterial must operate the tank in accordance with the following
8611		requi	rements	"
8612		requi	i emente	<u>14</u>
8613		4)	When	the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of
8614		<u>11</u>	fillin	g emptying or refilling must be continuous and must be
8615			comr	leted as soon as practical
8616			comp	neted as soon as practical.
8617		B)	Auto	motic bleeder vents are to be set closed at all times when the
8618		D	roof	is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is
8610			haina	and and the lease supports
0019			Demg	anded on the leg supports.

8620			
8621		C)	Prior to filling the tank, each cover, access hatch, gauge float well
8622			or lid on any opening in the internal floating roof must be bolted or
8623			fastened closed (i.e., no visible gaps). Rim space vents are to be
8624			set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or
8625			when the pressure beneath the rim exceeds the manufacturer's
8626			recommended setting.
8627			
8628	3)	The r	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8629		secor	adary material must inspect the internal floating roof in accordance
8630		with	the procedures specified as follows:
8631			
8632		A)	The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected
8633		11	by the remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the
8634			hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result
8635			in air pollutant emissions. Defects include but are not limited to
8636			the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid
8637			inside the tank: liquid has accumulated on top of the internal
8638			floating roof: any portion of the roof seals have detached from the
8639			roof rim: holes tears or other openings are visible in the seal
8640			fabric: the gaskets no longer close off the bazardous secondary
8641			material surface from the atmosphere: or the slotted membrane has
8642			material surface from the atmosphere, of the slotted memorale has
8643			more man 10 percent open area.
8611		P)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8645		DI	hazardous secondary material must inspect the internal floating
8646			roof components as follows, except as provided in subsection
8647			$\frac{1001}{(2)(2)}$
8047			<u>(e)(5)(C)</u> .
8640			i) It must visually insuest the internal floating roof
8650			1) It must visually inspect the internal notating root
8650			components through openings on the fixed-root (e.g.,
8652			after initial fill and
8032			alter initial fill, and
8033			ii) It must a impalled in the internal floating as for impact
8034			<u>11) It must visually inspect the internal floating root, primary</u>
8033			seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted
8656			membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is
8657			emptied and degassed and at least every 10 years.
8658		C 1	
8659		<u>C</u>)	As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in
8660			subsection (e)(3)(B), for an internal floating root equipped with
8661			two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the
8662			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous

8663		secon	ndary material must visually inspect the internal floating roof,
8664		prim	ary and secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and
8665		sleev	e seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed
8666		and a	at least every five years.
8667			
8668	D)	Prior	to each inspection required by subsection $(e)(3)(B)$ or
8669		(e)(3	(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
8670		the h	azardous secondary material must notify the Agency in
8671		adva	nce of each inspection to provide the Agency with the
8672		oppo	rtunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The
8673		rema	nufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8674		seco	ndary material must notify the Agency of the date and location
8675		of th	e inspection as follows:
8676		<u>or m</u>	e inspection us follows.
8677		iì	Prior to each visual inspection of an internal floating roof in
8678		Ξ <u>μ</u>	a tank that has been emptied and decassed written
8679			notification must be prepared and sent by the
8680			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8681			hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the
8682			A genery at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank
8683			Agency at least 50 calendar days before remining the tank,
8684			subsection $(a)(2)(D)(ii)$
0004			subsection (e)(5)(D)(n).
8085			When a viewal improve in not alcound and the
8080		<u>11)</u>	when a visual inspection is not planned and the
808/			remanufacturer of other person that stores of treats the
8088			hazardous secondary material could not have known about
8689			the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the
8690			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8691			hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency as
8692			soon as possible, but no later than seven calendar days
8693			before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made
8694			by telephone and immediately followed by a written
8695			explanation for why the inspection is unplanned.
8696			Alternatively, written notification, including the
8697			explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so
8698			that it is received by the Agency at least seven calendar
8699			days before refilling the tank.
8700			
8701	<u>E)</u>	In th	e event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other
8702		perse	on that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must
8703		repa	ir the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection
8704		<u>(k)</u> .	
8705			

8706			<u>F)</u>	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8707				hazar	dous secondary material must maintain a record of the
8708				inspe	ection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section
8709				721.9	989(b).
8710					
8711		4)	Safet	y devic	es, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and
8712			opera	ted as 1	necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of
8713			subse	ction (e).
8714					
8715	<u>f</u>)	The r	emanuf	acturer	or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8716		mater	rial who	contro	ls air pollutant emissions from a tank using an external
8717		floati	ng roof	must n	neet the requirements specified in subsections (f)(1) through
8718		(f)(3)			
8719					
8720		1)	The r	emanu	facturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8721			secon	dary m	aterial must design the external floating roof in accordance
8722			with	the foll	owing requirements:
8723				1.11	
8724			A)	The	external floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid
8725				surfa	ce except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg
8726				supp	orts.
8727					
8728			B)	The	floating roof must be equipped with two continuous seals, one
8729			-	abov	e the other, between the wall of the tank and the roof edge.
8730				The	lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal
8731				is ret	ferred to as the secondary seal.
8732					Contraction of the second s
8733				i)	The primary seal must be a liquid-mounted seal or a
8734					metallic shoe seal, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.981.
8735					The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the
8736					primary seal must not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm^2)
8737					per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of
8738					these gaps must not exceed 3.8 centimeters (cm). If a
8739					metallic shoe seal is used for the primary seal, the metallic
8740					shoe seal must be designed so that one end extends into the
8741					liquid in the tank and the other end extends a vertical
8742					distance of at least 61 cm above the liquid surface.
8743					
8744				ii)	The secondary seal must be mounted above the primary
8745					seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof
8746					and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between
8747					the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 21.2

8750C)The external floating roof must neet the following specifications:8751C)The external floating roof must meet the following specifications:8752i)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.8755floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface.8756surface.8757ii)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.8760equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8767be equipped with a gasket.8768iv)Each nof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a gasket.8770tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8777vi)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8776sleeve seal.8777vii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8786viii)Each slotted guide pole	8748 8749			<u>cm² per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any</u> portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm
S751C)The external floating roof must meet the following specifications:8752i)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.8755gloating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface.8756surface.8757ii)8758ii)8760equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8761iii)8762iii)8763equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.8764when the cover is secured in the closed position.8765iv)8766iv)8767Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8768surface.8770tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric 	8750			portion of these gups must not exceed 1.5 cm.
8752Except 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.8753i)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.8760equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.8763ii)Each automatic bleeder vents 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.8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8767iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8768vi)Each number be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8771vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8778vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8781viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784viii)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped <b< td=""><td>8751</td><td>C)</td><td>The e</td><td>sternal floating roof must meet the following specifications:</td></b<>	8751	C)	The e	sternal floating roof must meet the following specifications:
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37541Each prior later material formation of the liquid formation of the liquid formation of the liquid surface.8755and firm space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface.8756surface.8757ii)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.8761iii)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.8765iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each nord frain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a gasket.8767be equipped with a gasket.8768v)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.8771cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776sleeve seal.8777vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8781viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8783iii)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8784viii)Each gauge hatch and each sam	8753		i)	Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents)
3755floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface.8756surface.8757ii)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.8760equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8761iii)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.8763iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a gasket.8768v)Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a gasket.8770tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8773vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8777viii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viiii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784viiii)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8784viiiiEach gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8785ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be	8754		4	and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external
3756Surface.8756surface.8757ii)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.8760equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8761iii)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.8765iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8768v)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.8771vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776viii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8778viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8781viii)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following remuirements:	8755			floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid
8757Bit Network8758ii)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.8760equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8761iii)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.8763iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8768viv)Each not of 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.8773viv)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776sleeve seal.8777viv)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8778viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8756			surface
8758ii)Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof8759drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8760iii)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.8763iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8767v)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.8771vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8777vii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8757			<u>surrace</u> .
3759injEach provide the provided the provide	8758		ii)	Except for automatic bleeder vents rim space vents roof
3750Generalize and regulation of the problem in the root must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8760equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.8761iii)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.8765iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each not of 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.8770vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8777vi)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8778vii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8759		<u>117</u>	drains and leg sleeves each opening in the roof must be
8761Equipped with a gasketed cover, is an of the8761iii)Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be8763equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened8764when the cover is secured in the closed position.8765iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must8767be equipped with a gasket.8768secure duipped with a slotted membrane fabric8770cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the8771opening.8773vi)8774vi)8775equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric8776sleeve seal.8777sile ex seal.8778vii)8781viii)8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface8784ix)8785ix)8786ix)87872)87882)8789cover.8789cover.87808780cover.8781cover.8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8787secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8760			equipped with a gasketed cover seal or lid
8762iii)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.8763iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8766iv)Each not of 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.8771vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8777vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8783ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8784row tha gasketed cover.8785ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8786row tha gasketed cover.8787ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8786ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8787ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8788ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample with the following recourd ments: <td>8761</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>equipped whith a gasketed cover, seal, of ha.</td>	8761			equipped whith a gasketed cover, seal, of ha.
3762InfEach accover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.3763iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.3766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.3767be equipped with a gasket.3768iv)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.3771cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.3773gasketed and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.3776vi)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.3778vii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.3784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.3787gasketed cover.37882)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8762		iii)	Fach access hatch and each gauge float well must be
8764State and the construction of the con	8763		mj	equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened
North the event is becaute in the crock position.8765876687678768876987699991011111213141415151516161717171819191910101010101112131415161617171617171718191910101010111112131414151617171718171718191919101010111112131415151617171819191910101111121314141516 </td <td>8764</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>when the cover is secured in the closed position</td>	8764			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.8766iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.8768v)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.8770vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8777vi)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8778vii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87882)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8765			when the cover is secured in the closed position.
17.7Each rationate breach year and each run space year make8767be equipped with a gasket.8768\$\$8769\$\$8770Each 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.8771\$\$8772\$\$974\$\$975\$\$976\$\$8773\$\$9774\$\$9775\$\$9776\$\$8777\$\$8778\$\$979\$\$9780\$\$8781\$\$9783\$\$9784\$\$9784\$\$9785\$\$9786\$\$9787\$\$9787\$\$9788\$\$979\$\$9787\$\$9787\$\$9787\$\$9787\$\$979\$\$979\$\$970\$\$971\$\$972\$\$973\$\$974\$\$975\$\$975\$\$976\$\$977\$\$977\$\$977\$\$979\$\$979\$\$979\$\$979\$\$970\$\$970\$\$971\$\$972\$\$973\$\$974 <t< td=""><td>8766</td><td></td><td>iv)</td><td>Fach automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must</td></t<>	8766		iv)	Fach automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must
8761Decequipped minut guider.8768v)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.8771cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8773vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8779gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8767		111	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.8771cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8773vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776sleeve seal.8777vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8768			or equipped with a gaster.
1)Each refer or that date equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8770cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8771cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8773vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8769		V)	Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the
3770Construction8771cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.8772opening.8773vi)8774vi)8775Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8777sieve seal.8778vii)8780Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8781viii)8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)8785ix)87882)8789The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8770		4	tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric
3771Opening.8772opening.8773vi)8774vi)8775equipped with a gasketed guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776sleeve seal.8777vii)8778vii)8778viii)8780Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)8781viii)8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)8785ix)8786Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)87882)8790The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8771			cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the
8772Opening:8773vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776sleeve seal.8777vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87882)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8772			opening
8774vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.8776sleeve seal.8777vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8773			opening.
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87778777877887788779878087808781878287838784878587868787878787882)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8776			sleeve seal
8778vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8779gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.8783ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8786ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8777			Sice ve seal.
withEach slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed8779gasketed cap on the end of the pole.8780viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed8781viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface8783from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped8786with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8778		vii)	Fach unslotted guide note must be equipped with a
87808781878287828783878387848785878687868787878787882)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8779		<u>viij</u>	gasketed can on the end of the pole
8781viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface8783from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped8786with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8780			gusketed eup on the end of the pole.
8782float or other device which closes off the liquid surface8783float or other device which closes off the liquid surface8783from the atmosphere.8784ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped8786ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped8786with a gasketed cover.878787882)8789The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8781		viii)	Each slotted guide note must be equipped with a gasketed
8783 from the atmosphere. 8784 ix) Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped 8786 with a gasketed cover. 8787 The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous 8789 secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following 8790 requirements:	8782		<u>unj</u>	float or other device which closes off the liquid surface
87848785ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped8786with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous8789secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8783			from the atmosphere
ix)Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.8786with a gasketed cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8784			nom the atmosphere.
8786with a gasketed cover.87872)87882)8789Secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8785		ix)	Fach gauge batch and each sample well must be equipped
Will a gastered cover.87872)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous8789secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following8790requirements:	8786		INJ	with a gasketed cover
87882)The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous8789secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following8790requirements:	8787			with a gasteled cover.
8789 secondary material must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:	8788	2) The	remanuf	acturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
8790 requirements:	8789	21 <u>110</u>	ndary m	aterial must operate the tank in accordance with the following
	8790	requi	iremente	

