POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721

3)

Section Numbers:	Proposed Action:
721.101	Amend
721.105	Amend
721.106	Amend
721.107	Amend
721.123	Amend
721.130	Amend
721.131	Amend
721.133	Amend
721.139	Amend
721.141	Amend
721.243	Amend
721.247	Amend
721.APPENDIX G	Amend
721.APPENDIX H	Amend
721.APPENDIX Z	Amend

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

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

Specifically, the amendments to Part 721 implement segments of the January 8, 2010 federal amendments to the hazardous waste import and export requirements, the federal technical corrections and clarifications of March 18, 2010 and the December 17, 2010 removal of saccharine and saccharine salts from the lists of hazardous wastes. The amendments include a number of non-substantive corrections and clarifications added by the Board. Among the corrections is the removal of obsolete provisions relating to the

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September 5, 2006 effective date of federal amendments to the hazardous waste manifest requirements; the rewording of the listing for USEPA hazardous waste number F039; and corrections to make the Illinois definition of "substantial business relationship" the same as the corresponding federal definition.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of June 2, 2011 in docket R11-2/R11-16 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 June 2, 2011 opinion and order in docket R11-2/R11-16.

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

7) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No. The incorporations by reference for the purposes of all of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 728, 730, 733, and 739 appear in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 may affect documents incorporated by reference for the purposes of this Part 721.

11) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of statewide policy objectives: These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a state mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].

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12) Time, place and manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: 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 R11-2/R11-16 and be addressed to:

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

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

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

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

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

13) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected: This rulemaking may affect those small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: 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.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist, and registered professional engineer.

14) Regulatory agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 2010 and December 2010

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

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

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

Section

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

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

	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. 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. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.101 Purpose and Scope

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:

1) Subpart A of this Part defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous waste," identifies those wastes that are excluded from regulation under 35 Ill. 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.

1) The definition of solid waste contained in this Part applies only to wastes that also are hazardous for purposes of the regulations implementing Subtitle C of 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:

1) A "spent material" is any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

2) "Sludge" has the same meaning used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

3) A "by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.

4) A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. In addition, for purposes of Sections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 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) "Scrap metal" 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 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. 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.

9) "Excluded scrap metal" is processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal.

10) "Processed scrap metal" is scrap metal that has been manually or 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)~~721.104(a)(13)~~)).

11) "Home scrap metal" 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, as added, and 40 CFR 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (2010) ~~(2005), as amended at 70 Fed. Reg. 59848 (Oct. 13, 2005)~~.

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

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

a) A generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) in a calendar month if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month.

b) Except for those wastes identified in subsections (e), (f), (g), and (j) of this Section, a CESQG's hazardous wastes are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided the generator complies with subsections (f), (g), and (j) of this Section.

c) When making the quantity determinations of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except the following hazardous waste:

1) Hazardous waste that is exempt from regulation under Section 721.104(c) through (f), 721.106(a)(3), 721.107(a)(1), or 721.108;

2) Hazardous waste that is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

3) Hazardous waste that is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under Section

721.106(c)(2);

4) Hazardous waste that is used oil managed pursuant to Section 721.106(a)(4) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739;

5) Hazardous waste that is spent lead-acid batteries managed pursuant to Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726;

6) Hazardous waste that is universal waste managed pursuant to Section 721.109 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733; and

7) Hazardous waste that is an unused commercial chemical product (that is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or which exhibits one or more characteristics in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721) that is generated solely as a result of a laboratory clean-out conducted at an eligible academic entity pursuant to Section 722.313. For purposes of this subsection (c)(7), the term "eligible academic entity" has the meaning given that term in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.300.

d) In determining the quantity of hazardous waste it generates, a generator need not include the following:

1) Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage;

2) Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of its hazardous waste so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once;

3) Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent materials have been counted once.

e) If a generator generates acute hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities greater than those set forth in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this Section, all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to full regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

1) A total of one kilogram of one or more of the acute hazardous wastes listed in Section 721.131~~, 721.132,~~ or 721.133(e); or

2) A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any one or more of the acute hazardous wastes listed in Section

721.131~~, 721.132,~~ or 721.133(e).

BOARD NOTE: "Full regulation" means those regulations applicable to generators of ~~greater than~~ 1,000 kg or greater of ~~non-acute~~ hazardous waste in a calendar month.

f) In order for acute hazardous wastes generated by a generator of acute hazardous wastes in quantities equal to or less than those set forth in subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this Section to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.

2) The generator may accumulate acute hazardous waste on-site. If the generator accumulates at any time acute hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this Section, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and the applicable notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(a), for accumulation of wastes on-site, begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit.

3) A CESQG may either treat or dispose of its acute hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility, any of which, if located in the United States, meets any of the following conditions:

A) The facility is permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;

B) The facility has interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 725;

C) The facility is authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271;

D) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal solid waste and, if managed in a municipal solid waste landfill facility, the landfill is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814 or federal 40 CFR 258;

E) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to

manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the unit is subject to federal 40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30;

BOARD NOTE: The Illinois non-hazardous waste landfill regulations, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814, do not allow the disposal of hazardous waste in a landfill regulated under those rules. The Board intends that subsections (f)(3)(D) and (f)(3)(E) of this Section impose a federal requirement on the hazardous waste generator. The Board specifically does not intend that these subsections authorize any disposal of conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste in a landfill not specifically permitted to accept the particular hazardous waste.

F) The facility is one that fulfills one of the following conditions:

i) It beneficially uses or reuses or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or

ii) It treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation; or

G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273, the facility is a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273.

g) In order for hazardous waste generated by a CESQG in quantities of ~~less than~~ 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste during a calendar month to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;

2) The CESQG may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time ~~more than a total of~~ 1,000 kilograms or greater of the generator's hazardous waste, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation pursuant to the special provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 applicable to generators of greater than~~between~~ 100 kg and less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month, as well as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 723 through 728, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) for accumulation of

wastes on-site begins for a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes equal or exceed 1,000 kilograms;

3) A CESQG may either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility, any of which, if located in the United States, meets any of the following conditions:

A) The facility is permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;

B) The facility has interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 725;

C) The facility is authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271;

D) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal solid waste and, if managed in a municipal solid waste landfill facility, the landfill is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814 or federal 40 CFR 258;

E) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the unit is subject to federal 40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30;

BOARD NOTE: The Illinois non-hazardous waste landfill regulations, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814, do not allow the disposal of hazardous waste in a landfill regulated under those rules. The Board intends that subsections (g)(3)(D) and (g)(3)(E) of this Section impose a federal requirement on the hazardous waste generator. The Board specifically does not intend that these subsections authorize any disposal of conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste in a landfill not specifically permitted to accept the particular hazardous waste.

F) The facility is one that fulfills the following conditions:

i) It beneficially uses or re-uses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims the small quantity generator's waste; or

ii) It treats its waste prior to beneficial use or re-use or

legitimate recycling or reclamation; or

G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273, the facility is a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273.

h) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of this Section may be mixed with non-hazardous waste and remain subject to these reduced requirements even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in this Section, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous wastes identified in Subpart C of this Part.

i) If a small quantity generator mixes a solid waste with a hazardous waste that exceeds a quantity exclusion level of this Section, the mixture is subject to full regulation.

j) If a CESQG's hazardous wastes are mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending, or other treatment is also so regulated.

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

Section 721.106 Requirements for Recyclable Materials

a) Recyclable materials:

1) Hazardous wastes that are recycled are subject to the requirements for generators, transporters, and storage facilities of subsections (b) and (c) of this Section, except for the materials listed in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this Section. Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as "recyclable materials."

2) The following recyclable materials are not subject to the requirements of this Section but are regulated under Subparts C through H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 and all applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, ~~and~~ 703, and 728.

A) Recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal (Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726);

B) Hazardous wastes burned (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200(a))~~for energy recovery~~ in boilers and industrial furnaces

that are not regulated under Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of this Part (Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726);

C) Recyclable materials from which precious metals are reclaimed (Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726); and

D) Spent lead-acid batteries that are being reclaimed (Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726).

3) The following recyclable materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through ~~726,~~ 728, or 702 and 703 and are not subject to the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act:

A) Industrial ethyl alcohol that is reclaimed except that, unless provided otherwise in an international agreement as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.158, the following requirements continue to apply:

i) A person initiating a shipment for reclamation in a foreign country and any intermediary arranging for the shipment must comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153; 722.156(a)(1) through (a)(4), (a)(6), and (b); and 722.157; must export such materials only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent, as defined in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722; and must provide a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export; and

ii) Transporters transporting a shipment for export must not accept a shipment if the transporter knows that the shipment does not conform to the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent, must ensure that a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the shipment, and must ensure that it is delivered to the facility designated by the person initiating the shipment;

B) Scrap metal that is not excluded under Section 721.104(a)(13);

C) Fuels produced from the refining of oil-bearing hazardous wastes along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility

if such wastes result from normal petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices (this exemption does not apply to fuels produced from oil recovered from oil-bearing hazardous waste where such recovered oil is already excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12));

D) Petroleum refining wastes.

i) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production, or transportation practices or produced from oil reclaimed from such hazardous wastes, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a process that does not use distillation or does not produce products from crude oil, so long as the resulting fuel meets the used oil specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.111 and so long as no other hazardous wastes are used to produce the hazardous waste fuel;

ii) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous waste from petroleum refining production, and transportation practices, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a refining process after a point at which contaminants are removed, so long as the fuel meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.111; and

iii) Oil reclaimed from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices, which reclaimed oil is burned as a fuel without reintroduction to a refining process, so long as the reclaimed oil meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.111.

4) Used oil that is recycled and is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a hazardous characteristic is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728, but it is regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739. Used oil that is recycled includes any used oil that is reused for any purpose following its original use (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes, but is not limited to, oil that is re-refined, reclaimed, burned for energy recovery, or reprocessed.

5) Hazardous waste that is exported to or imported from designated member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD), as defined in Section 722.158(a)(1), for the purpose of recovery is subject to the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 if it is subject to either the hazardous waste manifesting requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 or the universal waste management standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.

b) Generators and transporters of recyclable materials are subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 723 and the notification requirements under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, except as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

c) Storage and recycling.

1) Owners or operators of facilities that store recyclable materials before they are recycled are regulated under all applicable provisions of Subparts A through L, AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, ~~724,~~ 726, 727, and 728; and the notification requirement under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, except as provided in subsection (a) of this Section. (The recycling process itself is exempt from regulation, except as provided in subsection (d) of this Section.)

2) Owners or operators of facilities that recycle recyclable materials without storing them before they are recycled are subject to the following requirements, except as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, the following requirements continue to apply:

A) Notification requirements under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act,

B) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies), and

C) Subsection (d) of this Section.

d) Owners or operators of facilities required to have a RCRA permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 with hazardous waste management units that recycle hazardous wastes are subject to Subparts AA and BB of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or ~~and Subparts AA and BB of 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 267.

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

Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers

a) Applicability of rules.

1) 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.

2) 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. 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 "empty":

1) 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~~Sections~~ 721.131~~,~~ ~~721.132,~~ 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.

i) 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 110 gallons (416 liters) in size~~, until September 5, 2006, or 119 gallons (450 liters) in size, effective September 5, 2006~~; or

ii) 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 110 gallons (416 liters) in size~~, until September 5, 2006, or 119 gallons (450 liters) in size,~~

~~effective September 5, 2006~~.

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~~, 721.132,~~ or 721.133(e) is empty if any of the following occurs:

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 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.123 Characteristic of Reactivity

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

1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

2) It reacts violently with water.

3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes

in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.

7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

8) It is a forbidden explosive, as defined in federal 49 CFR 173.54 (Forbidden Explosives) or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive, as defined in 49 CFR 173.50 (Class 1 – Definitions), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.23 cites to 49 CFR 173.53 (Provisions for Using Old Classifications of Explosives). That citation aids bridging obsolete USDOT rules to the current version. The Board has not included citation to 49 CFR 173.53 because it imposes no substantive requirements.~~173.51 for a definition of "forbidden explosive," to 49 CFR 173.53 for a definition of "Class A explosive," and to 49 CFR 173.88 for a definition of "Class B explosive." 49 CFR 173.54 now sets forth the definition of "forbidden explosive," and 49 CFR 173.53 explains that what were once Class A explosives and Class B explosives are now classified as Division 1.1, Division 1.2, and Division 1.3 materials. The Board has updated the Illinois provision to correspond with the current USDOT regulations.~~

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

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

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.130 General

a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this Subpart D, unless it has been excluded from this list pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

b) The basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this Subpart D is indicated by employing one or more of the following hazard codes:

1) Hazard Codes.

A)	Ignitable waste	(I)
B)	Corrosive waste	(C)
C)	Reactive waste	(R)
D)	Toxicity Characteristic waste	(E)
E)	Acute hazardous~~Hazardous~~ waste	(H)
F)	Toxic waste	(T)

2) Appendix G of this Part identifies the constituent that caused the Administrator to list the waste as a toxicity characteristic waste (E) or toxic waste (T) in Sections 721.131 and 721.132.

c) Each hazardous waste listed in this Subpart D is assigned a USEPA hazardous waste number that precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the federal notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6910) and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 725, 727, and 728.

d) The following hazardous wastes listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132 are subject to the exclusion limits for acute hazardous wastes established in Section 721.105: hazardous wastes numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.

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

Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Industry and Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code

F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures and blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F003	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents and a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I)
F004	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)

F005	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures and blends, containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I, T)
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc, and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.	(T)
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat-treating operations.	(R, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)

F019 Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process. (T)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the purposes of this hazardous waste listing, "motor vehicle manufacturing" is defined in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, and subsection (b)(4)(B) of this Section

describes the recordkeeping requirements for motor vehicle manufacturing facilities.

F020	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
F021	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.	(H)
F022	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.	(H)
F023	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
F024	Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters,	(T)

	wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in this Section or in Section 721.132.)	
F025	Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	(T)
F026	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.	(H)
F027	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra- or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)	(H)
F028	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.	(T)
F032	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with Section 721.135 and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.	(T)

F034	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
F035	Wastewaters, (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
F037	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge – any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludge generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludge generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludge generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. This listing does include residuals generated from processing or recycling oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12)(A) if those residuals are to be disposed of.	(T)

F038	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge – any sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in the following types of units: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in dissolved air flotation (DAF) units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.	(T)
F039	Multi-source leachate~~Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes)~~ resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under this Subpart D. For purposes of this hazardous waste listing, "leachate" means liquids that have percolated through land-disposed wastes. (This multi-source leachate listing does not apply to leachate ~~Leachate~~ resulting from the disposal of ~~one or~~ more than one of the following USEPA hazardous wastes when the disposal of~~and~~ no other hazardous waste is involved: F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and F028. Leachate from disposal of any combination of these hazardous wastes is considered single-source leachate, and that leachate ~~wastes~~ retains the~~its~~ USEPA hazardous waste numbers of the wastes from which the leachate derived, and the leachate must meet the treatment standards for the underlying waste codes.) BOARD NOTE: Derived from the listing for F039 at 40 CFR 261.31(a) (2010) and the discussion at 55 Fed. Reg. 22520, 22619-22623 (June 1, 1990).~~number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, or F028.)~~	(T)

BOARD NOTE: The primary hazardous properties of these materials have been

indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The letter H indicates Acute Hazardous Waste. "(I, T)" should be used to specify mixtures that are ignitable and contain toxic constituents.

b) Listing-specific definitions.

1) For the purpose of the F037 and F038 listings, "oil/water/solids" is defined as oil or water or solids.

2) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, the following apply:

A) "Aggressive biological treatment units" are defined as units that employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge, trickling filter, rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters, or high-rate aeration. "High-rate aeration" is a system of surface impoundments or tanks in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and the following is true:

i) The units employ a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and either

ii) The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or

iii) The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the toxicity characteristic.

B) Generators and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 or F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and TSD facilities must maintain, in their operating or other on site records, documents and data sufficient to prove the following:

i) The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit, as defined in this subsection; and

ii) The sludges sought to be exempted from F037 or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

3) Time of generation. For the purposes of the designated waste, the "time of generation" is defined as follows:

A) For the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement.

B) For the F038 listing:

i) Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and

ii) Floats are considered to be generated at the moment they are formed in the top of the unit.

4) For the purposes of the F019 hazardous waste listing, the following apply to wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process:

A) "Motor vehicle manufacturing" is defined to include the manufacture of automobiles and light trucks or utility vehicles (including light duty vans, pick-up trucks, minivans, and sport utility vehicles). A facility owner or operator must be engaged in manufacturing complete vehicles (body and chassis or unibody) or chassis only; and

B) The generator must maintain documentation and information in its on-site records sufficient to prove that the wastewater treatment sludge to be exempted from the F019 listing meets the conditions of the listing. These records must include the following information: the volumes of waste generated and disposed of off site; documentation showing when the waste volumes were generated and sent off site; the name and address of the receiving facility; and documentation confirming receipt of the waste by the receiving facility. The generator must maintain these documents on site for no less than three years. The retention period for the documentation is automatically extended during the pendency of any enforcement action or as requested by USEPA or by the Agency in writing.

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

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

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

a) Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard 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	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-	
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-	
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine	
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(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-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b) indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)	
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	
P018	357-57-3	Brucine	
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone,3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide	

P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl) -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5α,8α,8aβ)-

P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5β,8β,8aβ)-
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,6aα,7β,7aα)-
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-, (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
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxime
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P054	151-56-4	Ethylenimine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide

P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R, T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P192	119-38-0	Isolan	
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(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'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-	
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb	
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	

P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P069	75-86-5	2-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	
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 OsO_4, (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate	
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts	
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	

P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester	
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester	
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester	
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,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	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts	
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_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_2O_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_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram	

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard 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 percent	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5α,8α,8aβ)-	
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_3AsO_4	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether	
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	
P018	357-57-3	Brucine	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$	
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		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-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,6aα,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-(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-, (1aα,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β,7aα)-, and metabolites	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites	
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine	
P054	151-56-4	Ethylenimine	
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine	
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5β,8β,8aβ)-	
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 $Ni(CN)_2$	
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 OsO_4, (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	

P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C), potassium	
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl_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	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V_2O_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-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)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(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

978 listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order
979 by USEPA hazardous waste number.
980

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	
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-(1aα,8β,8aα,8bα))-	
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-	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I, ~~T~~)

U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(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	
~~U202~~	~~P 81-07-2~~	~~1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts~~	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-	
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(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)
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-(1α(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7aα))-	
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester	
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester	
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester	
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester	
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester	
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester	

U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester	
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl	
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim	
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, 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_2CrO_4, calcium salt	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	
U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	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-, (1α,2α,3β,4α,5α,6β)-	
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	

U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	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, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester	
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester	
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-	
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	(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	(I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-	
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-	
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S	
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	(R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	

U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-	
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor	
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)

U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-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	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-	
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	

U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham	
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur	
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl) amino)-	
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
~~U202~~	~~P 81-07-2~~	~~Saccharin and salts~~	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	

U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(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, ~~T~~)
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_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	(I)
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(I)
U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	
U007	79-06-1	2-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	
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'-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_2CrO_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-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol	
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U047	91-58-7	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-	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	

U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	(I, T)
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(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-	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	

U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-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	
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, ($1\alpha,2\alpha,3\beta,4\alpha,5\alpha,6\beta$)-	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	

U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S	
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-	
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-((2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-(1α(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7aα))-	
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	

U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U167	134-32-7	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	
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, (3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-	
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
~~U202~~	~~P 81-07-2~~	~~1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts~~	
~~U202~~	~~P 81-07-2~~	~~Saccharin and salts~~	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(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)-carbonyl)amino)-	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-	(I)
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(I)
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate	

U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl	
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
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'-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	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	

U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide $((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, 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-methoxy-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U248	P 81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_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
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim

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

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

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 721.139 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass Undergoing Recycling

Used, broken CRTs are not solid waste if they meet the following conditions:

a) Prior to CRT processing. These materials are not solid wastes if they are destined for recycling and they meet the following requirements:

1) Storage. The broken CRTs must be managed in either of the following ways:

A) They are stored in a building with a roof, floor, and walls, or

B) They are placed in a container (i.e., a package or a vehicle) that is constructed, filled, and closed to minimize releases to the environment of CRT glass (including fine solid materials).

2) Labeling. Each container in which the used, broken CRT is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases: "Used cathode ray tubes – contains leaded glass" or "Leaded glass from televisions or computers." It must also be labeled with the following statement: "Do not mix with other glass materials."

3) Transportation. The used, broken CRTs must be transported in a container meeting the requirements of subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2)~~(a)(1)(2)~~ of this Section.

4) Speculative accumulation and use constituting disposal. The used, broken CRTs are subject to the limitations on speculative accumulation, as defined in subsection (c)(8) of this Section. If they are used in a manner constituting disposal, they must comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart C of 40 CFR~~C.F.R.~~ 726, instead of the requirements of this Section.

5) Exports. In addition to the applicable conditions specified in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this Section, an exporter of used, broken CRTs must comply with the following requirements:

A) It must notify the Agency and USEPA of an intended export before the CRTs are scheduled to leave the United States. A complete notification should be submitted sixty (60) days before the initial shipment is intended to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or shorter period. The notification must be in writing, signed by the exporter, and include the following information:

i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA identification~~ID~~ number (if applicable) of the exporter of the CRTs.

ii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the CRTs are to be exported and the period of time over which they are to be exported.

iii) The estimated total quantity of CRTs specified in kilograms.

iv) All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the CRTs will pass.

v) A description of the means by which each shipment of the CRTs will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.)).

vi) The name and address of the recycler and any alternate recycler.

vii) A description of the manner in which the CRTs will be recycled in the foreign country that will be receiving the CRTs.

viii) The name of any transit country through which the CRTs will be sent and a description of the approximate length of time the CRTs will remain in such country and the nature of their handling while there.

B) Notifications submitted. Whether delievered by mail or hand-delivered, the following words must be prominently displayed on the front of any envelope containing an export notification: "Attention: Notification of Intent to Export CRTs."

i) An export notification submitted to USEPA by mail must be sent to the following mailing address:

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

ii) An export notification hand-delivered to USEPA must be sent to:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Office of Federal Activities, International
Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code
2254A)
Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Bldg., Room 6144
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC

iii) An export notification submitted to the Agency by mail or hand-delivered must be sent to the following mailing address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Ave East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

C) Upon request by the Agency or USEPA, the exporter must furnish to the Agency and USEPA any additional information which a receiving country requests in order to respond to a notification.

D) USEPA has stated that it will provide a complete notification to the receiving country and any transit countries. A notification is complete when the Agency and USEPA receives a notification that USEPA determines satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(5)(A) of this Section. Where a claim of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification information required by subsection (a)(5)(A) of this Section, USEPA has stated that it may find the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in accordance with 40 CFR 260.2.