8791			
8792		A)	When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of
8793			filling, emptying, or refilling must be continuous and must be
8794			completed as soon as practical.
8795			
8796		B)	Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains,
8797			and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be secured and
8798			maintained in a closed position at all times except when the closure
8799			device must be open for access.
8800			
8801		C)	Covers on each access hatch and each gauge float well must be
8802		<u>_</u>	bolted or fastened when secured in the closed position
8803			bond of historica when secured in the closed position.
8804		D)	Automatic bleeder vents must be set closed at all times when the
8805		21	roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is
8806			being landed on the leg supports
8807			being landed on the leg supports.
8808		E)	Rim space vents must be set to open only at those times that the
8809		Ш	roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure
8810			beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended
8811			setting
8812			setting.
8813		E)	The can on the end of each unclotted guide note must be secured in
8814		<u>1)</u>	the closed position at all times except when measuring the level or
8815			collecting samples of the liquid in the tank
8816			concerning samples of the fiquid in the tank.
8810		G	The cover on each gauge batch or comple well must be secured in
8818		<u>a</u>	the closed position at all times except when the batch or well must
8810			he opened for access
8820			be opened for access.
8820		LI)	Both the primary cool and the secondary cool must completely
8822		Щ	Both the primary sear and the secondary sear must completely
8822			well of the tenk in a continuous fashion excent during inspections
0025			wan of the tank in a continuous fasmon except during inspections.
0024	2)	The	non-on-fasterion on other nonzer that stands on tracts the barrendous
0023	2)	<u>The r</u>	down material must increat the automal floating reaf in accordance
0020		secon	the following procedures:
0027		with	the following procedures:
8828			
8829		\underline{A}	I ne remanufacturer or otner person that stores or treats the
8830			nazardous secondary material must measure the external floating
8831			root seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:
8832			

8833 <u>i)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8834	hazardous secondary material must perform measurements
8835	of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within
8836	60 calendar days after initial operation of the tank
8837	following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at
8838	least once every five years.
8839	
8840 ii)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8841	hazardous secondary material must perform measurements
8842	of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within
8843	60 calendar days after initial operation of the tank
8844	following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at
8845	least once every year.
8846	
8847 iii)	If a tank ceases to hold hazardous secondary material for a
8848	period of one year or more, subsequent introduction of
8849	hazardous secondary material into the tank must be
8850	considered an initial operation for the purposes of
8851	subsections $(f)(3)(A)(i)$ and $(f)(3)(A)(ii)$.
8852	
8853 iv)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8854	hazardous secondary material must determine the total
8855	surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the
8856	secondary seal individually using the procedure described
8857	in subsection (f)(3)(D):
8858	
8859	BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR
8860	261.1084(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through $(f)(3)(i)(D)(4)$ to appear as
8861	subsections $(f)(3)(D)(i)$ through $(f)(3)(A)(iv)$ to comport
8862	with codification requirements.
8863	
8864 v)	In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform
8865	to the specifications in subsection $(f)(1)(B)$, the
8866	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8867	hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in
8868	accordance with the requirements of subsection (k).
8869	
8870 vi)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8871	hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the
8872	inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in
8873	Section 721.989(b).
8874	

8875	<u>B)</u>	The r	emanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8876		hazar	dous secondary material must visually inspect the external
8877		floati	ng roof in accordance with the following requirements:
8878			
8879		<u>i)</u>	The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually
8880			inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores
8881			or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for
8882			defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects
8883			include, but are not limited to, holes, tears, or other
8884			openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a
8885			rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of
8886			the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface
8887			of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise
8888			damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or
8889			missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure
8890			devices.
8891			
8892		ii)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8893			hazardous secondary material must perform an initial
8894			inspection of the external floating roof and its closure
8895			devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject
8896			to this section. Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other
8897			person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8898			material must perform the inspections at least once every
8899			year except for the special conditions provided for in
8900			subsection (1).
8901			
8902		iii)	In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or
8903			other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
8904			material must repair the defect in accordance with the
8905			requirements of subsection (k).
8906			
8907		iv)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8908			hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the
8909			inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in
8910			Section 721.989(b).
8911			
8912	C)	Prior	to each inspection required by subsection $(f)(3)(A)$ or
8913		(f)(3)	(B), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
8914		the h	azardous secondary material must notify the Agency in
8915		adva	nce of each inspection to provide the Agency with the
8916		oppo	rtunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The
8917		rema	nufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous

8918		secon	dary material must notify the Agency of the date and location
8919		of the	e inspection as follows:
8920			
8921		<u>i)</u>	Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof
8922			seal gaps, as required under subsection $(f)(3)(A)$, written
8923			notification must be prepared and sent by the
8924			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8925			hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the
8926			Agency at least 30 calendar days before the date the
8927			measurements are scheduled to be performed.
8928			
8929		ii)	Prior to each visual inspection of an external floating roof
8930			in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written
8931			notification must be prepared and sent by the
8932			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8933			hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the
8934			Agency at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank.
8935			except when an inspection is not planned as provided for in
8936			subsection (f)(3)(C)(iii).
8937			
8938		iii)	When a visual inspection is not planned and the
8939			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
8940			hazardous secondary material could not have known about
8941			the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the
8942			owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as
8943			possible, but no later than seven calendar days before
8944			refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by
8945			telephone and immediately followed by a written
8946			explanation for why the inspection is upplanned.
8947			Alternatively, written notification, including the
8948			explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so
8949			that it is received by the Agency at least seven calendar
8950			days before refilling the tank
8951			days before remning the tank.
8952	D)	Proce	edure for determining the total surface area of gaps in the
8953	21	prima	ary seal and in the secondary seal individually
8954		prime	a y sour and in the secondary sour marriadary.
8955		i)	The seal gap measurements must be performed at one or
8956		IJ	more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the
8957			roof supports
8958			1001 Supports.
8959		ii)	Seal gaps if any must be measured around the entire
8960		<u>11</u>)	nerimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.22
0,000			permitter of the floating foor in each place where a 0.52

cm 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
Such rocation.
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 of the respective encounterential distance.
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).
BOARD NOTE: The texts of corresponding 40 CFR
261.1084(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through $(f)(3)(i)(D)(4)$, which
would normally appear in subsection $(f)(3)(A)(iy)$, appear
as subsections $(f)(3)(D)(i)$ through $(f)(3)(D)(iy)$ to comport
with codification requirements.
s, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and
ecessary on any tank complying with the requirements of
and the second
or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
s air pollutant emissions from a tank by venting the tank to a
neet the requirements specified in subsections $(g)(1)$ through
t be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a
stem to a control device in accordance with the following
xed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a
uous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the

9004		<u>B)</u>	Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device
9005			must be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the
9006			vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric
9007			pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices
9008			must be designed to operate such that when the closure device is
9009			secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes,
9010			gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the
9011			perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device. If the
9012			pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal
9013			to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is
9014			operating, the closure device must be designed to operate with no
9015			detectable organic emissions.
9016			
9017		C)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable
9018			materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary
9019			material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will
9020			maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices
9021			throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered
9022			when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and
9023			closure devices must include, organic vapor permeability, the
9024			effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the
9025			tank: the effects of outdoor exposure to wind moisture and
9026			sunlight: and the operating practices used for the tank on which the
9027			fixed roof is installed
9028			Intel 1001 is instance.
9029		D)	The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and
9030		DI	operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.087
9031			operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.987.
0032	2)	Whor	aver a bazardous cacondary material is in the tank the fixed reaf
0032	<u>4</u>]	when	he installed with each cleaning device secured in the cleand position
9033		and th	be used and an each closure device secured in the closed position
9034		davia	a execution follower
9033		devic	e, except as follows:
9030		43	Ventiue to the central device is not required and enquire of
9037		<u>A)</u>	venting to the control device is not required, and opening of
9038			closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the
9039			tollowing times:
9040			
9041			1) <u>To provide access to the tank for performing routine</u>
9042		~	inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for
9043			normal operations. Examples of these activities include
9044			those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample
9045			liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch
9046			to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of

9047				the activity, the remanufacturer or other person that stores
9048				or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly
9049				secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall
9050				the cover, as applicable, to the tank.
9051				
9052			ii)	To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the
9053				bottom of a tank.
9054				
9055		B)	Oper	ning of a safety device, as defined in Section 721,981, is
9056		=+	alloy	ved at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe
9057			cond	ition.
9058				
9059	3)	The r	emanu	facturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9060	21	secor	dary n	paterial must inspect and monitor the air emission control
9061		equir	ment i	n accordance with the following procedures:
9062		equip	/ment 1	r decordance with the following procedures.
9063		A)	The	fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected
9064			by th	be remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9065			haza	rdous secondary material to check for defects that could result
9066			in ai	r pollutant emissions. Defects include but are not limited to
9067			visit	le cracks holes or gans in the roof sections or between the
9068			roof	and the tank wall: broken cracked or otherwise damaged
9069			seals	or gaskets on closure devices: and broken or missing hatches
9070			acce	ss covers cans or other closure devices
9071			acce	ss covers, caps, or other closure devices.
9072		B)	The	closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and
9073		D	mon	itored by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or
9074			treat	s the hazardous secondary material in accordance with the
9075			proc	edures specified in Section 721.087
9075			proc	educes specified in Section 721.987.
9077		()	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9078		$\underline{\nabla}$	haza	rdous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of
9078			the	ir emission control equipment on or before the date that the
9080			tonk	becomes subject to this section. Thereafter the
0081			rom	inufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
0082			<u>rema</u>	ndary material must perform the inspections at least once
0082			Seco	w year except for the special conditions provided for in
9083			ever	action (1)
0085			Subs	ection (1).
9085		D	In th	a avant that a defeat is detected the remanufacture or other
0087		D	<u>m un</u>	on that stores or treats the begandous secondary material must
0000			pers	in the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection
0000			(h)	in the detect in accordance with the requirements of subsection
9089			<u>(K)</u> .	

9090		
9091		E) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9092		hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the
9093		inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section
9094		721 989(b)
9095		<u>121.)0)(0].</u>
9096	h)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
9097		material who controls air pollutant emissions by using a pressure tank must meet
9098		the following requirements:
9099		······································
9100		1) The tank must be designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of
9101		compression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank
9102		to its design capacity.
9103		
9104		2) All tank openings must be equipped with closure devices designed to
9105		operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the
9106		procedure specified in Section 721,983(d).
9107		
9108		3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the tank must be
9109		operated as a closed system that does not vent to the atmosphere, except
9110		under either or the following conditions described in subsection $(h)(3)(A)$
9111		r(h)(3)(B).
9112		
9113		A) At those times when opening of a safety device, as defined in
9114		Section 721.981, is required to avoid an unsafe condition.
9115		
9116		B) At those times when purging of inerts from the tank is required and
9117		the purge stream is routed to a closed-vent system and control
9118		device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements
9119		of Section 721.987.
9120		
9121	i)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
9122	-4	material who controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure vented
9123		through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device must meet
9124		the following requirements:
9125		
9126		1) The tank must be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure must be
9127		designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total
9128		enclosure as specified in "Procedure T – Criteria for and Verification of a
9129		Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" in appendix B to 40 CFR
9130		52.741, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The
9131		enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker
9132		access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by convevor.

9133			vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or				
9134			electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The				
9135			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous				
9136			secondary material must perform the verification procedure for the				
9137			enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to "Procedure T - Criteria for and				
9138			Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when				
9139			the enclosure is first installed and annually thereafter.				
9140							
9141		2)	The enclosure must be vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed				
9142			combustion control device that is designed and operated in accordance				
9143			with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater				
9144			specified in Section 721.987.				
9145							
9146		3)	Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and				
9147			operated as necessary on any enclosure, closed-vent system, or control				
9148			device used to comply with the requirements of subsections (i)(1) and				
9149			(i)(2).				
9150							
9151		4)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous				
9152			secondary material must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and				
9153			control device, as specified in Section 721,987.				
9154							
9155	155 i)	The	e remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary				
9156	24	mate	rial must transfer hazardous secondary material to a tank subject to this				
9157		secti	on in accordance with the following requirements:				
9158							
9159		1)	Transfer of hazardous secondary material, except as provided in				
9160			subsection (i)(2), to the tank from another tank subject to this section must				
9161			be conducted using continuous hard-piping or another closed system that				
9162			does not allow exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the				
9163			atmosphere. For the purpose of complying with this provision, an				
9164			individual drain system is considered to be a closed system when it meets				
9165			the requirements of subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission				
9166			Standards for Individual Drain Systems), incorporated by reference in 35				
9167			Ill. Adm. Code 720 111				
9168							
9169		2)	The requirements of subsection $(i)(1)$ do not apply when transferring a				
9170		=1	hazardous secondary material to the tank under any of the following				
9171			conditions.				
9172			conditions.				
9173			A) The hazardous secondary material meets the average VO				
9174			concentration conditions specified in Section 721 982(c)(1) at the				
9175			point of material origination				
			Point of Internet of Bunarout				

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9176			
9177		B)	The hazardous secondary material has been treated by an organic
9178		24	destruction or removal process to meet the requirements in Section
9179			721.982(c)(2).
9180			
9181		C)	The hazardous secondary material meets the requirements of
9182			Section 721.982(c)(4).
9183			
9184	k)	The reman	ufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
9185		material m	ust repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in
9186		accordance	with the requirements of subsection $(c)(4)$, $(e)(3)$, $(f)(3)$, or $(g)(3)$, as
9187		follows:	
9188			
9189		1) The	e remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9190		sec	ondary material must make first efforts at repair of the defect no later
9191		that	n five calendar days after detection, and repair must be completed as
9192		SOO	n as possible, but no later than 45 calendar days after detection, except
9193		as r	provided in subsection (k)(2).
9194			
9195		2) Rep	pair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the
9196		rem	nanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9197		sec	ondary material determines that repair of the defect requires emptying
9198		or t	emporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank
9199		cap	acity is available at the site to accept the hazardous secondary material
9200		nor	mally managed in the tank. In this case, the remanufacturer or other
9201		per	son that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair
9202		the	defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous
9203		sec	ondary material managed in the tank stops operation. Repair of the
9204		def	ect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.
9205			
9206	<u>1)</u>	Following	the initial inspection and monitoring of the cover as required by the
9207		applicable	provisions of this Subpart CC, subsequent inspection and monitoring
9208		may be per	formed at intervals longer than one year under the following special
9209		conditions	
9210			
9211		<u>1)</u> In t	he case when inspecting or monitoring the cover would expose a
9212		WO	rker to dangerous, hazardous, or other unsafe conditions, then the
9213		ren	nanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9214		sec	ondary material may designate a cover as an "unsafe to inspect and
9215		mo	nitor cover" and comply with all of the following requirements:
9216			
9217		<u>A)</u>	Prepare a written explanation for the cover stating the reasons why
9218			the cover is unsafe to visually inspect or to monitor, if required.