E) The export of CRTs is prohibited, unless the receiving country consents to the intended export. When the receiving country consents in writing to the receipt of the CRTs, USEPA has stated that it will forward an Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs to the exporter. Where the receiving country objects to receipt of the CRTs or withdraws a prior consent, USEPA has stated that it will notify the exporter in writing. USEPA has stated that it will also notify the exporter of any responses from transit countries.

F) When the conditions specified on the original notification change, the exporter must provide the Agency and USEPA with a written renotification of the change, except for changes to the telephone number in subsection (a)(5)(A)(i) of this Section and decreases in the quantity indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(5)(A)(iii) of this Section. The shipment cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the changes has been obtained (except for changes to information about points of entry and departure and transit countries pursuant to subsections (a)(5)(A)(iv) and (a)(5)(A)(viii) of this Section) and the exporter of CRTs receives from USEPA a copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs reflecting the receiving country's consent to the changes.

G) A copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs must accompany the shipment of CRTs. The shipment must conform to the terms of the Acknowledgment.

H) If a shipment of CRTs cannot be delivered for any reason to the recycler or the alternate recycler, the exporter of CRTs must renotify the Agency and USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new recycler in accordance with subsection (a)(5)(F) of this Section and obtain another Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs.

I) An exporter must keep copies of notifications and Acknowledgments of Consent to Export CRTs for a period of three years following receipt of the Acknowledgment.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5) requires communications relating to export of CRTs between the exporter and USEPA. It is clear that USEPA intends to maintain its central role between the exporter and the export-receiving country and it granting authorization to export. Nevertheless, the Board has required the exporter submit to the Agency also whatever notifications it must submit to USEPA relating to the export. The intent is to facilitate the Agency's efforts towards assurance of compliance with the regulations as a whole, and not to require a separate authorization for export by the Agency.

b) Requirements for used CRT processing. Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste if they meet the following requirements:

1) Storage. Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing are subject to the requirement of subsection (a)(4) of this Section.

2) CRT processing.

A) All activities specified in the second and third paragraphs of the definition of "CRT processing" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110 must be performed within a building with a roof, floor, and walls; and

BOARD NOTE: The activities specified in the second and third paragraphs of the definition of "CRT processing" are "intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs" and "sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors."

B) No activities may be performed that use temperatures high enough to volatilize lead from CRTs.

c) Glass from CRT processing that is sent to CRT glass making or lead smelting. Glass from CRT processing that is destined for recycling at a CRT glass manufacturer or a lead smelter after CRT processing is not a solid waste unless it is speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

d) Use constituting disposal. Glass from CRT processing that is used in a manner constituting disposal must comply with the requirements of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 instead of the requirements of this Section.

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

Section 721.141 Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

a) A person that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must send a one-time notification to the Agency and the Regional Administrator of USEPA Region 5. The notification must include a statement that the notifier plans to export used, intact CRTs for reuse, the notifier's name, address, and USEPA identification~~ID~~ number (if applicable), and the name and phone number of a contact person.

b) A person that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must keep copies of normal business records, such as contracts, demonstrating that each shipment of exported CRTs will be reused. This documentation must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date the CRTs were exported.

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

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT

OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS

Section 721.243 Financial Assurance Condition

As required by Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi), an owner or operator of a reclamation facility or an intermediate facility must have financial assurance as a condition of the exclusion. The owner or operator must choose from among the options specified in subsections (a) through (e) of this Section.

a) Trust fund.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by establishing a trust fund that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (a) and submitting an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency. The trustee must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

2) The wording of the trust agreement must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251, and the trust agreement must be accompanied by a formal certification of acknowledgment as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. Schedule A of the trust agreement must be updated within 60 days after any change in the amount of the current cost estimate covered by the agreement.

3) The trust fund must be funded for the full amount of the current cost estimate before it may be relied upon to satisfy the requirements of this Section.

4) Whenever the current cost estimate changes, the owner or operator must compare the new cost estimate with the trustee's most recent annual valuation of the trust fund. Within 60 days after the change in the cost estimate, if the value of the fund is less than the amount of the new cost estimate, the owner or operator must either deposit an amount into the fund so that its value after this deposit at least equals the amount of the current cost estimate, or the owner or operator must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the difference.

5) If the value of the trust fund is greater than the total amount of the current cost estimate, the owner or operator may submit a written request to the Agency for release of the amount in excess of the current cost estimate.

6) If an owner or operator substitutes other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section for all or part of the trust fund, it may submit a written request to the Agency for release of the amount in excess of the current cost estimate covered by the trust fund.

7) Within 60 days after receiving a request from the owner or operator for a release of funds, as specified in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of this Section, the Agency must instruct the trustee to release to the owner or operator such funds as the Agency specifies in writing. If the owner or operator begins final closure pursuant to Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, it may request reimbursements for partial or final closure expenditures by submitting itemized bills to the Agency. The owner or operator may request reimbursements for partial closure only if sufficient funds are remaining in the trust fund to cover the maximum costs of closing the facility over its remaining operating life. No later than 60 days after receiving bills for partial or final closure activities, if the Agency determines that the partial or final closure expenditures are in accordance with the approved closure plan, or otherwise justified, the Agency must instruct the trustee to make reimbursements in those amounts as the Agency specifies in writing. If the Agency has reason to believe that the maximum cost of closure over the remaining life of the facility will be significantly greater than the value of the trust fund, the Agency may withhold reimbursements of such amounts as the Agency deems prudent until the Agency determines, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.243(i), that the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial assurance for final closure of the facility. If the Agency does not instruct the trustee to make such reimbursements, the Agency must provide to the owner or operator a detailed written statement of reasons.

8) The Agency must agree to termination of the trust fund when either of the following has occurred:

A) The Agency determines that the owner or operator has substituted alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.

b) Surety bond guaranteeing payment into a trust fund.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (b) and submitting the bond to the Agency. The surety company issuing the bond must, at a minimum, be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

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

2) The wording of the surety bond must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

3) The owner or operator who uses a surety bond to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the bond, all payments made thereunder will be deposited by the surety directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust fund must meet the requirements specified in subsection (a) of this Section, except that the following also apply:

A) The owner or operator must submit an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency with the surety bond; and

B) Until the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required:

i) Payments into the trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;

ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement to show current cost estimates;

iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and

iv) Notices of nonpayment, as required by the trust agreement.

4) The bond must guarantee that the owner or operator will undertake one of the following actions:

A) That the owner or operator will fund the standby trust fund in an amount equal to the penal sum of the bond before loss of the exclusion pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24);

B) That the owner or operator will fund the standby trust fund in an amount equal to the penal sum within 15 days after an administrative order to begin closure issued by the Agency becomes final, or within 15 days after an order to begin closure is issued by the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction; or

C) Within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice of cancellation of the bond from the surety, that the owner or operator will provide alternate financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain the Agency's written approval of the assurance provided.

5) Under the terms of the bond, the surety must become liable on the bond obligation when the owner or operator fails to perform as guaranteed by the bond.

6) The penal sum of the bond must be in an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section.

7) Whenever the current cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the penal sum, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the increase, must either cause the penal sum to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current cost estimate decreases, the penal sum may be reduced to the amount of the current cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.

8) Under the terms of the bond, the surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the Agency, as evidenced by the return receipts.

9) The owner or operator may cancel the bond if the Agency has given prior written consent based on the Agency's receipt of evidence of alternate financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section.

c) Letter of credit.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (c) and submitting the letter to the Agency. The issuing institution must be an entity that has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter-of-credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

2) The wording of the letter of credit must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

3) An owner or operator who uses a letter of credit to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the letter of credit, all amounts paid pursuant to a draft by the Agency will be deposited by the issuing institution directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust fund must meet the requirements of the trust fund specified in subsection (a) of this Section, except that the following also apply:

   A) The owner or operator must submit an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency with the letter of credit; and

   B) Unless the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required:

      i) Payments into the trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;

      ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement to show current cost estimates;

      iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and

      iv) Notices of nonpayment, as required by the trust agreement.

4) The letter of credit must be accompanied by a letter from the owner or operator that refers to the letter of credit by number, issuing institution, and date, and which provides the following information: The USEPA identification number (if any issued), name, and address of the facility, and the amount of funds assured for the facility by the letter of credit.

5) The letter of credit must be irrevocable, and the letter must be issued for a period of at least one year. The letter of credit must provide that the

expiration date will be automatically extended for a period of at least one year unless, at least 120 days before the current expiration date, the issuing institution notifies both the owner or operator and the Agency by certified mail of a decision not to extend the expiration date. Under the terms of the letter of credit, the 120 days will begin on the date when both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice, as evidenced by the return receipts.

6) The letter of credit must be issued in an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section.

7) Whenever the current cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the amount of the credit, within 60 days after the increase, the owner or operator must either cause the amount of the credit to be increased, so that it at least equals the current cost estimate, and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or it must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current cost estimate decreases, the amount of the credit may be reduced to the amount of the current cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.

8) Following a determination by the Agency that the hazardous secondary materials do not meet the conditions of the exclusion set forth in Section 721.104(a)(24), the Agency may draw on the letter of credit.

9) If the owner or operator does not establish alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain written approval of such alternate assurance from the Agency within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice from the issuing institution that it has decided not to extend the letter of credit beyond the current expiration date, the Agency may draw on the letter of credit. The Agency may delay the drawing if the issuing institution grants an extension of the term of the credit. During the last 30 days of any such extension, the Agency may draw on the letter of credit if the owner or operator has failed to provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain written approval of such assurance from the Agency.

10) The Agency must return the letter of credit to the issuing institution for termination when either of the following occurs:

A) The owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.

d) Insurance.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining insurance that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (d) and submitting a certificate of such insurance to the Agency. At a minimum, the insurer must be licensed to transact the business of insurance, or eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer, in one or more states.

2) The wording of the certificate of insurance must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

3) The insurance policy must be issued for a face amount at least equal to the current cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section. The term "face amount" means the total amount the insurer is obligated to pay under the policy. Actual payments by the insurer will not change the face amount, although the insurer's future liability will be lowered by the amount of the payments.

4) The insurance policy must guarantee that funds will be available whenever needed to pay the cost of removal of all hazardous secondary materials from the unit, to pay the cost of decontamination of the unit, and to pay the costs of the performance of activities required under Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, as applicable, for the facilities covered by the policy. The policy must also guarantee that once funds are needed, the insurer will be responsible for paying out funds, up to an amount equal to the face amount of the policy, upon the direction of the Agency, to such party or parties as the Agency specifies.

5) After beginning partial or final closure pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, as applicable, an owner or operator or any other authorized person may request reimbursements for closure expenditures by submitting itemized bills to the Agency. The owner or operator may request reimbursements only if the remaining value of the policy is sufficient to cover the maximum costs of closing the facility over its remaining operating life. If the Agency determines that the expenditures are in accordance with the approved plan or are otherwise justified, the Agency must, within 60 days after receiving bills for closure activities, instruct the insurer in writing to make reimbursements in such amounts as the Agency

specifies . If the Agency has reason to believe that the maximum cost over the remaining life of the facility will be significantly greater than the face amount of the policy, the Agency may withhold reimbursement of such amounts as the Agency deems prudent until the Agency determines, in accordance with subsection (h) of this Section, that the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial assurance for the particular facility. If the Agency does not instruct the insurer to make such reimbursements, the Agency must provide to the owner or operator a detailed written statement of reasons.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may appeal any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (d)(5), as provided by Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

6) The owner or operator must maintain the policy in full force and effect until the Agency consents to termination of the policy by the owner or operator, as specified in subsection (d)(10) of this Section. Failure to pay the premium, without substitution of alternate financial assurance as specified in this Section, will constitute a significant violation of these regulations warranting such remedy as is deemed necessary pursuant to Sections 31, 39, and 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/31, 39, and 40]. Such a violation will be deemed to begin upon receipt by the Agency of a notice of future cancellation, termination, or failure to renew the policy due to nonpayment of the premium, rather than upon the date of policy expiration.