		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.
	<u>2)</u>	In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, a
		remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
		secondary material is required to inspect and monitor, as required by the
		and those connections to the tank (e.g. fill ports, access batches, gauge
		wells, etc.) that are located on or above the ground surface.
(Sour	rce: Ad	ded at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
tion 721.	986 Sta	andards: Containers
- 2	A	in billion. The second intersection of the second state of the sec
<u>a)</u>	Appli	icability. The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant
	Socti	on for that air emission control
	Section	on for that all emission control.
<u>b)</u>	Gene	ral requirements.
	1)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
	<u>1)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each
	<u>1)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following
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	<u>1)</u>	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container.
	<u>1)</u>	 <u>The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container.</u> A) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ and
	<u>1)</u>	 <u>The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container.</u> <u>A)</u> For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ and less than or equal to 0.46 m³, the remanufacturer or other person
	<u>1)</u>	 <u>The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container.</u> <u>A)</u> For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ and less than or equal to 0.46 m³, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control
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9262				pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the
9263				Container Level 2 standards specified in subsection (d).
9264				
9265		<u>2)</u>	This s	subsection (b)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1086(b)(2), marked
9266			"resen	rved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency
9267			with t	the federal regulations
9268				
9269	c)	Cont	ainer Le	vel 1 standards.
9270				
271		1)	A cor	ntainer using Container Level 1 controls is one of the following:
272		-		
273			A)	A container that meets the applicable U.S. Department of
274				Transportation (USDOT) regulations on packaging hazardous
75				materials for transportation, as specified in subsection (f).
276				
277			B)	A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a
278				continuous barrier over the container openings such that, when the
79				cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position, there
80				are no visible holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of
81				the container. The cover may be a separate cover installed on the
82				container (e.g., a lid on a drum or a suitably secured tarp on a roll-
83				off box) or may be an integral part of the container structural
284				design (e.g., a "portable tank" or bulk cargo container equipped
85				with a screw-type cap).
286				
287			C)	An open-top container in which an organic-vapor suppressing
288			-	barrier is placed on or over the hazardous secondary material in the
.89				container such that no hazardous secondary material is exposed to
.90				the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a
.91				suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.
.92				
293		2)	A con	ntainer used to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) or
.94		-	(c)(1)	(C) must be equipped with covers and closure devices, as applicable
295			to the	e container, that are composed of suitable materials to minimize
296			expos	sure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere and to
297			main	tain the equipment integrity, for as long as the container is in service.
298			Facto	ors to be considered in selecting the construction materials
299			const	ruction and designing the cover and closure devices must include.
300			organ	nic vapor permeability: the effects of contact with the hazardous
301			secor	ndary material or its vapor managed in the container: the effects of
302			outdo	or exposure of the closure device or cover material to wind.
303			mois	ture, and sunlight; and the operating practices for which the container
				Contraction of the second seco

9305								
9306	3)	When	never a	hazardous secondary material is in a container using				
9307	-	Container Level 1 controls, the remanufacturer or other person that stores						
9308		or treats the hazardous secondary material must install all covers and						
9309		closu	re devic	ces for the container, as applicable to the container, and secure				
9310		and n	naintain	each closure device in the closed position except as follows:				
9311								
9312		A)	Open	ing of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of				
9313			addir	ag hazardous secondary material or other material to the				
9314			container as follows:					
9315			<u>vonte</u>					
9316			i)	When the container is filled to the intended final level in				
9317			4	one continuous operation the remanufacturer or other				
9318				person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary				
9319				material must promptly secure the closure devices in the				
9320				closed position and install the covers as applicable to the				
9321				container upon conclusion of the filling operation				
9322				container, upon conclusion of the mining operation.				
9323			(ii)	When discrete quantities or batches of material				
9324			<u>11)</u>	intermittently are added to the container over a period of				
9325				time the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats				
9326				the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the				
9327				closure devices in the closed position and install covers as				
9328				applicable to the container upon either the container being				
9320				filled to the intended final level: the completion of a batch				
9330				loading after which no additional material will be added to				
9331				the container within 15 minutes: the person performing the				
0332				loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the				
9333				container: or the shutdown of the process generating the				
0334				hazardous secondary material being added to the container				
0335				whichever condition occurs first				
0336				whichever condition occurs mst.				
0337		B)	Oner	ing of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of				
0338		DI	remo	wing hazardous secondary material from the container as				
0330			follo	wing nazardous secondary material nom the container, as				
0340			10110	<u>ws.</u>				
0241			:)	For the number of meeting the requirements of this section				
9341			Ð	ror the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section,				
02/2				an empty hazardous secondary material container may be				
0244				devices on such a container are not required to be control				
0245				in the closed position)				
0246				in the closed position).				
9340								

9347		ii)	In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material
9348			are removed from the container, but the container is not an
9349			empty hazardous secondary material container, the
9350			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9351			hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the
9352			closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as
9353			applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch
9354			removal after which no additional material will be removed
9355			from the container within 15 minutes or the person
9356			performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate
9357			vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.
9358			
9359	<u>C)</u>	Open	ing of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside
9360		the co	ontainer is needed to perform routine activities other than
9361		trans	fer of hazardous secondary material. Examples of routine
9362		activi	ties include those times when a worker needs to open a port
9363		to me	easure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or
9364		when	a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment
9365		insid	e the container. Following completion of the activity, the
9366		rema	nufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9367		secor	ndary material must promptly secure the closure device in the
9368		close	d position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.
9369			
9370	<u>D)</u>	Open	ing of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve,
9371		conse	ervation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which
9372		vents	to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for
9373		the p	urpose of maintaining the internal pressure of the container in
9374		accon	dance with the container design specifications. The device
9375		must	be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions
9376		when	the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at
9377		whic	h the device opens must be established such that the device
9378		rema	ins in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the
9379		conta	iner is within the internal pressure operating range
9380		deter	mined by the remanufacturer or other persons that stores or
9381		treats	s the hazardous secondary material based on container
9382		manu	ifacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire
9383		prote	ction and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and
9384		pract	ices, or other requirements for the safe handling of
9385		flam	mable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.
9386		Exan	nples of normal operating conditions that may require these
9387		devid	es to open are during those times when the internal pressure
9388		of the	e container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for

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9389			the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient
9390			temperature fluctuations.
9391			
9392		<u>E)</u>	Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is
9393			allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsate
9394			condition.
9395	12	101	
9396	<u>4)</u>	<u>The</u>	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9397		secoi	ndary material using containers with Container Level 1 controls must
9398		inspe	ect the containers and their covers and closure devices, as follows:
9399			
9400		<u>A)</u>	When a hazardous secondary material already is in the container at
9401			the time the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9402			hazardous secondary material first accepts possession of the
9403			container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24
9404			nours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., is not an
9405			empty nazardous secondary material container) the remanufacturer
9400			or other person that stores or treats the nazardous secondary
9407			material must visually inspect the container and its cover and
9408			closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other
9409			open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and
9410			closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container
9411			visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date that the
9412			container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date the container
9413			becomes subject to the container standards of this Subpart CC).
9414		D)	Without a static state of the s
9415		<u>B)</u>	when a container used for managing nazardous secondary material
9410			remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the
9417			remanufacturer of other person that stores of treats the nazardous
9418			secondary material must visually inspect the container and its
9419			cover and closure devices initially, and, thereafter, at least once
9420			every 12 months to check for visible cracks, notes, gaps, or other
9421			open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and
9422			closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a detect is
9423			the herendeus accorders material must renain the defect in
9424			the nazardous secondary material must repair the detect in
9425			accordance with the requirements of subsection $(c)(4)(C)$.
9420		(1)	When a defect is detected for the container server or classes
9427		\Box	when a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure
9428			devices, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9429			nazardous secondary material must make first efforts at repair of
9430			the detect no later than 24 nours after detection and repair must be
9431			completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days

9432			after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within
9433			five calendar days, then the hazardous secondary material must be
9434			removed from the container and the container must not be used to
9435			manage hazardous secondary material until the defect is repaired.
9436			
9437		5)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9438			secondary material must maintain at the facility a copy of the procedure
9439			used to determine that containers with capacity of 0.46 m ³ or greater, that
9440			do not meet applicable USDOT regulations as specified in subsection (f).
9441			are not managing hazardous secondary material in light material service.
9442			<u></u>
9443	d)	Cont	ainer Level 2 standards.
9444		<u></u>	
9445		1)	A container using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:
9446		4	
9447			A) A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on
9448			nackaging hazardous materials for transportation as specified in
9449			subsection (f)
9450			
9451			B) A container that operates with no detectable organic emissions as
9452			defined in Section 721 981 and determined in accordance with the
9453			procedure specified in subsection (g)
9454			procedure specified in subsection (g).
9455			() A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12
9456			months to be vanor-tight by using Reference Method 27
9457			(Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank
9458			Unis Pressure-Vacuum Test) in annendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test
9459			Methods) incorporated by reference in 35 III Adm. Code 720 111
9460			in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (h)
9461			in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (ii).
9462		2)	Transfer of bazardous secondary material in or out of a container using
9463		21	Container I evel 2 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to
9464			minimize exposure of the bazardous secondary material to the atmosphere
9465			to the extent practical considering the physical properties of the hazardous
9466			secondary material and good engineering and safety practices for handling
9467			flammable ignitable explosive reactive or other bazardous materials
9468			Examples of container loading procedures that USEPA has stated that it
0460			considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (d) include using any
9470			one of the following: a submerged fill nine or other submerged fill method
0471			to load liquids into the container: a vapor balancing system or a vapor
0472			recovery system to collect and control the vanors displaced from the
0473			container during filling operations: or a fitted opening in the top of a
0474			container through which the heartdoug secondary material is filled and
24/4			container unougn winen me nazardous secondary material is infed and

9475		subse	quently	y purging the transfer line before removing it from the
9476		conta	iner op	ening.
9477				
9478	3)	When	ever a	hazardous secondary material is in a container using
9479		Conta	iner L	evel 2 controls, the remanufacturer or other person that stores
9480		or tre	ats the	hazardous secondary material must install all covers and
9481		closu	re devi	ces for the container, and secure and maintain each closure
9482		devic	e in the	e closed position, except as follows:
9483				
9484		A)	Oper	ning of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of
9485			addi	ng hazardous secondary material or other material to the
9486			cont	ainer, as follows:
9487				
9488			i)	In the case when the container is filled to the intended final
9489				level in one continuous operation, the remanufacture or
9490				other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
9491				material must promptly secure the closure devices in the
9492				closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the
9493				container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.
9494				
9495			ii)	In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material
9496				intermittently are added to the container over a period of
9497				time, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
9498				the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the
9499				closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as
9500				applicable to the container, upon either the container being
9501				filled to the intended final level: the completion of a batch
9502				loading after which no additional material will be added to
9503				the container within 15 minutes: the person performing the
9504				loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the
9505				container: or the shutdown of the process generating the
9506				material being added to the container, whichever condition
9507				occurs first
9508				
9509		B)	One	ning of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of
9510		21	remo	oving hazardous secondary material from the container, as
9511			folle	ws.
9512			10110	
9513			i)	For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this
9514			-1	Section an empty hazardous secondary material container
9515				may be open to the atmosphere at any time (i.e. covers and
9516				closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed
9517				position on an empty container)
5517				position on an empty container).