7) Each policy must contain a provision allowing assignment of the policy to a successor owner or operator. Such assignment may be conditioned on consent of the insurer, so long as the policy provides that the insurer may not unreasonably refuse such consent.

8) The policy must provide that the insurer may not cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy, except for failure to pay the premium. The automatic renewal of the policy must, at a minimum, provide the insured with the option of renewal at the face amount of the expiring policy. If the owner or operator fails to pay the premium, the insurer may elect to cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy by sending notice by certified mail to the owner or operator and the Agency. Cancellation, termination, or failure to renew may not occur, however, during the 120 days that begin on the date that both the Agency and the owner or operator have received the notice, as evidenced by the return receipts. Cancellation, termination, or failure to renew the policy may not occur, and the policy will remain in

full force and effect, in the event that on or before the expiration date, one of the following events occurs:

A) The Agency deems the facility abandoned;

B) Conditional exclusion or interim status is lost, terminated, or revoked;

C) Closure is ordered by the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction;

D) The owner or operator is named as debtor in a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 of the U.S. Code (Bankruptcy); or

E) The premium due has been paid.

9) Whenever the owner or operator learns that the current cost estimate has increased to an amount greater than the face amount of the policy, the owner or operator must, within 60 days after learning of the increase, either cause the face amount to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or the owner or operator must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current cost estimate decreases, the face amount may be reduced to the amount of the current cost estimate after the owner or operator has obtained the written approval of the Agency.

10) The Agency must give written consent that allows the owner or operator to terminate the insurance policy when either of the following events occurs:

A) The Agency has determined that the owner or operator has substituted alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency has released the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section pursuant to subsection (i) of this Section.

e) Financial test and corporate guarantee.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by demonstrating that the owner or operator passes one of the financial tests

specified in this subsection (e). To pass a financial test, the owner or operator must meet the criteria of either subsection (e)(1)(A) or (e)(1)(B) of this Section:

A) Test 1. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) Two of the following three ratios: A ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than 2:0~~2.0~~; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization to total liabilities greater than 0:1~~0.1~~; and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1:5~~1.5~~;

ii) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates;

iii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates.

B) Test 2. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB, as issued by Standard and Poor's, or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa, as issued by Moody's;

ii) Tangible net worth at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates;

iii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to either at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates.

2) Definitions.

"Current cost estimates," as used in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, refers to the following four cost estimates required in the standard letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer:

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(9) of this Section;

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the corporate guarantee specified in subsection (e)(10) of this Section;

For facilities in a state outside of Illinois, the cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in Subpart H of 40 CFR 261 or through a financial test deemed by USEPA as equivalent to that set forth in Subpart H of 40 CFR 261; and

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has not demonstrated financial assurance to the Agency, USEPA, or a sister state in which the facility is located by any mechanism that satisfies the requirements of the applicable of this Subpart H, Subpart H of 40 CFR 261, or regulations deemed by USEPA as equivalent to Subpart H of 40 CFR 261.

"Current plugging and abandonment cost estimates," as used in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, refers to the following four cost estimates required in the standard form of a letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240):

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.219(a) through (i);

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.219(j);

For facilities in a state outside of Illinois, the cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in Subpart F of 40 CFR 144 or through a financial test deemed by USEPA as equivalent to that set forth in Subpart F of 40 CFR 144; and

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has not demonstrated financial assurance to the Agency, USEPA, or a sister state in which the facility is located by any mechanism that satisfies the requirements of the applicable of Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, Subpart F of 40 CFR 144, or regulations deemed by USEPA as equivalent to Subpart F of 40 CFR 144.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.143(e)(2) defines "current cost estimate" as "the cost estimates required to be shown in paragraphs 1-4 of the letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer (Section 261.151(e))" and "current plugging and abandonment cost estimates" as "the cost estimates required to be shown in paragraphs 1-4 of the letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer (Section 144.70(f) of this chapter)." The Board has substituted the descriptions of these estimates, using those set forth by USEPA in 40 CFR 261.151(e) and 144.70(f), as appropriate. Since the letter of the chief financial officer must include the cost estimates for any facilities that the owner or operator manages outside of Illinois, the Board has referred to the corresponding regulations of those sister states as "regulations deemed by USEPA as equivalent to Subpart F of 40 CFR 144 and Subpart H of 40 CFR 261."

3) To demonstrate that it meets the financial test set forth in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must submit the following items to the Agency:

A) A letter signed by the owner's or operator's chief financial officer and worded as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251 that is derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts of the pertinent environmental liabilities included in such financial statements;

B) A copy of an independent certified public accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year; and

C) If the chief financial officer's letter prepared pursuant to subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section includes financial data which shows that the owner or operator satisfies the test set forth in subsection (e)(1)(A) of this Section (Test 1), and either the data in the chief financial officer's letter are different from the data in the audited financial statements required by subsection (e)(3)(B) of this

Section, or the data are different from any other audited financial statement or data filed with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission, then the owner or operator must submit a special report from its independent certified public accountant. The special report must be based on an agreed-upon procedures engagement, in accordance with professional auditing standards. The report must describe the procedures used to compare the data in the chief financial officer's letter (prepared pursuant to subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section), the findings of the comparison, and the reasons for any differences.

4) This subsection (e)(3)(4) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.143(e)(3)(iv), a provision relating to extension of the deadline for filing the financial documents required by 40 CFR 261.143(e)(3) until as late as 90 days after the effective date of the federal rule. Thus, the latest date for filing the documents was March 29, 2009, which is now past. See 40 CFR 261.143(e)(3) and 73 Fed. Reg. 64668 (Oct. 30, 2008). This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal provision.

5) After the initial submission of items specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section, the owner or operator must send updated information to the Agency within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year. This information must consist of all three items specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section.

6) If the owner or operator no longer fulfills the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section, it must send notice to the Agency of intent to establish alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section. The owner or operator must send the notice by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements. The owner or operator must provide the alternative financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

7) The Agency may, based on a reasonable belief that the owner or operator may no longer meet the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section, require reports of financial condition at any time from the owner or operator in addition to those specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section. If the Agency finds, on the basis of such reports or other information, that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section within 30 days after notification of such a finding.

8) The Agency must disallow use of the financial tests set forth in this subsection (e) on the basis of qualifications in the opinion expressed by the independent certified public accountant in the accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements (see subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section) where the Agency determines that those qualifications significantly, adversely affect the owner's or operator's ability to provide its own financial assurance by this mechanism. An adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion will be cause for disallowance. The Agency must evaluate all other kinds of qualifications on an individual basis. The owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section within 30 days after a notification of Agency disallowance pursuant to this subsection (e)(8).

9) The owner or operator is no longer required to submit the items specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section when either of the following events occur:

A) An owner or operator has substituted alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section pursuant to subsection (i) of this Section.

10) Corporate guarantee for financial responsibility. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this Section by obtaining a written corporate guarantee. The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, a sister firm whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator~~, as that term is defined in subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section~~. The guarantor must meet the requirements applicable to an owner or operator as set forth in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(8) of this Section, and it must comply with the terms of the guarantee. The wording of the guarantee must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. A certified copy of the guarantee must accompany the items sent to the Agency that are required by subsection (e)(3) of this Section. One of these items must be the letter from the guarantor's chief financial officer. If the guarantor's parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, the letter must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator, this letter

must describe this "substantial business relationship" and the value received in consideration of the guarantee. The terms of the guarantee must provide as follows:

A) Following a determination by the Agency that the hazardous secondary materials at the owner or operator's facility covered by this guarantee do not meet the conditions of the exclusion under Section 721.104(a)(24), the guarantor must dispose of any hazardous secondary material as hazardous waste and close the facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, or the guarantor must establish a trust fund in the name of the owner or operator and in the amount of the current cost estimate that satisfies the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

B) The corporate guarantee must remain in force unless the guarantor has sent notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date on which both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice of cancellation, as evidenced by the return receipts.

C) If the owner or operator fails to provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain the written approval of such alternate assurance from the Agency within 90 days after the date on which both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice of cancellation of the corporate guarantee from the guarantor, the guarantor must provide such alternative financial assurance in the name of the owner or operator.

~~BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.143(e)(10) refers to 40 CFR 264.141(h) and 265.141(h) for definition of "substantial business relationship." The Board did not previously include the federal definition in the Illinois rules at corresponding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241(h) and 725.241(h). Thus, the Board has added the definition at subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section.~~

f) Use of multiple financial mechanisms. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by establishing more than one financial mechanism per facility. The mechanisms that an owner or operator may use for this purpose are limited to a trust fund that satisfies the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, a surety bond that satisfies the requirements of subsection (b) of this

Section, a letter of credit that satisfies the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section, and insurance that satisfies the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section. The mechanisms must individually satisfy the indicated requirements of this Section, except that it is the combination of all mechanisms used by the owner or operator, rather than any individual mechanism, that must provide financial assurance for an aggregated amount at least equal to the current cost estimate. If an owner or operator uses a trust fund in combination with a surety bond or a letter of credit, the owner or operator may use the trust fund as the standby trust fund for the other mechanisms. The owner or operator may establish a single standby trust fund for two or more mechanisms. The Agency may use any or all of the mechanisms to provide care for the facility.

g) Use of a single financial mechanism for multiple facilities. An owner or operator may use a single financial assurance mechanism that satisfies the requirements of this Section to fulfill the requirements of this Section for more than one facility. Evidence of financial assurance submitted to the Agency must include a list showing, for each facility, the USEPA identification number (if any), name, address, and the amount of funds assured by the mechanism. If the facilities covered by the mechanism are in more than one Region, USEPA requires the owner of operator to submit and maintain identical evidence of financial assurance with each USEPA Region in which a covered facility is located. The amount of funds available through the mechanism must be no less than the sum of funds that would be available if a separate mechanism had been established and maintained for each facility. In directing funds available through a mechanism for any of the facilities covered by that mechanism, the Agency may direct only that amount of funds designated for that facility, unless the owner or operator agrees to the use of additional funds available under the mechanism.

h) Removal and decontamination plan for release from financial assurance obligations.

1) An owner or operator of a reclamation facility or an intermediate facility that wishes to be released from its financial assurance obligations under Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) must submit a plan for removing all hazardous secondary material residues from the facility. The owner or operator must submit the plan to the Agency at least 180 days prior to the date on which the owner or operator expects to cease to operate under the exclusion.

2) The plan must, at a minimum, include the following information:

A) For each hazardous secondary materials storage unit subject to financial assurance requirements pursuant to Section

721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi), the plan must include a description of how all excluded hazardous secondary materials will be recycled or sent for recycling, and how all residues, contaminated containment systems (liners, etc.), contaminated soils, subsoils, structures, and equipment will be removed or decontaminated as necessary to protect human health and the environment;

B) The plan must include a detailed description of the steps necessary to remove or decontaminate all hazardous secondary material residues and contaminated containment system components, equipment, structures, and soils, including, but not limited to, procedures for cleaning equipment and removing contaminated soils, methods for sampling and testing surrounding soils, and criteria for determining the extent of decontamination necessary to protect human health and the environment;

C) The plan must include a detailed description of any other activities necessary to protect human health and the environment during this timeframe, including, but not limited to, leachate collection, run-on and run-off control, etc.; and

D) The plan must include a schedule for conducting the activities described that, at a minimum, includes the total time required to remove all excluded hazardous secondary materials for recycling and decontaminate all units subject to financial assurance pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) and the time required for intervening activities that will allow tracking of the progress of decontamination.