0518		
9519		ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material
9520		are removed from the container, but the container is not an
9521		empty hazardous secondary materials container the
9522		remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9523		hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the
9524		closure devices in the closed position and install covers as
9525		applicable to the container upon the completion of a batch
9526		removal after which no additional material will be removed
9527		from the container within 15 minutes or the person
9528		performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate
9529		vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.
9530		
9531	C)	Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside
9532	<u></u>	the container is needed to perform routine activities other than
9533		transfer of hazardous secondary material. Examples of such
9534		activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port
9535		to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or
9536		when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment
9537		inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the
9538		remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9539		secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the
9540		closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.
9541		
9542	D)	Opening of a spring-loaded, pressure-vacuum relief valve,
9543	_	conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which
9544		vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for
9545		the purpose of maintaining the internal pressure of the container in
9546		accordance with the container design specifications. The device
9547		must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emission
9548		when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at
9549		which the device opens must be established such that the device
9550		remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the
9551		container is within the internal pressure operating range
9552		determined by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or
9553		treats the hazardous secondary material based on container
9554		manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire
9555		protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and
9556		practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of
9557		flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.
9558		Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these
9559		devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure
9560		of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for

9561			the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient
9562			temperature fluctuations.
9563			
9564		E)	Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is
9565			allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe
9566			condition.
9567			
9568	4)	The r	remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9569		secor	ndary material using containers with Container Level 2 controls must
9570		inspe	et the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:
9571			
9572		A)	When a hazardous secondary material already is in the container at
9573			the time the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9574			hazardous secondary material first accepts possession of the
9575			container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24
9576			hours after the container is accented at the facility (i.e. is not an
9577			empty hazardous secondary material container) the
9578			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9579			secondary material must visually inspect the container and its
9580			cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks holes gaps
9581			or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the
0582			cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The
0583			container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date
9585			that the container is accented at the facility (i.e. the date the
0585			container becomes subject to the container standards of this
9585			Subject CC)
9380			Subpart CC).
9387		D)	Is the ease when a container used for menosing herendous
9588		<u>B)</u>	In the case when a container used for managing hazardous
9589			secondary material remains at the facility for a period of one year
9590			or more, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9591			nazardous secondary material must visually inspect the container
9592			and its cover and closure devices initially and increasing, at least
9593			once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or
9594			other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover
9595			and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a delect
9596			is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
9597			the nazardous secondary material must repair the defect in
9598			accordance with the requirements of subsection $(d)(4)(C)$.
9599			WD 1.0.1.1.0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1
9600		\underline{C}	when a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure
9601			devices, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9602			hazardous secondary material must make first efforts at repair of
9603			the detect no later than 24 hours after detection, and repair must be

9604				completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days
9605				after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within
9606				five calendar days, then the hazardous secondary material must be
9607				removed from the container and the container must not be used to
9608				manage hazardous secondary material until the defect is repaired.
9609				
9610	<u>e)</u>	Cont	ainer Le	evel 3 standards.
9611				
9612		1)	A con	ntainer using Container Level 3 controls is one of the following:
9613				
9614			A)	A container that is vented directly through a closed-vent system to
9615				a control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection
9616				(e)(2)(B).
9617				
9618			B)	A container that is vented inside an enclosure that is exhausted
9619			-	through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance
9620				with the requirements of subsections $(e)(2)(A)$ and $(e)(2)(B)$.
9621				
9622		2)	The 1	emanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9623		60	secon	ndary material must meet the following requirements, as applicable to
9624			the ty	ype of air emission control equipment selected by the remanufacturer
9625			or ot	her person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material:
9626				
9627			A)	The container enclosure must be designed and operated in
9628			_	accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure, as
9629				specified in "Procedure T – Criteria for and Verification of a
9630				Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" in appendix B (VOM
9631				Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency) to 40 CFR
9632				52.741, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
9633				The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to
9634				allow worker access; passage of containers through the enclosure
9635				by conveyor or other mechanical means; entry of permanent
9636				mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the
9637				enclosure. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats
9638				the hazardous secondary material must perform the verification
9639				procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 of
9640				"Procedure T - Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or
9641				Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first
9642				installed and, thereafter, annually.
9643				
9644			<u>B)</u>	The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and
9645				operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.987.
9646				

9647		3)	Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and
9648			operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or
9649			control device used to comply with the requirements of subsection $(e)(1)$.
9650			
9651		4)	Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous
9652		2.00	secondary material using Container Level 3 controls in accordance with
9653			the provisions of this Subpart CC must inspect and monitor the closed-
9654			vent systems and control devices as specified in Section 721.987.
9655			
9656		5)	Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous
9657		-	secondary material that use Container Level 3 controls in accordance with
9658			the provisions of this Subpart CC must prepare and maintain the records
9659			specified in Section 721.989(d).
9660			
9661		6)	Transfer of hazardous secondary material in or out of a container using
9662			Container Level 3 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to
9663			minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere.
9664			to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the hazardous
9665			secondary material and good engineering and safety practices for handling
9666			flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or other hazardous materials.
9667			Examples of container loading procedures that USEPA has stated that it
9668			considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (e) include using any
9669			one of the following: a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill
9670			method to load liquids into the container: a vapor-balancing system or a
9671			vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the
9672			container during filling operations: or a fitted opening in the top of a
9673			container through which the hazardous secondary material is filled and
9674			subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the
9675			container opening
9676			<u>container opennigi</u>
9677	Ð	Fort	the purpose of compliance with subsection $(c)(1)(A)$ or $(d)(1)(A)$, containers
9678	±4	must	t be used that meet the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging
9679		haza	rdous materials for transportation as follows:
9680		Interest	
9681		1)	The container meets the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR 178
9682		11	(Specifications for Packagings) or 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars)
9683			each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 111
9684			cuen morpolated by relevance in 55 m. Hum. Code 720.111.
9685		2)	Hazardous secondary material is managed in the container in accordance
9686		±1	with the applicable requirements specified in subpart R of 49 CFR 107
9687			(Hazardous Material Program Procedures) and 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous
9688			Materials Table Special Provisions Hazardous Materials
0680			Communications Emergency Response Information Training
9009			Communications, Emergency Response mormation, framing

9690			Requirements, and Security Plans), 1/3 (Shippers – General Requirements
9091			for Snipments and Packagings), and 180 (Continuing Quantication and
9692			Maintenance of Packagings), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm.
9693			<u>Code 720.111.</u>
9694			
9695		3)	For the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC, no exceptions to the
9696			49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) or 179 (Specifications for
9697			Tank Cars) regulations are allowed.
9698			
9699	<u>g)</u>	To de	etermine compliance with the no detectable organic emissions requirement of
9700		subse	ection (d)(1)(B), the procedure specified in Section 721.983(d) must be used.
9701			
9702		1)	Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage
9703			could occur) on the container, its cover, and associated closure devices, as
9704			applicable to the container, must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that
9705			are associated with containers include, but are not limited to: the interface
9706			of the cover rim and the container wall; the periphery of any opening on
9707			the container or container cover and its associated closure device; and the
9708			sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.
9709			
9710		2)	The test must be performed when the container is filled with a material
9711		-	having a volatile organic concentration representative of the range of
9712			volatile organic concentrations for the hazardous secondary materials
9713			expected to be managed in this type of container. During the test, the
9714			container cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.
9715			container cover and crossife devices must be secured in the crossed postdom
9716	b)	Proc	edure for determining a container to be vanor-tight using Reference Method
9717	шj	27 (1	Determination of Vanor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Unis Pressure-
9718		Vaci	um Test) in appendix A (Test Methods) to 40 CFR 60 incorporated by
9719		refer	ence in 35 Ill Adm. Code 720 111 for the purpose of complying with
9720		sube	ection $(d)(1)(C)$
0721		5405	centin (u)(1)(C).
0722		1)	The test must be performed in accordance with Reference Method 27 of
9722		Ц	appendix A to 40 CEP 60
9723			appendix A to 40 CFR 60.
9724		2)	A measure measurement device must be used that has a precision of 12.5
9725		<u>2</u>)	A pressure measurement device must be used that has a precision of ± 2.5
9720			mm water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure at which
9727			the container is to be tested for vapor lightness.
9728		2	
9729		<u>3)</u>	It the test results determined by Reference Method 27 indicate that the
9730			container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to 750 Pascals
9731			within five minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals,
0/7/2/2			then the container is determined to be vanor-tight

(Sou	urce: Ad	ded at 40 Ill	l. Reg, effective)
Section 721	.987 St	andards: C	Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
<u>a)</u>	<u>This</u> opera secor Subp	Section app ted by the r dary materi art CC.	lies to each closed-vent system and control device installed and emanufacturer or other person who stores or treats the hazardous al to control air emissions in accordance with standards of this
<u>b)</u>	The c	losed-vent :	system must meet the following requirements:
	<u>1)</u>	The close from the 1 material 1 specified	d-vent system must route the gases, vapors, and fumes emitted hazardous secondary material in the hazardous secondary management unit to a control device that meets the requirements in subsection (c).
	<u>2)</u>	The close the requin	d-vent system must be designed and operated in accordance with rements specified in Section 721.933(k).
	<u>3)</u>	In the cas could be entering t either a fl locking d complyin analyzer valves, at bypass de	e when the closed-vent system includes bypass devices that used to divert the gas or vapor stream to the atmosphere before the control device, each bypass device must be equipped with ow indicator as specified in subsection (b)(3)(A) or a seal or evice as specified in subsection (b)(3)(B). For the purpose of ag with this subsection (b), low leg drains, high point bleeds, vents, open-ended valves or lines, spring loaded pressure relief and other fittings used for safety purposes are not considered to be evices.
		<u>A)</u> <u>in</u> <u>di</u> <u>at</u> <u>su</u> pr	a flow indicator is used to comply with subsection (b)(3), the dicator must be installed at the inlet to the bypass line used to vert gases and vapors from the closed-vent system to the mosphere at a point upstream of the control device inlet. For this ibsection (b), a flow indicator means a device which indicates the resence of either gas or vapor flow in the bypass line.
		B) If th de w by re	a seal or locking device is used to comply with subsection (b)(3), the device must be placed on the mechanism by which the bypass evice position is controlled (e.g., valve handle, damper lever, etc.) then the bypass device is in the closed position such that the the pass device cannot be opened without breaking the seal or emoving the lock. Examples of such devices include, but are not

9776				limited to, a car-seal or a lock-and-key configuration valve. The
9777				remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9778				secondary material must visually inspect the seal or closure
9779				mechanism at least once every month to verify that the bypass
9780				mechanism is maintained in the closed position.
9781				
9782		<u>4)</u>	The c	closed-vent system must be inspected and monitored by the
9783			rema	nufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9784			secor	ndary material in accordance with the procedure specified in Section
9785			721.9	033(1).
9786				
9787	<u>c)</u>	The o	control o	device must meet the following requirements:
9788				
9789		1)	The c	control device must be one of the following devices:
9790				
9791			A)	A control device designed and operated to reduce the total organic
9792				content of the inlet vapor stream vented to the control device by at
9793				least 95 percent by weight;
9794				
9795			B)	An enclosed combustion device designed and operated in
9796				accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(c); or
9797				
9798			C)	A flare designed and operated in accordance with the requirements
9799			_	of Section 721.933(d).
9800				
9801		2)	The 1	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9802		-	secor	ndary material who elects to use a closed-yent system and control
9803			devic	e to comply with the requirements of this section must comply with
9804			the re	equirements specified in subsections $(c)(2)(A)$ through $(c)(2)(F)$.
9805				
9806			A)	Periods of planned routine maintenance of the control device.
9807				during which the control device does not meet the specifications of
9808				subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable, must
9809				not exceed 240 hours per vear.
9810				
9811			B)	The specifications and requirements in subsections $(c)(1)(A)$
9812				through (c)(1)(C) for control devices do not apply during periods
9813				of planned routine maintenance.
9814				
9815			C)	The specifications and requirements in subsections $(c)(1)(A)$
9816			<u></u>	through $(c)(1)(C)$ for control devices do not apply during a control
9817				device system malfunction
9818				device system manufolion.
2010				

9819		D)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9820			hazardous secondary material must demonstrate compliance with
9821			the requirements of subsection $(c)(2)(A)$ (i.e., planned routine
9822			maintenance of a control device, during which the control device
9823			does not meet the specifications of subsection $(c)(1)(A)$, $(c)(1)(B)$,
9824			or $(c)(1)(C)$, as applicable, must not exceed 240 hours per year) by
9825			recording the information specified in Section 721.989(e)(1)(E).
9826			
9827		E)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9828		=1	hazardous secondary material must correct control device system
9829			malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence in order
9830			to minimize excess emissions of air pollutants.
9831			to minimite encess emissions of an permannes
9832		F)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9833		<u> </u>	hazardous secondary material must operate the closed-vent system
9834			such that gases vapors or fumes are not actively vented to the
9835			control device during periods of planned maintenance or control
9836			device system malfunction (i.e. periods when the control device is
9837			not operating or not operating normally) except in cases when it is
9838			necessary to yent the gases vapors or fumes to avoid an unsafe
9839			condition or to implement malfunction corrective actions or
9840			planned maintenance actions
9841			plained indificuation derivity.
9842	3)	The	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the bazardous
9843	21	Secol	adary material using a carbon adsorption system to comply with
9844		suber	(c)(1) must operate and maintain the control device in
9845		30050	rdance with the following requirements:
9846		accor	tualee with the following requirements.
9847		4)	Following the initial startup of the control device all activated
9848		ΔI	carbon in the control device must be replaced with fresh carbon on
9840			a regular basis in accordance with the requirements of Section
9850			721 033(g) or (h)
9850			<u>721.955(g) 61 (II).</u>
0852		P)	All carbon that is hazardous waste and that is removed from the
0853		D	An carbon that is hazardous waste and that is removed from the
0854			requirements of Section 721 022(n), recordings of the average
0855			veletile organic concentration of the earbor
9855			volatile organic concentration of the carbon.
9050	4)	A	manufactures as other manages that atoms as treats the horsed aus
9657	4)	Arei	nanulacturer of other person that stores of treats the nazardous
9030		secol	ndary material using a control device other than a thermal vapor
9839		incin	erator, mare, boner, process neater, condenser, or carbon adsorption
9800		syste	in to comply with subsection (c)(1) must operate and maintain the
9861		contr	of device in accordance with the requirements of Section 721.933(j).

9862					
9863	5)	The r	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
9864		secondary material must demonstrate that a control device achieves the			
9865		performance requirements of subsection (c)(1) as follows:			
9866					
9867		A)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
9868			secondary material must demonstrate the performance of each		
9869			control device, using either a performance test, as specified in		
9870			subsection $(c)(5)(C)$, or a design analysis, as specified in		
9871			subsection $(c)(5)(D)$, except for the following:		
9872					
9873			i) A flare;		
9874					
9875			ii) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity		
9876			of 44 megawatts or greater; or		
9877					
9878			iii) A boiler or process heater into which the vent stream is		
9879			introduced with the primary fuel.		
9880					
9881		B)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
9882			secondary material must demonstrate the performance of each flare		
9883			in accordance with the requirements specified in Section		
9884			721.933(e).		
9885					
9886		C)	For a performance test conducted to meet the requirements of		
9887			subsection $(c)(5)(A)$, the remanufacturer or other person that stores		
9888			or treats the hazardous secondary material must use the test		
9889			methods and procedures specified in Section $721.934(c)(1)$ through		
9890			(c)(4).		
9891					
9892		D)	For a design analysis conducted to meet the requirements of		
9893			subsection (c)(5)(A), the design analysis must meet the		
9894			requirements specified in Section 721.935(b)(4)(C).		
9895					
9896		E)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the		
9897			hazardous secondary material must demonstrate that a carbon		
9898			adsorption system achieves the performance requirements of		
9899			subsection $(c)(1)$ based on the total quantity of organics vented to		
9900			the atmosphere from all carbon adsorption system equipment that		
9901			is used for organic adsorption, organic desorption or carbon		
9902			regeneration, organic recovery, and carbon disposal.		
9903					
9904		<u>6)</u>	If the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
-------	--------------	-----------	--		
9905			secondary material and the Agency do not agree on a demonstration of		
9906			control device performance using a design analysis, then the disagreement		
9907			must be resolved using the results of a performance test performed by the		
9908			remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous		
9909			secondary material in accordance with the requirements of subsection		
9910			(c)(5)(C). The Agency may choose to have an authorized representative		
9911			observe the performance test. The Agency must state any disagreement on		
9912			a demonstration of control device performance using a design analysis in		
9913			writing to the remanufacturer or other person that treats or stores		
9914			hazardous secondary material.		
9915					
9916		7)	The closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and		
9917			monitored by the remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the		
9918			hazardous secondary material in accordance with the procedures specified		
9919			in Section 721.933(f)(2) and (1). The readings from each monitoring		
9920			device required by Section 721.933(f)(2) must be inspected at least once		
9921			each operating day to check control device operation. Any necessary		
9922			corrective measures must be immediately implemented to ensure the		
9923			control device is operated in compliance with the requirements of this		
9924			Section.		
9925					
9926	(Sour	ce: Ad	ded at 40 Ill. Reg., effective)		
9927					
9928	Section 721.	988 In:	spection and Monitoring Requirements		
9929					
9930	a)	The r	emanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary		
9931		mater	ial must inspect and monitor air emission control equipment used to comply		
9932		with t	this Subpart CC in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in		
9933		Sectio	ons 721.984 through 261.987.		
9934					
9935	b)	The r	emanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary		
9936	<u></u>	mater	ial must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to perform the		
9937		inspe	ctions and monitoring required by subsection (a). The remanufacturer or		
9938		other	person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must keep the		
9939		nlan :	and schedule at the facility		
9940		piunt	and schedule at the facility.		
9941	(Sour	ce. Ad	ded at 40 III Reg effective)		
9942	(bour	cc. 110			
00/3	Section 721	080 De	poordbooning Requirements		
00/1/	Stenon /41.	707 Kt	Autorophic Requirements		
00/15	a)	Fach	remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the bazardous secondary		
0016	<u>a)</u>	mater	rial subject to requirements of this Subpart CC must record and maintain the		
9940		mater	har subject to requirements of this subpart CC must record and maintain the		

9947		infor	mation s	specifie	d in subsections (b) through (i), as applicable to the facility.
9948		Exce	pt for ai	r emiss	ion control equipment design documentation and information
9949		reaui	red by s	ubsecti	ons (i) and (i), records required by this section must be
9950		main	tained a	t the fa	cility for a minimum of three years. Air emission control
9951		equir	ment de	esign de	ocumentation must be maintained at the facility until the air
9952		emis	sion con	trol ea	upment is replaced or otherwise no longer in service.
9953		Infor	mation	require	d by subsections (i) and (i) must be maintained at the facility
9954		for as	s long as	s the ha	zardous secondary material management unit is not using air
9955		emis	sion con	trols st	pecified in Sections 721 984 through 261 987 in accordance
9956		with	the cond	litions	specified in Section 721.980(b)(7) or (d) respectively
9957		with	the com	antions	specified in Section 721.900(0)(7) of (d), respectively.
9958	b)	The	emanuf	acturer	or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
9959	<u>o</u> 1	mate	rial usin	a a tan	k with air emission controls in accordance with the
9960		requi	rements	of Sec	tion 721 984 must prepare and maintain records for the tank
9961		that i	nclude t	the foll	awing information:
9962		mati	nerude i	ine tom	owing information.
9963		1)	Fore	ach tan	k using air emission controls in accordance with the
9964		11	requi	rement	s of Section 721 084, the remanufacturer or other person that
0065			store	or tra	ats the hazardous secondary material must record:
9905			stores	s or trea	as the nazardous secondary material must record.
9900			4)	A tor	ak identification number (or other unique identification
9907			AJ	daga	rintion on selected by the remenufacturer or other person that
9908				atoro	a or tracts the hererdous secondary meterial)
9909				store	s of treats the hazardous secondary material).
9970			D)	1	and for each immedian required by Section 721,084 that
9971			<u>B</u>)	Arec	cord for each inspection required by Section 721.984 that
9972				inclu	ides the following information:
9973					The data increasing and beauti
9974				Ŋ	The date inspection was conducted.
9975					Free such d. C. et detected desires the importion destruction
9976				<u>11)</u>	For each detected during the inspection, the location
9977					of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of
9978					detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect.
9979					In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in
9980					accordance with the requirements of Section 721.984, the
9981					remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9982					hazardous secondary material must also record the reason
9983					for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the
9984					defect is expected.
9985					
9986		<u>2</u>)	In ad	dition t	o the information required by subsection $(b)(1)$, the
9987			rema	nufactu	rer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
9988			secor	ndary n	naterial must record the following information, as applicable to
9989			the ta	ink:	

9990		
9991	A)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
9992		hazardous secondary material using a fixed roof to comply with the
9993		Tank Level 1 control requirements specified in Section 721.984(c)
9994		must prepare and maintain records for each determination for the
9995		maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary
9996		material in the tank performed in accordance with the requirements
9997		of Section 721.984(c). The records must include the date and time
9998		the samples were collected, the analysis method used, and the
9999		analysis results.
10000		
10001	B)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
10002	21	hazardous secondary material using an internal floating roof to
10003		comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in
10004		Section 721.1084(e) of this Subpart CC must prepare and maintain
10005		documentation describing the floating roof design.
10006		actuation according the fronting foor acsign
10007	C)	Remanufacturer or other persons that store or treat the hazardous
10008	<u></u>	secondary material using an external floating roof to comply with
10009		the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section
10010		721 984(f) must prepare and maintain the following records:
10011		121.90 (1) must prepare and maintain the following records.
10012		i) Documentation describing the floating roof design and the
10012		dimensions of the tank
10014		dimensions of the tank.
10015		ii) Records for each seal gap inspection required by Section
10016		721 984(f)(3) describing the results of the seal gap
10017		measurements. The records must include the date that the
10018		measurements. The records must merude the date that the
10019		the measurements and the calculations of the total gan
10020		surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements
10020		do not conform to the specifications in Section
10022		721 984(f)(1) the records must include a description of the
10022		repairs that were made the date the repairs were made and
10023		the date the tank was emptied if necessary
10025		the date the tank was emplied, if necessary.
10025	D)	Each remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
10020		hazardous secondary material using an anglosure to comply with
10027		the Tenk I evel 2 control requirements energified in Section
10028		721 084(i) must prepare and maintain the following recorder
10029		<u>121.964(1) must prepare and maintain the following records:</u>
10030		i) Descends for the most report set of coloritations and
10031		1) Records for the most recent set of calculations and
10032		measurements performed by the remanufacturer or other

10033				person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
10034				material to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a
10035				permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T -
10036				Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary
10037				Total Enclosure" in appendix B (VOM Measurement
10038				Techniques for Capture Efficiency) to 40 CFR 52.741.
10039				incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
10040				
10041				ii) Records required for the closed-vent system and control
10042				device in accordance with the requirements of subsection
10043				(e).
10044				
10045	c)	This	subsectio	on (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1089(c), marked "reserved" by
10046	<u>=</u> 1	USEI	PA This	s statement maintains structural consistency with the federal
10047		regul	ations	
10048		regui	unons	
10049	(b	The r	emanufa	octurer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
10050	<u>u</u>)	mater	ial using	containers with Container Level 3 air emission controls in
10051		accor	dance w	ith the requirements of Section 721 986 must prenare and maintain
10052		recor	ds that in	aclude the following information:
10052		10001	us that h	leidde die following mornauon.
10055		1)	Recor	ds for the most recent set of calculations and measurements
10055		1	nerfor	med by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the
10055			hazaro	lous secondary material to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria
10057			of a p	ermanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T – Criteria for
10057			and V	arification of a Dermanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" in
10058			and v	div B (VOM Maggurament Techniques for Conture Efficiency) to 40
10059			CED 4	52.741 incomposited by reference in 25 III. Adm. Code 720.111
10060			ULK.	52.741, incorporated by reference in 55 III. Adm. Code 720.111.
10061		21	Deces	demonstrand for the placed most must an departure lander in
10062		4)	Recor	as required for the closed-vent system and control device in
10063			accord	lance with the requirements of subsection (e).
10064	~	TI	c	
10065	<u>e)</u>	<u>Ine</u> r	emanula	acturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
10066		mater	rial using	g a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the
10067		requi	rements	of Section 721.987 must prepare and maintain records that include
10068		the fo	ollowing	information:
10069				
10070		<u>1)</u>	Docu	mentation for the closed-vent system and control device that
10071			includ	les:
10072				
10073			<u>A)</u>	Certification that is signed and dated by the remanufacturer or
10074				other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material
10075				stating that the control device is designed to operate at the

10076		performance level documented by a design analysis, as specified in
10077		subsection (e)(1)(B), or by performance tests as specified in
10078		subsection (e)(1)(C) when the tank or container is or would be
10079		operating at capacity or the highest level reasonably expected to
10080		occur.
10081		
10082	<u>B)</u>	If a design analysis is used, then design documentation as specified
10083		in Section 721.935(b)(4). The documentation must include
10084		information prepared by the remanufacturer or other person that
10085		stores or treats the hazardous secondary material or provided by
10086		the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the
10087		control device design in accordance with Section 721.935(b)(4)(C)
10088		and certification by the remanufacturer or other person that stores
10089		or treats the hazardous secondary material that the control
10090		equipment meets the applicable specifications.
10091		
10092	<u>C</u>)	If performance tests are used, then a performance test plan, as
10093		specified in Section 721.935(b)(3), and all test results.
10094		
10095	D)	Information as required by Section 721.935(c)(1) and (c)(2), as
10096		applicable.
10097		
10098	E)	A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous
10099	-	secondary material must record, on a semiannual basis, the
10100		information specified in subsections (e)(1)(E)(i) and (e)(1)(E)(ii)
10101		for those planned routine maintenance operations that would
10102		require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section
10103		721.987(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable.
10104		
10105		i) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is
10106		anticipated to be performed for the control device during
10107		the next six-month period. This description must include
10108		the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of
10109		maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods.
10110		
10111		ii) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was
10112		performed for the control device during the previous six-
10113		month period. This description must include the type of
10114		maintenance performed and the total number of hours
10115		during those six months that the control device did not meet
10116		the requirements of Section 721.987(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or
10117		(c)(1)(C), as applicable, due to planned routine
10118		maintenance

ther person that stores or treats the hazardous
st record the information specified in
) through (e)(1)(F)(iii) for those unexpected
malfunctions that would require the control
requirements of Section 721.987(c)(1)(A).
as applicable.
·····
and duration of each malfunction of the
system
5/500111
feach period during a malfunction when
or fumes are vented from the hazardous
erial management unit through the
em to the control device while the control
conclusion device while the condition
openy ruleuoling.
huring periods of malfunction to restore a
a control device to its normal or usual
control device to its normal of usual
auon.
and a franken and a franken a sechar
ducted in accordance with Section
ducted in accordance with Section
hat stores or treats the hazardous secondary
mpted under the hazardous secondary
ions specified in Section 721.982(c)(1) or
pare and maintain at the facility records
r each material determination (e.g., test
nd other documentation). If analysis results
material determination, then the
tores or treats the hazardous secondary
nd location that each material sample is
le requirements of Section 721.983.
CFR 261.1089(f) includes a subsection (f)(2)
ause there is no 40 CFR 1089(f)(1), the
with subsection $(f)(2)$.
t stores or treats the hazardous secondary
fe to inspect and monitor" pursuant to