3) The Agency must provide the owner or operator and the public, through a newspaper notice, the opportunity to submit written comments on and request modifications to the plan. The Agency must accept any comments or requests to modify the plan that it receives no later than 30 days after the date of publication of the notice. The Agency must also, in response to a request or in its discretion, hold a public hearing whenever it determines that such a hearing might clarify one or more issues concerning the plan. The Agency must give public notice of the hearing at least 30 days before it occurs. (Public notice of the hearing may be given at the same time as notice of the opportunity for the public to submit written comments, and the Agency may combine the two notices.) The Agency must approve, modify, or disapprove the plan within 90 days after its receipt. If the Agency does not approve the plan, the Agency must provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of reasons for its refusal, and the

owner or operator must modify the plan or submit a new plan for approval within 30 days after the owner or operator receives such a written statement from the Agency. The Agency must approve or modify this owner- or operator-modified plan in writing within 60 days. If the Agency modifies the owner- or operator-modified plan, this modified plan becomes the approved plan. The Agency must assure that the approved plan is consistent with this subsection (h). A copy of the modified plan with a detailed statement of reasons for the modifications must be mailed to the owner or operator.

4) Within 60 days after completion of the activities described for each hazardous secondary materials management unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency, by registered mail, a certification that all hazardous secondary materials have been removed from the unit and that the unit has been decontaminated in accordance with the specifications in the approved plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and by a qualified Professional Engineer. Upon request, the owner or operator must furnish the Agency with documentation that supports the Professional Engineer's certification, until the Agency releases the owner or operator from the financial assurance requirements of Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi).

i) Release of the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section. Within 60 days after receiving certifications from the owner or operator and a qualified Professional Engineer that all hazardous secondary materials have been removed from the facility or from a unit at the facility and the facility or unit has been decontaminated in accordance with the approved plan in compliance with the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section, the Agency must determine whether or not the owner or operator has accomplished the objectives of removing all hazardous secondary materials from the facility or from a unit at the facility and decontaminating the facility in accordance with the approved plan. If the Agency determines that the owner or operator has accomplished both objectives, the Agency must notify the owner or operator in writing, within the 60 days, that the owner and operator are no longer required pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) to maintain financial assurance for that facility or unit at the facility. If the Agency determines that the owner or operator has not accomplished both objectives, it must provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of the basis for its determination.

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

Section 721.247 Liability Requirements

a) Coverage for sudden accidental occurrences. The owner or operator of one or more hazardous secondary material reclamation facilities or intermediate facilities that are subject to financial assurance requirements pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) must demonstrate financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by sudden accidental occurrences arising from operations of its facilities. The owner or operator must maintain liability coverage in force for sudden accidental occurrences in the amount of at least $1 million per occurrence with an annual aggregate of at least $2 million, exclusive of legal defense costs. This liability coverage may be demonstrated as specified in any of subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), or (a)(6) of this Section.

1) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage by having liability insurance that satisfies the requirements of this subsection (a)(1).

A) Each insurance policy must be amended by attachment of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement, or evidenced by a Certificate of Liability Insurance. The wording of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The wording of the Certificate of Liability Insurance must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The owner or operator must submit a signed duplicate original of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement or the Certificate of Liability Insurance to the Agency. If requested by the Agency, the owner or operator must provide a signed duplicate original of the insurance policy.

B) At a minimum, each insurance policy must be issued by an insurer that is licensed to transact the business of insurance, or <u>that</u>~~which~~ is eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer, in one or more states.

2) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by passing a financial test or using the guarantee for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsections (f) and (g) of this Section.

3) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a letter of credit for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section.

4) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (i) of this Section.

5) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a trust fund for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (j) of this Section.

6) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage through the use of a combination of insurance (subsection (a)(1) of this Section), financial test (subsection (f) of this Section), guarantee (subsection (g) of this Section), letter of credit (subsection (h) of this Section), surety bond (subsection (i) of this Section), and trust fund (subsection (j) of this Section), except that the owner or operator may not combine a financial test covering part of the liability coverage requirement with a guarantee where the financial statement of the owner or operator is consolidated with the financial statement of the guarantor. The amounts of coverage demonstrated by the combination must total ~~to~~ at least the minimum amounts required for the facility by this Section. If the owner or operator demonstrates the required coverage through the use of a combination of financial assurances pursuant to this subsection (a)(6), the owner or operator must specify at least one such assurance as "primary" coverage and all other assurance as "excess" coverage.

7) An owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days whenever any of the following events has occurred:

A) A claim has resulted in a reduction in the amount of financial assurance for liability coverage provided by a financial instrument authorized by any of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this Section;

B) A Certification of Valid Claim for bodily injury or property damages caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence arising from the operation of a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility is entered between the owner or operator and a third-party claimant for liability coverage established pursuant to any of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this Section; or

C) A final court order that establishes a judgment for bodily injury or property damage caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence which arose from the operation of a hazardous

secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility is issued against the owner or operator or an instrument that is providing financial assurance for liability coverage pursuant to any of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(a) recites that it applies to "a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility with land-based units...or a group of such facilities." The Board has rendered this provision in the singular, intending that it include several facilities as a group where necessary. The Board does not intend to limit the applicability of this provision to multiple facilities. Note that the Agency can require compliance with this provision by a facility to which it would not otherwise apply pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Section, subject to the owner's or operator's right to appeal an Agency determination to the Board.

b) Coverage for non-sudden accidental occurrences. An owner or operator of a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility with land-based units, as defined in Section 720.110, that is used to manage hazardous secondary materials excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24) must demonstrate financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by non-sudden accidental occurrences that arise from operations of the facility or group of facilities. The owner or operator must maintain liability coverage for non-sudden accidental occurrences in the amount of at least $3 million per occurrence with an annual aggregate of at least $6 million, exclusive of legal defense costs. An owner or operator that must satisfy the requirements of this Section may combine the required per occurrence coverage levels for sudden and non-sudden accidental occurrences into a single per-occurrence level, and the owner or operator may combine the required annual aggregate coverage levels for sudden and non-sudden accidental occurrences into a single annual aggregate level. An owner or operator that combines coverage levels for sudden and non-sudden accidental occurrences must maintain liability coverage in the amount of at least $4 million per occurrence and $8 million annual aggregate. The owner or operator may demonstrate this liability coverage ~~may be demonstrated~~ by any of the means set forth in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section:

1) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage by having liability insurance that satisfies the requirements of this subsection (b)(1).

A) Each insurance policy must be amended by attachment of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement or evidenced by a Certificate of Liability Insurance. The wording of

the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The wording of the Certificate of Liability Insurance must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The owner or operator must submit a signed duplicate original of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement or the Certificate of Liability Insurance to the Agency. If requested by the Agency, the owner or operator must provide a signed duplicate original of the insurance policy.

B) At a minimum, each insurance policy must be issued by an insurer that is licensed to transact the business of insurance, or which is eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer in one or more states.

2) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by passing a financial test or by using the guarantee for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsections (f) and (g) of this Section.

3) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a letter of credit for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section.

4) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (i) of this Section.

5) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a trust fund for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (j) of this Section.

6) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage through the use of a combination of insurance (subsection (b)(1) of this Section), financial test (subsection (f) of this Section), guarantee (subsection (g) of this Section), letter of credit (subsection (h) of this Section), surety bond (subsection (i) of this Section), or trust fund (subsection (j) of this Section), except that the owner or operator may not combine a financial test covering part of the liability coverage requirement with a guarantee where the financial statement of the owner or operator is consolidated with the financial statement of the guarantor. The amounts of coverage demonstrated by the combination must total to at least the minimum amounts required for the facility by this Section. If the owner or

operator demonstrates the required coverage through the use of a combination of financial assurances pursuant to this subsection (b)(6), the owner or operator must specify at least one such assurance as "primary" coverage and all other assurance as "excess" coverage.

7) An owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days whenever any of the following events has occurred:

A) A claim has resulted in a reduction in the amount of financial assurance for liability coverage provided by a financial instrument authorized by any of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section;

B) A Certification of Valid Claim for bodily injury or property damages caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence arising from the operation of a hazardous secondary material treatment or storage facility is entered between the owner or operator and a third-party claimant for liability coverage established pursuant to any of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section; or

C) A final court order that establishes a judgment for bodily injury or property damage caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence which arose from the operation of a hazardous secondary material treatment and/or storage facility is issued against the owner or operator or an instrument that is providing financial assurance for liability coverage pursuant to any of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(b) recites that it applies to "a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility with land-based units...or a group of such facilities." The Board has rendered this provision in the singular, intending that it include several facilities as a group where necessary. The Board does not intend to limit the applicability of this provision to multiple facilities. Note that the Agency can require compliance with this provision by a facility to which it would not otherwise apply pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Section, subject to the owner's or operator's right to appeal an Agency determination to the Board.

c) Petition for adjusted standard. If an owner or operator can demonstrate that the level of financial responsibility required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section is not consistent with the degree and duration of risk associated with treatment or storage at a facility, the owner or operator may petition the Board for an adjusted

standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1]. The petition for an adjusted standard must be filed with the Board and submitted in writing to the Agency, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 and Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. If granted, the adjusted standard will take the form of an adjusted level of required liability coverage, such level to be based on the Board's assessment of the degree and duration of risk associated with the ownership or operation of the facility or group of facilities. The owner or operator that requests an adjusted standard must provide such technical and engineering information as is necessary for the Board to determine that an alternative level of financial responsibility to that required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section should apply.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(c) allows application for a "variance" for "the levels of financial responsibility" required for "the facility or group of facilities." The Board has rendered this provision in the singular, intending that it include a single petition pertaining to several facilities as a group. The Board does not intend to limit the applicability of this provision to multiple facilities in a single petition. The Board has chosen the adjusted standard procedure for variance from the level of financial responsibility required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section.

d) Adjustments by the Agency.

1) If the Agency determines that the level of financial responsibility required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section is not consistent with the degree and duration of risk associated with treatment or storage of hazardous secondary material at a facility, the Agency may adjust the level of financial responsibility required to satisfy the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) of this Section to the level that the Agency deems necessary to protect human health and the environment. The Agency must base this adjusted level on an assessment of the degree and duration of risk associated with the ownership or operation of the facility.

2) In addition, if the Agency determines that there is a significant risk to human health and the environment from non-sudden accidental occurrences resulting from the operations of a facility that is not a surface impoundment, pile, or land treatment facility, the Agency may require the owner or operator of the facility to comply with subsection (b) of this Section.

3) An owner or operator must furnish to the Agency, within a reasonable time, any information that the Agency requests to aid its determination whether cause exists for such adjustments of level or type of coverage.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may appeal any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (d) pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

e) Release from the financial assurance obligation for a facility or a unit at a facility.

1) After an owner or operator has removed all hazardous secondary material from a facility or a unit at a facility and decontaminated the facility or unit at the facility, the owner or operator may submit a written request that the Agency release it from the obligation of subsection (a) and (b) of this Section as they apply to the facility or to the unit. The owner or operator and a qualified Professional Engineer must submit with the request certifications stating that all hazardous secondary materials have been removed from the facility or from a unit at the facility, and that the facility or a unit has been decontaminated in accordance with the owner's or operator's Agency-approved Section 721.243(h) plan.