10162		following information: the identification numbers for hazardous secondary
10163		material management units with covers that are designated as "unsafe to inspect
10164		and monitor," the explanation for each cover stating why the cover is unsafe to
10165		inspect and monitor, and the plan and schedule for inspecting and monitoring
10166		each cover.
10167		
10168	h)	The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary
10169		material that is subject to this Subpart CC and to the control device standards in
10170		subpart VV (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the
10171		Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction,
10172		Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, on or Before
10173		November 7, 2006) of 40 CFR 60 or subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (National Emission
10174		Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), each incorporated
10175		by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, may elect to demonstrate compliance
10176		with the applicable sections of this Subpart CC by documentation either pursuant
10177		to this Subpart CC, or pursuant to the provisions of subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 or
10178		subpart V of 40 CFR 61, to the extent that the documentation required by 40 CFR
10179		60 or 61 duplicates the documentation required by this Section.
10180		
10181	(Sou	rrce: Added at 40 Ill. Reg, effective)
10182		

10183 Section 721. APPENDIX H Hazardous Constituents

10184

Common NameChemical Abstracts Name(CAS No.)A2213Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester30558-43-1AcetophenoneEthanone, 1-phenyl- Same98-86-22-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl- Sa-96-353-96-3Acctyl chlorideSame75-05-81-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl- Sa-96-3591-08-2Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, (methylsulfonyl)-, O-309-00-2Aldrin1,4,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, (1-α,4- α,4a-α,5,-α,8-α,8a-β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen, 3-chloro-107-18-6Allyl alcohol2-Propen, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine22-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-AminopyridineH-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AmitroleIH-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AnilineBenzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	ical USEPA acts Hazardo ber Waste	PA lous te
A2213Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester30558-43-1AcetonitrileSame75-05-8AcetophenoneEthanone, 1-phenyl-98-86-22-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-53-96-3Acetyl chlorideSame75-05-81-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2Acrolein2-Propenal07-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenal79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenanide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenanide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenanide160-6-3Acrylonitrile2-Propenanid, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, 116-06-3160-6-8AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chlorideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'Biphenyl)-4-amine 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-54-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5AmitroleH-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AnilineBenzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	ino.) inuitio	Jei
AcetonitrileSame75-05-8AcetophenoneEthanone, 1-phenyl-98-86-22-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-53-96-3Acetyl chlorideSame75-36-51-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylonitrile2-Propenanide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AffatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 3,4,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propene-1-ol107-18-6Allyl alcohol2-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2-67-14-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AnilineBenzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	43-1 U394	4
AcetophenoneEthanone, 1-phenyl-98-86-22-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-53-96-3Acetyl chlorideSame75-36-51-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenamide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenanide107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,116-06-3O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1402-68-2Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2-1646-88-4(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeAldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,309-00-21,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8-a,8-a,8a-β)-Allyl alcohol2-Propene-1-ol107-18-6Allyl alcohol2-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	3 U003	3
2-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-53-96-3Acetyl chlorideSame75-36-51-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chlorideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-4 methyl)-4-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AnilineBenzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	2 U004	4
Acetyl chlorideSame75-36-51-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonphthalene, (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime309-00-2Aldrin1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	3 U005	5
1-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)- 2-Propenal591-08-2 107-02-8Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8 107-12-8Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1 107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, 0-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3 0-((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeAldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- ((methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4 (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeAldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chlorideSame20859-73-8 4-Aminobiphenyl20859-73-8 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine4-Aminopyridine A-minopyridine4-Pyridinamine204-24-5 AmitroleAniline o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy- 90-04-0	5 U006	6
Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeAldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-4 methyl)-4-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	-2 P002	2
Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphide 4-AminobiphenylSame20859-73-84-Aminopyridine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-4 methyl)-4-AminopyridineH-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Aniline o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	-8 P003	3
Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- ((methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime309-00-2Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol 1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-18-6Allyl chloride2-Propen-1-ol 1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphide 4-AminobiphenylSame (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine 3(2H)-Isoxazolon, 5-(amino- methyl)-20859-73-84-Aminopyridine Amitrole4-Pyridinamine 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine504-24-5Amitrole Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy- 90-04-062-53-3	1 U007	7
AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol 1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-18-6Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphide 4-AminobiphenylSame (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine 3(2H)-Isoxazolon, 5-(amino- methyl)-20859-73-84-Aminopyridine Amitrole4-Pyridinamine H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine504-24-5Aniline o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy- 90-04-062-53-3	-1 U009	19
AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1- α ,4- α ,4a- β ,5- α ,8- α ,8a- β)-309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol 1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-18-6Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphide 4-AminobiphenylSame (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-20859-73-8 2763-96-4 methyl)-4-Aminopyridine Amitrole4-Pyridinamine 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine504-24-5 61-82-5 7803-55-6Aniline o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy- 90-04-062-53-3 90-04-0	8-2	
Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, $(1-\alpha,4-\alpha,4a-\beta,5-\alpha,8-\alpha,8a-\beta)-$ 2-Propen-1-ol309-00-2Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphide 4-AminobiphenylSame (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-20859-73-84-Aminopyridine Amitrole4-Pyridinamine 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine204-24-5Amitrole Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-62-53-3 90-04-0	-3 P070	0
Aldrin $1,4,5,8$ -Dimethanonaphthalene, $1,2,3,4,10,10$ -hexachloro- $1,4,4a,5,8,8a$ -hexahydro-, $(1-\alpha,4-\alpha,4a-\beta,5-\alpha,8-\alpha,8a-\beta)$ - 2 -Propen-1-ol $309-00-2$ Allyl alcohol 2 -Propen-1-ol $107-18-6$ Allyl chloride 1 -Propene, 3 -chloro- $107-05-1$ Aluminum phosphide 4 -AminobiphenylSame $(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4$ -amine $3(2H)$ -Isoxazolone, 5 -(amino- methyl)- $2763-96-4$ methyl)-4-Aminopyridine A-minopyridine Amitrole 4 -Pyridinamine $1H-1,2,4$ -Triazol- 3 -amine $504-24-5$ $1H-2-5$ AmitroleAniline o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2 -Methoxy- $90-04-0$ $62-53-3$ $90-04-0$	8-4 P203	3
Allyl alcohol Allyl chloride2-Propen-1-ol 1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-18-6 107-05-1Aluminum phosphide 4-Aminobiphenyl 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazololSame (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-20859-73-8 92-67-1 2763-96-4 methyl)-4-Aminopyridine Amitrole Amitrole4-Pyridinamine 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine Vanadic acid, ammonium salt504-24-5 61-82-5Aniline o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy- 90-04-062-53-3 90-04-0	-2 P004	4
Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	-6 P005	5
Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-84-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	-1	
4-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	73-8 P006	6
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino- methyl)-2763-96-44-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	1	
4-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	6-4 P007	7
Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	-5 P008	8
Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	5 U011	1
AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	5-6 P119	9
AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0	U119	9
o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline) Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy- 90-04-0	3 U012	2
	0	
Antimony Same 7440-36-0	6-0	

Antimony compounds, N.O.S. (not				
otherwise specified)				
Aramite	Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-, 2(4- (1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy)-1- methylethyl ester	140-57-8		
Arsenic	Arsenic	7440-38-2		
Arsenic compounds, N.O.S.				
Arsenic acid	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	7778-39-4	P010	
Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	1303-28-2	P011	
Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	1327-53-3	P012	
Auramine	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbon- imidoylbis(N, N-dimethyl-	492-80-8	U014	
Azaserine	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	115-02-6	U015	
Barban	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4- chloro-2-butynyl ester	101-27-9	U280	
Barium	Same	7440-39-3		
Barium compounds, N.O.S.				
Barium cyanide	Same	542-62-1	P013	
Bendiocarb	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	22781-23-3	U278	
Bendiocarb phenol	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-,	22961-82-6	U364	
Benomyl	Carbamic acid, (1- ((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H- benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester	17804-35-2	U271	
Benz(c)acridine	Same	225-51-4	U016	
Benz(a)anthracene	Same	56-55-3	U018	
Benzal chloride	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	98-87-3	U017	
Benzene	Same	71-43-2	U019	
			U018	
Benzenearsonic acid	Arsonic acid, phenyl-	98-05-5		
Benzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	92-87-5	U021	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benz(e)acephenanthrylene	205-99-2		
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	Same	205-82-3		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Same	207-08-9		
Benzo(a)pyrene	Same	50-32-8	U022	
p-Benzoquinone	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	106-51-4	U197	
Benzotrichloride	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	98-07-7	U023	
Benzyl chloride	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	100-44-7	P028	
Beryllium powder Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.	Same	7440-41-7	P015	
Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfide	Piperidine, 1,1'- (tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-	120-54-7		
D	2 Drononono 1 hromo	500 21 2	D017	

JCAR350721-1603930r01			
Methane, tribromo-	75-25-2	U225	
Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	101-55-3	U030	
Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	357-57-3	P018	
Carbamothioic acid, bis(2-	2008-41-5		
methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester			
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl	85-68-7		
Arsenic acid, dimethyl-	75-60-5	U136	
Same	7440-43-9	2.25%	
Chromic acid H2CrO4, calcium salt	13765-19-0	U032	
Calcium cvanide Ca(CN) ₂	592-01-8	P021	
1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	63-25-2	U279	
Carbamic acid. 1H-benzimidazol-2-	10605-21-7	U372	
vl. methyl ester			
7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-	1563-66-2	P127	
dimethyl-, methylcarbamate			
7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-	1563-38-8	U367	
dimethyl-			
Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)thio) methyl-2.3-dihydro-2.2-dimethyl-7-	55285-14-8	P189	
benzofuranyl ester			
Same	75-15-0	P022	
Carbonic difuoride	353-50-4	U033	
Methane, tetrachloro-	56-23-5	U211	
Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75-87-6	U034	
Benzenebutanoic acid. 4(bis-(2-	305-03-3	U035	
chloroethyl)amino)-			
4.7-Methano-1H-indene.	57-74-9	U036	
1.2.4.5.6.7.8.8-octachloro-		0000	
2.3.3a.4.7.7a-hexahydro-			
		U036	
Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2- chloroethyl)-	494-03-1	U026	
Acetaldehyde, chloro-	107-20-0	P023	
	10. 20 0	1 0 2 5	
Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106-47-8	P024	
Benzene, chloro-	108-90-7	U037	
2011010,011010	100 70 7	0001	
	JCAR350721- Methane, tribromo- Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- Carbamothioic acid, bis(2- methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester Arsenic acid, dimethyl- Same Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂ 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2- yl, methyl ester 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- dimethyl-, methylcarbamate 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- dimethyl- Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)thio) methyl-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7- benzofuranyl ester Same Carbonic difuoride Methane, tetrachloro- Acetaldehyde, trichloro- Benzenebutanoic acid, 4(bis-(2- chloroethyl)amino)- 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	JCAR350721-1603930r01 Methane, tribromo- Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- phenylmethyl ester 357-57-3 2008-41-5 nethylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester 85-68-7 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester 85-68-7 Arsenic acid, dimethyl- Same 75-60-5 Chromic acid H2CrO4, calcium salt Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2 13765-19-0 Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2 592-01-8 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate 63-25-2 Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2 yl, methyl ester 1563-66-2 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- 1563-38-8 dimethyl- 55285-14-8 Carbonic difuoride 353-50-4 Methane, tetrachloro- 56-23-5 Acetaldehyde, trichloro- 75-87-6 Benzenebutanoic acid, 4(bis-(2- 305-03-3 Acetaldehyde, trichloro- 75-87-6 Benzenebutanoic acid, 4(bis-(2- 305-03-3 Acetaldehyde, chloro- 107-20-0 Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2- 494-03-1 Acetaldehyde, chloro-	