2) Within 60 days after receiving the complete request and certifications described in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the Agency must notify the owner or operator in writing of its determination on the request. The Agency must grant the request only if it determines that the owner or operator has removed all hazardous secondary materials from the facility or from the unit at the facility and that the owner or operator has decontaminated the facility or unit in accordance with its Agency-approved Section 721.243(h) plan.

3) After an affirmative finding by the Agency pursuant to subsection (e)(2) of this Section, the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain liability coverage pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) for that facility or unit at the facility that is indicated in the written notice issued by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has broken the single sentence of corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(e) into five sentences in three subsections in this subsection (e) for enhanced clarity. The owner or operator may appeal any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (e) pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

f) Financial test for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by demonstrating that it passes one of the financial tests specified in this

subsection (f)(1). To pass a financial test, the owner or operator must meet the criteria of either subsection (f)(1)(A) or (f)(1)(B) of this Section:

A) Test 1. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the amount of liability coverage that the owner or operator needs to demonstrate by this test;

ii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

iii) Assets in the United States that amount to either at least 90 percent of the owner's or operator's total assets or at least six times the amount of liability coverage that it needs to demonstrate by this test.

B) Test 2. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB, as issued by Standard and Poor's, or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa, as issued by Moody's;

ii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million;

iii) Tangible net worth at least six times the amount of liability coverage to be demonstrated by this test; and

iv) Assets in the United States amounting to either at least 90 percent of the owner's or operator's total assets or at least six times the amount of liability coverage that it needs to demonstrate by this test.

2) Definition.

"Amount of liability coverage," as used in subsection (f)(1) of this Section, refers to the annual aggregate amounts for which coverage is required pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and the annual aggregate amounts for which coverage is required pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(a) and (b) or 725.247(a) and (b).

3) To demonstrate that it meets the financial test set forth in subsection (f)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must submit the following three items to the Agency:

A) A letter signed by the owner's or operator's chief financial officer and worded as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. If an owner or operator is using the financial test to demonstrate both financial assurance, as specified by Section 721.243(e), and liability coverage, as specified by this Section, the owner or operator must submit the letter specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251 for financial assurance to cover both forms of financial responsibility; no separate letter is required for liability coverage;

B) A copy of an independent certified public accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year; and

C) If the chief financial officer's letter prepared pursuant to subsection (f)(3)(A) of this Section includes financial data which shows that the owner or operator satisfies the test set forth in subsection (f)(1)(A) of this Section (Test 1), and either the data in the chief financial officer's letter are different from the data in the audited financial statements required by subsection (f)(3)(B) of this Section, or the data are different from any other audited financial statement or data filed with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission, then the owner or operator must submit a special report from its independent certified public accountant. The special report must be based on an agreed-upon procedures engagement, in accordance with professional auditing standards. The report must describe the procedures used to compare the data in the chief financial officer's letter (prepared pursuant to subsection (f)(3)(A) of this Section), the findings of the comparison, and the reasons for any difference.

4) This subsection (f)(4) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.147(f)(3)(iv), a provision relating to extension of the deadline for filing the financial documents required by 40 CFR 261.147(f)(3) until as late as 90 days after the effective date of the federal rule. Thus, the latest date for filing the documents was March 29, 2009, which is now past. See 40 CFR 261.147(f)(3) and 73 Fed. Reg. 64668 (Oct. 30, 2008). This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal provision.

5) After the initial submission of items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section, the owner or operator must send updated information to the Agency within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year. This

information must consist of all three items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section.

6) If the owner or operator no longer fulfills the requirements of subsection (f)(1) of this Section, it must obtain insurance (subsection (a)(1) of this Section), a letter of credit (subsection (h) of this Section), a surety bond (subsection (i) of this Section), a trust fund (subsection (j) of this Section), or a guarantee (subsection (g) of this Section) for the entire amount of required liability coverage required by this Section. Evidence of liability coverage must be submitted to the Agency within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the owner or operator no longer meets the test requirements.

7) The Agency must disallow use of the financial tests set forth in this subsection (f) on the basis of qualifications in the opinion expressed by the independent certified public accountant in the accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements (see subsection (f)(3)(B) of this Section) where the Agency determines that those qualifications significantly, adversely affect the owner's or operator's ability to provide its own financial assurance by this mechanism. An adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion will be cause for disallowance. The Agency must evaluate all other kinds of qualifications on an individual basis. The owner or operator must provide evidence of insurance for the entire amount of required liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of this Section within 30 days after a notification of Agency disallowance pursuant to this subsection (f)(7).

g) Corporate guarantee for liability coverage.

1) Subject to the limitations of subsection (g)(2) of this Section, an owner or operator may meet the requirements of this Section by obtaining a written guarantee ("guarantee"). The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, a sister firm whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator~~, as that term is defined in subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section~~. The guarantor must meet the requirements applicable to an owner or operator as set forth in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(6) of this Section. The wording of the guarantee must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. A certified copy of the guarantee must accompany the items sent to the Agency that are required by subsection (f)(3) of this Section. One of these items must be the letter from the guarantor's chief financial officer. If the guarantor's parent

corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, this letter must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator, this letter must describe this "substantial business relationship" and the value received in consideration of the guarantee.

A) The guarantor must pay full satisfaction, up to the limits of coverage, whenever either of the following events has occurred with regard to liability for bodily injury or property damage to third parties caused by sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrences (or both) that arose from the operation of facilities covered by the corporate guarantee:

i) The owner or operator has failed to satisfy a judgment based on a determination of liability; or

ii) The owner or operator has failed to pay an amount agreed to in settlement of claims arising from or alleged to arise from such injury or damage.

B) This subsection (g)(1)(B) is derived from 40 CFR 261.147(g)(1)(ii), which USEPA has marked as "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations.~~"Substantial business relationship" means the extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable state law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A "substantial business relationship" must arise from a pattern of recent or ongoing business transactions, in addition to the guarantee itself, such that the Agency can reasonably determine that a substantial business relationship currently exists between the guarantor and the owner or operator that is adequate consideration to support the obligation of the guarantee relating to any liability towards a third-party. "Applicable state law," as used in this subsection (g)(1)(B), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of a sister state or foreign jurisdiction that are referred to in the applicable of subsection (g)(2)(A) or (g)(2)(B) of this Section.~~

BOARD NOTE: Any determination by the Agency pursuant to this subsection (g)(1)(B) is subject to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40]. This subsection (g)(1)(B) is derived from 40 CFR 264.141(h) and 265.141(h) (2009).~~ Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(g)(1) does not include a definition of "substantial business~~

~~relationship." Rather, the USEPA standard form for a corporate guarantee at 40 CFR 261.151(g)(1) refers to the definition for this term codified at 40 CFR 264.141(h) and 265.141(h). These provisions correspond with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241(h) and 725.241(h), respectively. Since the Board did not previously include the federal definition in the Illinois rules, the Board has added it here. The Board modified the language of the federal provisions for enhanced clarity.~~

2) Limitations on guarantee and documentation required.

A) Where both the guarantor and the owner or operator are incorporated in the United States, a guarantee may be used to satisfy the requirements of this Section only if the Attorneys General or Insurance Commissioners of each of the following states have submitted a written statement to the Agency that a guarantee executed as described in this Section is a legally valid and enforceable obligation in that state:

i) The state in which the guarantor is incorporated (if other than the State of Illinois); and

ii) The State of Illinois (the state in which the facility covered by the guarantee is located).

B) Where either the guarantor or the owner or operator is incorporated outside the United States, a guarantee may be used to satisfy the requirements of this Section only if both of the following has occurred:

i) The non-U.S. corporation has identified a registered agent for service of process in the State of Illinois (the state in which the facility covered by the guarantee is located) and in the state in which it has its principal place of business (if other than the State of Illinois); and

ii) The Attorney General or Insurance Commissioner of the State of Illinois (as the state in which a facility covered by the guarantee is located) and the state in which the guarantor corporation has its principal place of business (if other than the State of Illinois) has submitted a written statement to the Agency that a guarantee executed as

described in this Section is a legally valid and enforceable obligation in that state.

C) The facility owner or operator and the guarantor must provide the Agency with all documents that are necessary and adequate to support an Agency determination that the required substantial business relationship exists adequate to support the guarantee.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added documentation to this subsection (g)(2)(C) to ensure that the owner and operator ensures all information necessary for an Agency determination is submitted to the Agency. The information required would include copies of any contracts and other documents that establish the nature, extent, and duration of the business relationship; any statements of competent legal opinion, signed by an attorney duly licensed to practice law in each of the jurisdictions referred to in the applicable of subsection (g)(2)(A) or (g)(2)(B) of this Section, that would support a conclusion that the business relationship is adequate consideration to support the guarantee in the pertinent jurisdiction; a copy of the documents required by subsection (g)(2)(A)(ii) or (g)(2)(B)(ii) of this Section; documents that identify the registered agent, as required by subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) of this Section; and any other documents requested by the Agency that are reasonably necessary to make a determination that a substantial business relationship exists, as such is defined in subsection (g)(1)(A) of this Section.

h) Letter of credit for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may fulfill the requirements of this Section by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (h) and submitting a copy of the letter of credit to the Agency.

2) The financial institution issuing the letter of credit must be an entity that has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter of credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

3) The wording of the letter of credit must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

4) An owner or operator that uses a letter of credit to fulfill the requirements of this Section may also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of

such a letter of credit, all amounts paid pursuant to a draft by the trustee of the standby trust fund must be deposited by the issuing institution into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the trustee. The trustee of the standby trust fund must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

5) The wording of the standby trust fund must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

i) Surety bond for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may fulfill the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (i) and submitting a copy of the bond to the Agency.

2) The surety company issuing the bond must be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in the most recent Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

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

3) The wording of the surety bond must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

4) A surety bond may be used to fulfill the requirements of this Section only if the Attorneys General or Insurance Commissioners of the following states have submitted a written statement to the Agency that a surety bond executed as described in this Section is a legally valid and enforceable obligation in that state:

A) The state in which the surety is incorporated; and

B) The State of Illinois (as the state in which the facility covered by the surety bond is located).

j) Trust fund for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may fulfill the requirements of this Section by establishing a trust fund that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (j) and submitting an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency.

2) The trustee must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

3) The trust fund for liability coverage must be funded for the full amount of the liability coverage to be provided by the trust fund before it may be relied upon to fulfill the requirements of this Section. If at any time after the trust fund is created the amount of funds in the trust fund is reduced below the full amount of the liability coverage that the owner or operator must provide, the owner or operator must either add sufficient funds to the trust fund to cause its value to equal the full amount of liability coverage to be provided, or the owner or operator must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the difference. Where the owner or operator must either add sufficient funds or obtain other financial assurance, it must do so before the anniversary date of the establishment of the trust fund. For purposes of this subsection, "the full amount of the liability coverage to be provided" means the amount of coverage for sudden or non-sudden occurrences that the owner or operator is required to provide pursuant to this Section, less the amount of financial assurance for liability coverage that the owner or operator has provided by other financial assurance mechanisms to demonstrate financial assurance.

4) The wording of the trust fund must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

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

Section 721.APPENDIX G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

USEPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
F001	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.
F002	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane.
F003	N.A.
F004	Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.
F005	Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane.
F006	Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed).
F007	Cyanide (salts).
F008	Cyanide (salts).
F009	Cyanide (salts).
F010	Cyanide (salts).
F011	Cyanide (salts).
F012	Cyanide (complexed).
F019	Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed).
F020	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their clorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.
F021	Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives.
F022	Tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
F023	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetra- chlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.
F024	Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorochylopentadiene, hexachlorocylohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.

F025	Chloromethane, dicloromethane, trichloromethane; carbon tetrachloride; chloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethane; 1,2-dichloroethane; trans-1,2-dichloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; trichloroethylene; 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane; tetrachloroethylene; pentachloroethane; hexachloroethane; allyl chloride (3-chloropropene); dichloropropane; dichloropropene; 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachlorocyclopentadiene; benzene; chlorobenzene; dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; toluene; naphthalene.
F026	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
F027	Tetra-, penta, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.
F028	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.
F032	Benz(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; pentachlorophenol; arsenic; chromium; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorordibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorodibenzofurans.
F034	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, chromium.
F035	Arsenic, chromium, lead.
F037	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F038	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F039	All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and nonwastewaters) under Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (Constituent Concentrations in Waste).
K001	Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,4- dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4-dinitrophenol, creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a) anthracene, dibenz(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K002	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K003	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K004	Hexavalent chromium.
K005	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K006	Hexavalent chromium.
K007	Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.
K008	Hexavalent chromium.
K009	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.

K010	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.
K011	Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid.
K013	Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile.
K014	Acetonitrile, acrylamide.
K015	Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride.
K016	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene.
K017	Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers (bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis- (2-chloroethyl) ethers), trichloropropane, dichloropropanols.
K018	1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene.
K019	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K020	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloro-ethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K021	Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform.
K022	Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).
K023	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K024	Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoguinone.
K025	Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene.
K026	Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline.
K027	Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diamine.
K028	1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride.
K029	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform.
K030	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride.
K031	Arsenic.
K032	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K033	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K034	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K035	Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)-pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K036	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K037	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K038	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K039	Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K040	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.

K041	Toxaphene.
K042	Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.
K043	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K044	N.A.
K045	N.A.
K046	Lead.
K047	N.A.
K048	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K049	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K050	Hexavalent chromium.
K051	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K052	Lead.
K060	Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic.
K061	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K062	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
~~K064~~	~~Lead, cadmium.~~
~~K065~~	~~Lead, cadmium.~~
~~K066~~	~~Lead, cadmium.~~
K069	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K071	Mercury.
K073	Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K083	Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
K084	Arsenic.
K085	Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride.
K086	Lead, hexavalent chromium.
K087	Phenol, naphthalene.
K088	Cyanide (complexes).
~~K090~~	~~Chromium.~~
~~K091~~	~~Chromium.~~
K093	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K094	Phthalic anhydride.
K095	1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K096	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane.
K097	Chlordane, heptachlor.
K098	Toxaphene.
K099	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K100	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K101	Arsenic.
K102	Arsenic.
K103	Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
K104	Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phynylenediamine.

K105	Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K106	Mercury.
K111	2,4-Dinitrotoluene.
K112	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.
K113	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.
K114	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine.
K115	2,4-Toluenediamine.
K116	Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, chloroform, phosgene.
K117	Ethylene dibromide.
K118	Ethylene dibromide.
K123	Ethylene thiourea.
K124	Ethylene thiourea.
K125	Ethylene thiourea.
K126	Ethylene thiourea.
K131	Dimethyl sulfate, methyl bromide.
K132	Methyl bromide.
K136	Ethylene dibromide.
K141	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K142	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K143	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene.
K144	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene.
K145	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, naphthalene.
K147	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K148	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K149	Benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride, chloroform, chloromethane, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, toluene.
K150	Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloromethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.
K151	Benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, toluene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene.
K156	Benomyl, carbaryl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, triethylamine.
K157	Carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, pyridine, triethylamine.
K158	Benomyl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, chloroform, methylene chloride.
K159	Benzene, butylate, EPTC, molinate, pebulate, vernolate.

K161	Antimony, arsenic, metam-sodium, ziram.
K169	Benzene.
K170	Benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, benzo (a) anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
K171	Benzene, arsenic.
K172	Benzene, arsenic.
K174	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,6,7,8,9-HpCDF), all hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (HxCDDs), all hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs), all pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PeCDDs), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9- octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF), all pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs), all tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (TCDDs), all tetrachlorodibenzofurans (TCDFs).
K175	Mercury.
K176	Arsenic, lead.
K177	Antimony.
K178	Thallium.
K181	Aniline, o-anisidine, 4-chloroaniline, p-cresidine, 2,4-dimethylaniline, 1,2-phenylenediamine, 1,3-phenylenediamine.

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

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

2623 **Section 721.APPENDIX H Hazardous Constituents**
2624

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,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1-α,4-α,4a-β,5-α,8-α,8a-β)-	309-00-2	P004
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-(amino-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
Aniline	Benzenamine	62-53-3	U012
o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-	90-04-0	
Antimony	Same	7440-36-0	
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_3AsO_4	7778-39-4	P010
Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	1303-28-2	P011
Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3	1327-53-3	P012
Auramine	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(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	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	Same	7440-41-7	P015
Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.			
Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfide	Piperidine, 1,1'-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-	120-54-7	
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, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester	2008-41-5	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester	85-68-7	
Cacodylic acid	Arsenic acid, dimethyl-	75-60-5	U136
Cadmium	Same	7440-43-9	
Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.			
Calcium chromate	Chromic acid H_2CrO_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, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester	10605-21-7	U372
Carbofuran	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate	1563-66-2	P127
Carbofuran phenol	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-	1563-38-8	U367
Carbosulfan	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)thio) methyl-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester	55285-14-8	P189
Carbon disulfide	Same	75-15-0	P022
Carbon oxyfluoride	Carbonic difuoride	353-50-4	U033
Carbon tetrachloride	Methane, tetrachloro-	56-23-5	U211
Chloral	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75-87-6	U034
Chlorambucil	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4(bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	305-03-3	U035
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			U036
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.			
Chlornaphazine	Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	494-03-1	U026
Chloroacetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	107-20-0	P023
Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.			
p-Chloroaniline	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106-47-8	P024
Chlorobenzene	Benzene, chloro-	108-90-7	U037
Chlorobenzilate	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	510-15-6	U038
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, 1-((2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo)-	6358-53-8	
Coal tar creosote	Same	8007-45-2	
Copper cyanide	Copper cyanide CuCN	544-92-3	P029
Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate	Copper, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-	137-29-1	
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 complexes), N.O.S.			P030
Cyanogen	Ethanedinitrile	460-19-5	P031
Cyanogen bromide	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br	506-68-3	U246
Cyanogen chloride	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl	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-oxide	50-18-0	U058
2,4-D	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	U240
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)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-l-methoxy-, 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-chloro-	72-54-8	U060
DDE	Benzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chloro-	72-55-9	
DDT	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	50-29-3	U061
Diallate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	2303-16-4	U062
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 ester	84-74-2	U069
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)-bis(2-chloro-	111-91-1	U024
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, 3-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)-	60-57-1	P037
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-ethylhexyl) ester	117-81-7	U028
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615-80-1	U086
O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl dithiophosphate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	3288-58-2	U087
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
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 $((H_2N)C(S))_2NH$	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-, (1aα,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β,7aα)-,	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-ethanediylbis-	111-54-6	U114
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters			U114
Ethylene dibromide	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	106-93-4	U067
Ethylene dichloride	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	107-06-2	
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 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
Formaldehyde	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	Oxiranecarboxaldehyde	765-34-4	U126
Halomethanes, N.O.S.			
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_2S	7783-06-4	U135
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Same	193-39-5	U137
3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butylcarbamate	Carbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester	55406-53-6	
Isobutyl alcohol	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	78-83-1	U140
Isodrin	1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5β,8β,8aβ)-,	465-73-6	P060
Isolan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester	119-38-0	P192
Isosafrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	120-58-1	U141
Kepone	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-,	143-50-0	U142

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-l-yl ester, (1S-(1-α(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aα))-	303-34-4	U143
Lead	Same	7439-92-1	
Lead and compounds, N.O.S.			
Lead acetate	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	301-04-2	U144
Lead phosphate	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	7446-27-7	U145
Lead subacetate	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	1335-32-6	U146
Lindane	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, 1α,2α,3β,4α,5α,6β)-	58-89-9	U129
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 dimethyldithiocarbamate	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,	15339-36-3	P196
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-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester	16752-77-5	P066
Methoxychlor	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-	72-43-5	U247
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-(1aα,8β,8aα,8bα))-,	50-07-7	U010
Molinate	1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester	2212-67-1	
MNNG	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	70-25-7	U163
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	P078
Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrogen oxide NO_2	10102-44-0	P078
Nitrogen mustard	Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-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, hydrochloride 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)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester	23135-22-0	P194
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 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, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-	57-47-6	P204
Physostigmine salicylate	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)	57-64-7	P188
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 n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl-dithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, (hydroxymethyl)methyl-, monopotassium salt	51026-28-9	
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
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 ester, (3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-	50-55-5	U200
Resorcinol	1,3-Benzenediol	108-46-3	U201
~~Saccharin~~	~~1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide~~	~~81-07-2~~	~~U202~~
~~Saccharin salts~~			~~U202~~
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, tetrakis(dimethyl-dithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenious acid	144-34-3	
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, 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-, 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)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_2O_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
Thioacetamide	Ethanethioamide	62-55-5	U218
Thiodicarb	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))-bis-, dimethyl ester	59669-26-0	U410
Thiofanox	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	39196-18-4	P045
Thiophanate-methyl	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phyenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))-bis-, dimethyl ester	23564-05-8	U409
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 $((H_2N)C(S))_2S_2$, tetramethyl-	137-26-8	U244
Tirpate	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime	26419-73-8	P185
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-, hydrochloride	636-21-5	U222
p-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	106-49-0	U353
Toxaphene	Same	8001-35-2	P123
Triallate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester	2303-17-5	U389
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(1-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_2O_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_2Zn_3, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	1314-84-7	P122
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P_2Zn_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 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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 Use constituting disposal	2 Burning for energy recovery or use to produce a fuel	3 Reclamation (except as provided in Section~~Sections~~ 721.102(a)(2)(B) or 721.104(a)(17), (a)(23), (a)(24), or (a)(25))	4 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	–

Scrap metal that is not excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(13)~~other than excluded scrap metal (see Section 721.101(c)(9))~~	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Yes – Defined as a solid waste
No – Not defined as a solid waste

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Table 1 to 40 CFR 261.2 (2010)~~(2002)~~. The terms "spent materials," "sludges," "by-products," "scrap metal," and "processed scrap metal" are defined in Section 721.101.

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

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

PART 721
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended

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

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.101 Purpose and Scope

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:

1) Subpart A of this Part defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous waste," identifies those wastes that are excluded from regulation under 35 Ill. 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.

1) The definition of solid waste contained in this Part applies only to wastes that also are hazardous for purposes of the regulations implementing Subtitle C of 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:

1) A "spent material" is any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

2) "Sludge" has the same meaning used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

3) A "by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.

4) A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. In addition, for purposes of Sections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 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) "Scrap metal" 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

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. 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.

9) "Excluded scrap metal" is processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal.

10) "Processed scrap metal" is scrap metal that has been manually or 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)(~~13) 721.104(a)(~~14))).

11) "Home scrap metal" 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, as added, and 40 CFR 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (~~2005), as amended at 70 Fed. Reg. 59848 (Oct. 13, 2005) (2010).~~(2010).