Chlorobenzilate	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- α -(4-	510-15-6	U038
n Chloro m cresol	Phenol 4 chloro 3 methyl	50 50 7	11030
2 Chloroethyl yinyl ether	Ethena (2 chloroethovy)	110 75 8	11042
Chloroform	Mathana triablara	67 66 2	11044
Chloromothyl mothyl othor	Methane, chloremethawy	107 20 2	11046
Chlorometnyl metnyl etner	Neutrane, chloromethoxy-	107-30-2	11047
3-Chloronaphthalene	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	91-58-7	0047
o-Chlorophenol	Phenol, 2-chloro-	95-57-8	0048
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5344-82-1	P026
Chloroprene	1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-	126-99-8	0.02
3-Chloropropionitrile	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	542-76-7	P027
Chromium	Same	7440-47-3	
Chromium compounds, N.O.S.			
Chrysene	Same	218-01-9	U050
Citrus red No. 2	2-Naphthalenol, 1-((2,5-	6358-53-8	
	dimethoxyphenyl)azo)-		
Coal tar creosote	Same	8007-45-2	
Copper cyanide	Copper cyanide CuCN	544-92-3	P029
Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate	Copper,	137-29-1	
A second s	bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,		
Creosote	Same		U051
p-Cresidine	2-Methoxy-5-methylbenzenamine	120-71-8	
Cresols (Cresvlic acid)	Phenol, methyl-	1319-77-3	U052
Crotonaldehyde	2-Butenal	4170-30-3	U053
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	Phenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	64-00-6	P202
Cvanides (soluble salts and			P030
complexes) N.O.S.			
Cvanogen	Ethanedinitrile	460-19-5	P031
Cyanogen bromide	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br	506-68-3	11246
Cyanogen chloride	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl	506-77-4	P033
Cyanogen emonde	8 D alugenterronggide (methyl ONN	1/1001-08-7	1055
Cycasiii	azoxy)methyl-	14901-08-7	
Cycloate	Carbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl- , S-ethyl ester	1134-23-2	
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	131-89-5	P034
Cyclophosphamide	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,	50-18-0	U058
	N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-2- oxide		
2,4-D	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	U240
2,4-D, salts and esters	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-,	- 11 C T 1	U240

Daunomycin	5, 12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10- ((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-L-lyxo- hexopyranosyl)oxy)-7,8,9,10- tetrahydro-6 8 11-trihydroxy-l-	20830-81-3	U059
	methoxy-, 8S-cis)-		
Dazomet	2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl	533-74-4	
DDD	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-	72-54-8	U060
222	dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-		
DDE	Benzene, 1,1'- (dichloroethenvlidene)bis(4-chloro-	12-55-9	
DDT	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-	50-29-3	U061
D: 11	trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-		110.00
Diallate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-	2303-16-4	0062
	methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-		
D'hang(a b)aniding	propenyl) ester	226.26.9	
Dibenz(a,n)acridine	Same	220-30-8	
Dibenz(a,j)acridine	Same	224-42-0	11062
ZU Dibenz(a,n)anthracene	Same	33-70-3	0003
/H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole	Same	194-59-2	
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene	Naphtho(1,2,3,4-def)chrysene	192-65-4	
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	Dibenzo(b,def)chrysene	189-64-0	TIOCA
Dibenzo(a,1)pyrene	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	189-55-9	0064
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	96-12-8	U066
Dibutyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	84-74-2	0069
o-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1.2-dichloro-	95-50-1	U070
m-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	541-73-1	U071
p-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1.4-dichloro-	106-46-7	U072
Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.	Benzene, dichloro-	25321-22-6	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'- dichloro-	91-94-1	U073
1.4-Dichloro-2-butene	2-Butene, 1.4-dichloro-	764-41-0	U074
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	75-71-8	U075
Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.	Dichloroethylene	25323-30-2	
1.1-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1.1-dichloro-	75-35-4	U078
1.2-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1.2-dichloro-, (E)-	156-60-5	U079
Dichloroethyl ether	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	111-44-4	U025
Dichloroisopropyl ether	Propane, 2.2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	108-60-1	U027
Dichloromethoxyethane	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy)-	111-91-1	U024
Dichloromethyl ether	Methane ovybis(chloro-	542-88-1	P016
2 4-Dichloronhenol	Phenol 2 4-dichloro-	120-83-2	11081
2,4-Diemotophenoi	1 nenoi, 2,7-arenioio-	120-03-2	0001

2,6-Dichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	87-65-0	U082	
Dichlorophenylarsine	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-	696-28-6	P036	
Dichloropropane, N.O.S.	Propane, dichloro-	26638-19-7		
Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.	Propanol, dichloro-	26545-73-3		
Dichloropropene, N.O.S.	1-Propene, dichloro-	26952-23-8		
1,3-Dichloropropene	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	542-75-6	U084	
Dieldrin	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2, 3-	60-57-1	P037	
	b)oxirene, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 9-hexachloro-			
	1a,2,2a,3,6, 6a,7,7a-octahydro-,			
	(1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,6aα,7β,7aα)-			
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	2,2'-Bioxirane	1464-53-5	U085	
Diethylarsine	Arsine, diethyl-	692-42-2	P038	
Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	U395	
1,4-Diethyleneoxide	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	U108	
Diethylhexyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-	117-81-7	U028	
	ethylhexyl) ester			
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615-80-1	U086	
O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl	3288-58-2	U087	
dithiophosphate	S-methyl ester			
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4- nitrophenyl ester	311-45-5	P041	
Diethyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl	84-66-2	U088	
O O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl	Phosphorothioic acid O O-diethyl O-	297-97-2	P040	
phosphorothioate	nvrazinyl ester	271-71-2	1010	
Diethylstilbestrol	Phenol 4 4'-(1 2-diethyl-1 2-	56-53-1	U089	
Diemynsmoosnor	ethenedivl)bis- (E)-	50 55 1	0005	
Dihydrosafrole	1.3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	94-58-6	U090	
Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-	55-91-4	P043	
	methylethyl) ester			
Dimethoate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O.O-	60-51-5	P044	
	dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-	20000		
	oxoethyl) ester			
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-	119-90-4	U091	
	dimethoxy-	2.62.202.1		
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	Benzenamine, N.N-dimethyl-4-	60-11-7	U093	
	(phenylazo)-			
2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)	Benzenamine, 2,4-dimethyl-	95-68-1		
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	57-97-6	U094	
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-	119-93-7	U095	
	dimethyl-			
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	79-44-7	U097	
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57-14-7	U098	
	and the second			

1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540-73-8	U099
α, α -Dimethylphenethylamine	Benzeneethanamine, α , α -dimethyl-	122-09-8	P046
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	105-67-9	U101
Dimethylphthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	131-11-3	U102
Dimethyl sulfate	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	77-78-1	U103
Dimetilan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1- ((dimethylamino) carbonyl)-5- methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester	644-64-4	P191
Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.	Benzene, dinitro-	25154-54-5	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-	534-52-1	P047
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts			P047
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	51-28-5	P048
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	121-14-2	U105
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	606-20-2	U106
Dinoseb	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6- dinitro-	88-85-7	P020
Di-n-octyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	117-84-0	U107
Diphenylamine	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-	122-39-4	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122-66-7	U109
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	621-64-7	U111
Disulfiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl	97-77-8	
Disulfoton	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester	298-04-4	P039
Dithiobiuret	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ NH	541-53-7	P049
Endosulfan	6, 9-Methano-2,4,3- benzodioxathiepen,6,7,8,9,10,10- hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide,	115-29-7	P050
Endothal	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3- dicarboxylic acid	145-73-3	P088
Endrin	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3- b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro- 1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a α ,2 β ,2 $a\beta$,3 α ,6 α ,6 $a\beta$,7 β ,7 $a\alpha$)-,	72-20-8	P051
Endrin metabolites			P051
Epichlorohydrin	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106-89-8	U041
Epinephrine	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2- (methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-	51-43-4	P042

EPTC	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S- ethyl ester	759-94-4	
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51-79-6	U238
Ethyl cyanide	Propanenitrile	107-12-0	P101
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2- ethanedivlbis-	111-54-6	U114
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid,			U114
Salts and esters	Ethana 1.2 dihaama	106 02 4	11067
Ethylene dibloride	Ethane, 1,2-dioblane	107.06.2	11077
Ethylene alcohorde	Ethanel, 1,2-dichloro-	107-00-2	<u>U077</u>
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110-80-5	U359
Ethyleneimine	Aziridine	151-56-4	P054
Ethylene oxide	Oxirane	75-21-8	UIIS
Ethylenethiourea	2-Imidazolidinethione	96-45-7	0116
Ethylidine dichloride	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	75-34-3	U076
Ethyl methacrylate	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	97-63-2	U118
Ethyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	62-50-0	U119
Ethyl Ziram	Zinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato- S,S')-	14324-55-1	U407
Famphur	Phosphorothioc acid, O-(4- ((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O.O-dimethyl ester	52-85-7	P097
Ferbam	Iron, tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato- S,S')-,	14484-64-1	
Fluoranthene	Same	206-44-0	U120
Fluorine	Same	7782-41-4	P056
Fluoroacetamide	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	640-19-7	P057
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	62-74-8	P058
Formaldehvde	Same	50-00-0	U122
Formetanate hydrochloride	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- (3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl) oxy)phenyl)- monohydrochloride	23422-53-9	P198
Formic acid	Same	64-18-16	U123
Formparanate	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- (2-methyl-4-(((methylamino) carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-	17702-57-7	P197
Glycidylaldehyde	Oxiranecarboxaldehvde	765-34-4	U126
Halomethanes NOS	CantalooalooAadonyac	105 51 4	0120
Heptachlor	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8- heptachloro-3a 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	76-44-8	P059

Heptachlor epoxide	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno(1, 2b)oxirene 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro- 1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-, (1aα,1bβ,2α,5α,5aβ,6β,6aα)-	, 1024-57-3	
Heptachlor epoxide (α , β , and γ isomers)			
Heptachlorodibenzofurans			
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Hexachlorobenzene	Benzene, hexachloro-	118-74-1	U127
Hexachlorobutadiene	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4- hexachloro-	87-68-3	U128
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5- hexachloro-	77-47-4	U130
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Hexachlorodibenzofurans			
Hexachloroethane	Ethane, hexachloro-	67-72-1	U131
Hexachlorophene	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6- trichloro-	70-30-4	U132
Hexachloropropene	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	1888-71-7	U243
Hexaethyltetraphosphate	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	757-58-4	P062
Hydrazine	Same	302-01-2	U133
Hydrogen cyanide	Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8	P063
Hydrogen fluoride	Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	U134
Hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	7783-06-4	U135
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Same	193-39-5	U137
3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-	Carbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-	55406-53-6	
butylcarbamate	propynyl ester		
Isobutyl alcohol	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	78-83-1	U140
Isodrin	1,4:5,8-	465-73-6	P060
	Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3,4,10,10- hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-,		
	$(1\alpha,4\alpha,4a\beta,5\beta,8\beta,8a\beta)$ -,		
Isolan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl- 1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl	119-38-0	P192
Isosafrole	1.3-Benzodiovole 5-(1-propenyl)	120-58-1	11141
Kenone	1 3 4-Metheno-2H-	143-50-0	11142
Report	cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6- decachlorooctahydro	143-50-0	0142

Lasiocarpine	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-((2,3- dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3- methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)- 2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl	303-34-4	U143
Tand	ester, $(1S-(1-\alpha(Z), /(2S^*, 3R^*), /a\alpha))$ -	7420 02 1	
Lead and compounds NOS	Same	7439-92-1	
Lead and compounds, N.O.S.	A partia paid load (21) palt	201 04 2	11144
Lead acetate	Acetic acid, lead $(2+)$ sait	301-04-2	U144
Lead phosphate	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	1446-27-7	U145
Lead subacetate	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetranydroxytri-	1335-32-6	U146
Lindane	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, $1\alpha,2\alpha,3\beta,4\alpha,5\alpha,6\beta$)-	58-89-9	0129
Maleic anhydride	2,5-Furandione	108-31-6	U147
Maleic hydrazide	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	123-33-1	U148
Malononitrile	Propanedinitrile	109-77-3	U149
Manganese	Manganese,	15339-36-3	P196
dimethyldithiocarbamate	bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,		
Melphalan	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2- chloroethyl)amino)-	148-82-3	U150
Mercury	Same	7439-97-6	U151
Mercury compounds, N.O.S.			
Mercury fulminate	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	628-86-4	P065
Metam Sodium	Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium salt	137-42-8	
Methacrylonitrile	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	126-98-7	U152
Methapyrilene	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'- 2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	91-80-5	U155
Methiocarb	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)- , methylcarbamate	2032-65-7	P199
Metholmyl	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-	16752-77-5	P066
	(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester		
Methoxychlor	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-	72-43-5	U247
	trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-		
Methyl bromide	Methane, bromo-	74-83-9	U029
Methyl chloride	Methane, chloro-	74-87-3	U045
Methylchlorocarbonate	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	79-22-1	U156
Methyl chloroform	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	71-55-6	U226
3-Methylcholanthrene	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3- methyl-	56-49-5	U157
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2- chloro-	101-14-4	U158
Methylene bromide	Methane, dibromo-	74-95-3	U068

Methylene chloride	Methane, dichloro-	75-09-2	U080
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	2-Butanone	78-93-3	U159
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	2-Butanone, peroxide	1338-23-4	U160
Methyl hydrazine	Hydrazine, methyl-	60-34-4	P068
Methyl iodide	Methane, iodo-	74-88-4	U138
Methyl isocyanate	Methane, isocyanato-	624-83-9	P064
2-Methyllactonitrile	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	75-86-5	P069
Methyl methacrylate	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	80-62-6	U162
Methyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester	66-27-3	
Methyl parathion	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	298-00-0	P071
Methylthiouracil	4-(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6- methyl-2-thioxo-	56-04-2	U164
Metolcarb	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3- methylphenyl ester	1129-41-5	P190
Mexacarbate	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5- dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	315-18-4	P128
Mitomycin C	Azirino(2', 3':3, 4)pyrrolo(1, 2- a)indole-4, 7-dione, 6-amino-8- (((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl)- 1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a- methoxy-5-methyl-, (1a-S-	50-07-7	U010
Molinate	(1aα,8β,8aα,8bα))-, 1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid,	2212-67-1	
10DUG	hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester		
MNNG	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N- nitroso-	70-25-7	0163
Mustard gas	Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis(2-chloro-	505-60-2	U165
Naphthalene	Same	91-20-3	U165
1,4-Naphthoquinone	1,4-Naphthalenedione	130-15-4	U166
α-Naphthylamine	1-Naphthalenamine	134-32-7	U167
β-Naphthylamine	2-Naphthalenamine	91-59-8	U168
α-Naphthylthiourea	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86-88-4	P072
Nickel	Same	7440-02-0	
Nickel compounds, N.O.S.			
Nickel carbonyl	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	13463-39-3	P073
Nickel cyanide	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) ₂	557-19-7	P074
Nicotine	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	54-11-5	P075
Nicotine salts			P075
Nitric oxide	Nitrogen oxide NO	10102-43-9	P076
p-Nitroaniline	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	100-01-6	P077

Nitrobenzene	Benzene, nitro-	98-95-3	<u>U169</u> P078
Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrogen oxide NO_2	10102-44-0	P078
Nitrogen mustard	chloroethyl)-N-methyl-	51-75-2	
Nitrogen mustard, hydrochloride salt			
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide	Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2- chloroethyl)-N-methyl-, N-oxide	126-85-2	
Nitrogen mustard, N-oxide, hvdrochloride salt			
Nitroglycerin	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate	55-63-0	P081
p-Nitrophenol	Phenol, 4-nitro-	100-02-7	U170
2-Nitropropane	Propane, 2-nitro-	79-46-9	U171
Nitrosamines, N.O.S.		35576-91-1	
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	924-16-3	U172
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	1116-54-7	U173
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	55-18-5	U174
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	62-75-9	P082
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	759-73-9	U176
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	10595-95-6	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	684-93-5	U177
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	615-53-2	U178
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	4549-40-0	P084
N-Nitrosomorpholine	Morpholine, 4-nitroso-	59-89-2	
N-Nitrosonornicotine	Pyridine, 3-(1-nitroso-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	16543-55-8	
N-Nitrosopiperidine	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	100-75-4	U179
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	930-55-2	U180
N-Nitrososarcosine	Glycine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	13256-22-9	
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	99-55-8	U181
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p- dioxin.	3268-87-9	
Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9- Octachlorodibenzofuran.	39001-02-0	
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	152-16-9	P085
Osmium tetroxide	Osmium oxide OsO ₄ , (T-4)	20816-12-0	P087
Oxamyl	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N- (((methylamino)carbonyl)ovy) 2 ovo	23135-22-0	P194
	, methyl ester		
Paraldehyde	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	123-63-7	U182

Parathion	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O- (4-nitrophenyl) ester	56-38-2	P089
Pebulate	Carbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S- propyl ester	1114-71-2	
Pentachlorobenzene	Benzene, pentachloro-	608-93-5	U183
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Pentachlorodibenzofurans			
Pentachloroethane	Ethane, pentachloro-	76-01-7	U184
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	82-68-8	U185
Pentachlorophenol	Phenol, pentachloro-	87-86-5	See F027
Phenacetin	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	62-44-2	U187
Phenol	Same	108-95-2	U188
Phenylenediamine	Benzenediamine	25265-76-3	
1.2-Phenylenediamine	1.2-Benzenediamine	95-54-5	
1.3-Phenylenediamine	1.3-Benzenediamine	108-45-2	
Phenylmercury acetate	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	62-38-4	P092
Phenylthiourea	Thiourea, phenyl-	103-85-5	P093
Phosgene	Carbonic dichloride	75-44-5	P095
Phosphine	Same	7803-51-2	P096
Phorate	Phosphorodithioic acid O O-diethyl	298-02-2	P094
Thorace	S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	270 02 2	1051
Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.			
Phthalic anhydride	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	85-44-9	U190
Physostigmine	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol,	57-47-6	P204
	1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-		
	trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester),		
	(3aS-cis)-		
Physostigmine salicylate	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound	57-64-7	P188
	with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-		
	hexahydro-1,3a,8-		
	trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl		
	methylcarbamate ester (1:1)		
2-Picoline	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	109-06-8	U191
Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S.			
Potassium cvanide	Same	151-50-8	P098
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, dimethyl,	128-03-0	
	potassium salt		
Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-	Carbamodithioc acid,	51026-28-9	
methyl-dithiocarbamate	(hydroxymethyl)methyl-,		
	monopotassium salt		
Potassium n-	Carbamodithioc acid, methyl-	137-41-7	
methyldithiocarbamate	monopotassium salt		
and the second	and the state of t		

Potassium silver cyanide	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium)	506-61-6	P099
Potassium pentachlorophenate	Pentachlorophenol potassium salt	7778736	None
Promecarb	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	2631-37-0	P201
Pronamide	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1- dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	23950-58-5	U192
1,3-Propane sultone	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	1120-71-4	U193
Propham	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1- methylethyl ester	122-42-9	U373
Propoxur	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	114-26-1	U411
n-Propylamine	1-Propanamine	107-10-8	U194
Propargyl alcohol	2-Propyn-1-ol	107-19-7	P102
Propylene dichloride	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	78-87-5	U083
1,2-Propylenimine	Aziridine, 2-methyl-	75-55-8	P067
Propylthiouracil	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6- propyl-2-thioxo-	51-52-5	
Prosulfocarb	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S- (phenylmethyl) ester	52888-80-9	U387
Pyridine	Same	110-86-1	U196
Reserpine	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17- dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5- trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl	50-55-5	U200
Resorcinol	1 3_Benzenedial	108-46-3	11201
Safrale	1.3 Benzodiovale 5.(2 propenyl)	04_50_7	11203
Selenium	Same	7782_40_2	0205
Selenium compounds NOS	Same	1102-49-2	
Selenium diovide	Selenious acid	7783 00 8	11204
Selenium sulfide	Selenium sulfide SeSa	7488-56-4	11205
Selenium tetrakis(dimethyl	Carbamodithioic acid_dimethyl	144-34-3	0205
dithiocarbamate	tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenious acid	144-54-5	
Selenourea	Same	630-10-4	P103
Silver	Same	7440-22-4	
Silver compounds, N.O.S.			
Silver cyanide	Silver cvanide AgCN	506-64-9	P104
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5- trichlorophenoxy)-	93-72-1	See F027
Sodium cyanide	Sodium cyanide NaCN	143-33-9	P106
Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl-, sodium salt	136-30-1	

Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-,	148-18-5	
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-,	128-04-1	
Sodium pentachlorophenate	Pentachlorophenol sodium salt	131522	None
Streptozotocin	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2- (((methylnitrosoamino)carbonyl) amino)-	18883-66-4	U206
Strychnine	Strychnidin-10-one	57-24-9	P108
Strychnine salts			P108
Sulfallate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2- chloro-2-propenyl ester	95-06-7	
TCDD	Dibenzo(b,e)(1,4)dioxin, 2,3,7,8- tetrachloro-	1746-01-6	
Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl	1634-02-2	
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide	97-74-5	
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	95-94-3	U207
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins Tetrachlorodibenzofurans			
Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.	Ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S.	25322-20-7	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	630-20-6	U208
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	79-34-5	U209
Tetrachloroethylene	Ethene, tetrachloro-	127-18-4	U210
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	58-90-2	See F027
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, potassium salt	Same	53535276	None
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, sodium salt	Same	25567559	None
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	3689-24-5	P109
Tetraethyl lead	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	78-00-2	P110
Tetraethylpyrophosphate	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	107-49-3	P111
Tetranitromethane	Methane, tetranitro-	509-14-8	P112
Thallium	Same	7440-28-0	
Thallium compounds			
Thallic oxide	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃	1314-32-5	P113
Thallium (I) acetate	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	563-68-8	U214
Thallium (I) carbonate	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	6533-73-9	U215
Thallium (I) chloride	Thallium chloride TlCl	7791-12-0	U216
Thallium (I) nitrate	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	10102-45-1	U217
Thallium selenite	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	12039-52-0	P114
Thallium (I) sulfate	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	7446-18-6	P115

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Thioacetamide	Ethanethioamide	62-55-5	U218
Thiodicarb	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-	59669-26-0	U410
	(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))-		
	bis-, dimethyl ester		
Thiofanox	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-	39196-18-4	P045
	(methylthio)-, O-		
	((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime		
Thiophanate-methyl	Carbamic acid, (1,2-	23564-05-8	U409
	phyenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))-		
	bis-, dimethyl ester		
Thiomethanol	Methanethiol	74-93-1	U153
Thiophenol	Benzenethiol	108-98-5	P014
Thiosemicarbazide	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	79-19-6	P116
Thiourea	Same	62-56-6	P219
Thiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide	137-26-8	U244
	$((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, tetramethyl-		
Tirpate	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde,	26419-73-8	P185
	2,4-dimethyl-, O-		
	((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime		
Toluene	Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	U220
Toluenediamine	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	25376-45-8	U221
Toluene-2,4-diamine	1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-	95-80-7	
Toluene-2,6-diamine	1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-methyl-	823-40-5	
Toluene-3,4-diamine	1,2-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-	496-72-0	
Toluene diisocyanate	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5	U223
o-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	95-53-4	U328
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	Benzeneamine, 2-methyl-,	636-21-5	U222
	hydrochloride		
p-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	106-49-0	U353
Toxaphene	Same	8001-35-2	P123
Triallate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-	2303-17-5	U389
	methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-		
	propenyl) ester		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-	120-82-1	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	79-00-5	U227
Trichloroethylene	Ethene, trichloro-	79-01-6	U228
Trichloromethanethiol	Methanethiol, trichloro-	75-70-7	P118
Trichloromonofluoromethane	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	75-69-4	U121
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	95-95-4	See F027
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	88-06-2	See F027
2,4,5-T	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	93-76-5	See F027
Trichloropropane, N.O.S.		25735-29-9	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-	96-18-4	

Triethylamine	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-	121-44-8	U404
O,O,O-Triethylphosphorothioate	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester	126-68-1	
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	99-35-4	U234
Tris(l-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide	Aziridine, 1,1',1"- phosphinothioylidynetris-	52-24-4	
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	126-72-7	U235
Trypan blue	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'- ((3,3'-dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'- diyl)bis(azo))bis(5-amino-4- hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt	72-57-1	U236
Uracil mustard	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5- (bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	66-75-1	U237
Vanadium pentoxide	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅	1314-62-1	P120
Vernolate	Carbamothioc acid, dipropyl-, S- propyl ester	1929-77-7	
Vinyl chloride	Ethene, chloro-	75-01-4	U043
Warfarin	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy- 3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent	81-81-2	U248
Warfarin	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy- 3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	81-81-2	P001
Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent			U248
Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent			P001
Zinc cyanide	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	557-21-1	P121
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P ₂ Zn ₃ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	1314-84-7	P122
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P ₂ Zn ₃ , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	1314-84-7	U249
Ziram	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato- S,S')- (T-4)-	137-30-4	P205

Note: The abbreviation N.O.S. (not otherwise specified) signifies those members of the general class that are not specifically listed by name in this Section.

 10189
 (Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. ____, effective ____)

 10190

10191 Section 721.APPENDIX Z Table to Section 721.102: Recycled Materials That Are Solid 10192 Waste

10193

10194 The following table lists the instances when a recycled secondary material is solid waste, based

10195 on the type of secondary material and the mode of material management during recycling. This

10196 table supports the requirements of the recycling provision of the definition of solid waste rule, at

Table

10197 Section 721.102(c).

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1	A	18	36	2
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	1	2	3	4
	Use constituting disposal	Burning for energy recovery or use to produce a fuel	Reclamation (except as provided in Section 721.102(a)(2)(B) or $721.104(a)(17)$, (a)(23), (a)(24), or (a)(27)(a)(25))	Speculative accumulation
Applicable Subsection of Section 721.102:	(c)(1)	(c)(2)	(c)(3)	(c)(4)
Spent materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sludges (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
By-products (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
By-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133	Yes	Yes	No	Ē
Scrap metal that is not excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(13)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

10201

10202 Yes - Defined as a solid waste

No - Not defined as a solid waste 10203

10204

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Table 1 to 40 CFR 261.2 (2010). The terms "spent materials," 10205 "sludges," "by-products," "scrap metal," and "processed scrap metal" are defined in Section 10206 721.101.

10207

10208

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____) 10209