(Source: Amended ~~at~~ at 35 Ill~~. Reg.~~. Reg. _____, effective _____~~)~~

~~Section 721.104 Exclusions~~

~~a) Materials that are not solid wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:~~

~~1) Sewage.~~

~~A) Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system); and~~

~~B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment.~~

~~2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/12(f)] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.~~

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

~~3) Irrigation return flows.~~

~~4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).~~

~~5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques that are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.~~

~~6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquors) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).~~

~~7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).~~

~~8) Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated, where they are reused in the production process, provided that the following is true:~~

~~A) Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;~~

~~B) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);~~

~~C) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over 12 months without being reclaimed; and~~

~~D) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.~~

~~9) Wood preserving wastes.~~

~~A) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which are reclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;~~

~~B) Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and which are reused to treat wood; and~~

~~C) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in subsections (a)(9)(A) and (a)(9)(B) of this Section, so long as they meet all of the following conditions:~~

~~i) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on site at water borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;~~

~~ii) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;~~

~~iii) Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;~~

~~iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and~~

~~v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one time notification to the Agency stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: "I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation." The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on site records until closure of the facility. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Agency for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The applicant under this subsection (a)(9)(C)(v) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].~~

~~10) Hazardous waste numbers K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic specified in Section 721.124, when subsequent to generation these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is recycled to coke ovens, to tar recovery, to the tar refining processes, or prior to when it is mixed with coal.~~

~~11) Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of hazardous waste number K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.~~

~~12) Certain oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials and recovered oil, as follows:~~

~~A) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (standard industrial classification (SIC) code 2911) and are inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911: including, but not limited to, distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, gasification (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), or thermal cracking units (i.e., cokers)), unless the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated or sent directly to another petroleum refinery and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in subsection (a)(12)(B) of this Section, oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry (i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries) are not excluded under this Section. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under this subsection (a)(12)(A), where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D of this Part, are designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.~~

~~B) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in subsection (a)(12)(A) of this Section. Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (including wastewater) generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation incident thereto (SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5172). Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.100.~~

~~13) Excluded scrap metal (processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal) being recycled.~~

~~14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled, provided that they meet the following conditions:~~

~~A) The circuit boards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and~~

~~B) The circuit boards are free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.~~

~~15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.~~

~~16) Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels that meet the requirements of Section 721.138.~~

~~17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:~~

~~A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;~~

~~B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;~~

~~C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D) of this Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If a tank or container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.~~

~~D) The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.~~

~~i) The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways must include the following: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.~~

~~ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have 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 programs.~~

~~iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially~~

~~interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.~~

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

~~E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in non-land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.~~

~~F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7) of this Section, mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.~~

~~18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:~~

~~A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene (Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste code D018);~~

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

~~19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).~~

~~20) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:~~

~~A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).~~

~~B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:~~

~~i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).~~

~~ii) It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F) of this Section:~~

~~iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).~~

~~iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility for no less than three years of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(C) of this Section.~~

~~C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:~~

~~i) It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a)(20)(B)(ii) of this Section.~~

~~ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).~~

~~iii) It must maintain for a minimum of three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum identify for each shipment the name and address of the generating facility, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.~~

~~iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency that identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year, the name and address of each generating facility, and the industrial processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.~~

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

E) Interim status and permitted storage units that have been used to store only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of the one-time notice described in subsection (a)(20)(B)(i) of this Section, and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.

F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions:

i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;

ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and

iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

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

G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information:

i) The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;

ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and

iii) The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

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

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

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) For metal contaminants:

ConstituentMaximum Allowable Total Concentration in Fertilizer, per Unit (1%) of Zinc (ppm)Arsenic0.3Cadmium1.4Chromium0.6Lead2.8Mercury0.3

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

B) The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less

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

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

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

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

~~iii) A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;~~

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

~~v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and~~

~~vi) All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this subsection (a)(21).~~

~~22) Used CRTs.~~

~~A) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed of or speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.~~

~~B) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.140.~~

~~C) Used, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.139.~~

~~D) Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Section 721.139(c).~~

~~23) Hazardous secondary materials managed in land-based units. Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed within the United States or its territories and managed in land-based units, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, is not a solid waste if the following conditions are fulfilled with regard to the material:~~

~~A) The material is contained;~~

~~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;~~

C) The material is not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8);

D) The material is not otherwise subject to material specific management conditions under subsection (a) of this Section when reclaimed, 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;

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 another person 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 721.110).

B) No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material generator, the transporter, an intermediate facility, or a reclaimer manages the material; the material must not be stored for more than 10 days at a transfer facility, as defined in Section 721.110; and the 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; the material must not be a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. 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:

i) The hazardous secondary material must be contained.

ii) This 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 management" 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 for transport of hazardous secondary materials to a reclamation facility 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. If the hazardous secondary material will pass through an intermediate facility where non-RCRA management will occur, the hazardous secondary material generator must make contractual 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.~~

~~iii) 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 representative'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.~~

~~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 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.~~

~~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 non-Subtitle C management of the hazardous secondary materials will occur. 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).~~

~~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.~~

~~vi) 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 DOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).~~

~~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).~~

~~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 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 DOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).~~

~~iv) The reclaimer or intermediate facility must manage the 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 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.~~

~~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 generator's hazardous secondary material:~~

~~i) 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).~~

~~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 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 Agency, the Office of the Attorney General, or the facility itself which indicates that the facility has 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 generator's 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/finalerp1203.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 generator'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.

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.

25) 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;

ii) 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;

v) 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).

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

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 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.~~

~~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:~~

~~i) 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;~~

~~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.

b) Solid wastes that are not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste must not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if the following describe the facility:

A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:

i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources); or

ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and

B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.

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

2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:

A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops, or

B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.

6) Chromium wastes.

A) Wastes that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section 721.124 and Appendix B to this Part) because chromium is present or which are listed in Subpart D of this Part due to the presence of chromium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:

i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium;

ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process that uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and

iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.

B) The following are specific wastes that meet the standard in subsection (b)(6)(A) of this Section (so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do not exhibit any other characteristic):

i) Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through the blue, and shearling;

ii) Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through the blue, and shearling;

iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through the blue;

iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through the blue, and shearling;

v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through the blue, and shearling;

vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, and through the blue;

vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries; and

viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium bearing ores by the chloride process.

7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

A) For purposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities: crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water or carbon dioxide; roasting; autoclaving or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (or autoclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; floatation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.

B) For the purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:

i) Slag from primary copper processing;

ii) Slag from primary lead processing;

iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;

iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;

v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;

vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;

vii) Process wastewater from coal gasification;

viii) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;

ix) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;

x) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;

xi) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;

xii) Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast furnaces;

xiii) Iron blast furnace slag;

~~xiv) Treated residue from roasting and leaching of chrome ore;~~

~~xv) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;~~

~~xvi) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;~~

~~xvii) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace air pollution control dust or sludge from carbon steel production;~~

~~xviii) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;~~

~~xix) Chloride processing waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production; and~~

~~xx) Slag from primary zinc production.~~

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

~~i) The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal mineral processing raw materials; and~~

~~ii) The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.~~

~~8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.~~

~~9) Solid waste that consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for hazardous waste codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons that utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.~~

~~10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic of Section 721.124 (hazardous waste codes D018 through D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 731.~~

~~11) This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.~~

~~12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.~~

~~13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, if these oil filters have been gravity hot drained using one of the following methods:~~

A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome-end and hot-draining;

B) Hot-draining and crushing;

C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or

D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.

14) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.

15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:

A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers
Listing Effective DateK169, K170, K171, and K172
February 8, 1999K174 and K175
May 7, 2001K176, K177, and K178May 20, 2002K181August 23, 2005

ii) The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) of this Section were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);

iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and

iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act.

B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, or K178 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After February 26, 2007, leachate or gas condensate derived from K181 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this subsection (b)(15) after the emergency ends.

c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than

90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.

d) Samples.

1) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2) of this Section, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following conditions:

A) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing;

B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;

C) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;

D) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;

E) The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or

F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).

2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B) of this Section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:

A) Comply with USDOT, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:

i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and

ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.

3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in subsection (d)(1) of this Section.

e) Treatability study samples.

1) Except as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any

~~requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Section 721.105 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) when:~~

~~A) The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;~~

~~B) The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or~~

~~C) The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.~~

~~2) The exemption in subsection (e)(1) of this Section is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:~~

~~A) The generator or sample collector uses (in "treatability studies") no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;~~

~~B) The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste;~~

~~C) The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(ii) of this Section are met.~~

~~i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with 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:~~

~~i) Copies of the shipping documents;~~

~~ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study; and~~

iii) Documentation showing the following: The amount of waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was made; and whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator; and

F) The generator reports the information required in subsection (e)(2)(E)(iii) of this Section in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.

3) The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in subsections (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (f)(4) of this Section, for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection (e)(3)(A) or (e)(3)(B) of this Section, subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C) of this Section.

A) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous), the size of the unit undergoing testing (particularly in relation to scale-up considerations), the time or quantity of material required to reach steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations, such as mass balance calculations.

B) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies when the following occurs: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the results of a previously-conducted treatability study, there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously-evaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.

C) The additional quantities allowed and timeframes allowed in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) of this Section are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F) of this Section. The generator or sample collector must apply to the Agency and provide in writing the following information:

i) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;

ii) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or undergone treatability studies, including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results of each treatability study;

iii) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications that will be evaluated and the expected results;

~~iv) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and~~

~~v) Such other information as the Agency determines is necessary.~~

~~4) Final Agency determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be appealed to the Board.~~

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

~~1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this subsection (f).~~

~~2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a USEPA identification number.~~

~~3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.~~

~~4) The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous solid waste) added to "as received" hazardous waste.~~

~~5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.~~

6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.

7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must be included for each treatability study conducted:

A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;

B) The date the shipment was received;

C) The quantity of waste accepted;

D) The quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day;

E) The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "as received" waste introduced to treatment each day;

F) The date the treatability study was concluded;

G) The date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the USEPA identification number.

8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.

9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of each year, that includes the following information for the previous calendar year:

A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;

B) The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted;

C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);

D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;

E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;

F) When each treatability study was conducted; and

G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.

10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless the residues

~~and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of subsection (e) of this Section.~~

~~11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.~~

~~g) Dredged material that is not a hazardous waste. Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste. For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:~~

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

~~"Permit" means any of the following:~~

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

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

~~In the case of Army Corps civil works projects, the administrative equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6). (Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)~~

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

a) A generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) in a calendar month if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month.

b) Except for those wastes identified in subsections (e), (f), (g), and (j) of this Section, a CESQG's hazardous wastes are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided the generator complies with subsections (f), (g), and (j) of this Section.

c) When making the quantity determinations of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except the following hazardous waste:

1) Hazardous waste that is exempt from regulation under Section 721.104(c) through (f), 721.106(a)(3), 721.107(a)(1), or 721.108;

2) Hazardous waste that is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

3) Hazardous waste that is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under Section 721.106(c)(2);

4) Hazardous waste that is used oil managed pursuant to Section 721.106(a)(4) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739;

5) Hazardous waste that is spent lead-acid batteries managed pursuant to Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726;

6) Hazardous waste that is universal waste managed pursuant to Section 721.109 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733; and

7) Hazardous waste that is an unused commercial chemical product (that is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or which exhibits one or more characteristics in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721) that is generated solely as a result of a laboratory clean-out conducted at an eligible academic entity pursuant to Section 722.313. For purposes of this subsection (c)(7), the term "eligible academic entity" has the meaning given that term in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.300.

d) In determining the quantity of hazardous waste it generates, a generator need not include the following:

1) Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage;

2) Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of its hazardous waste so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once;

3) Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent materials have been counted once.

e) If a generator generates acute hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities greater than those set forth in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this Section, all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to full regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

1) A total of one kilogram of one or more of the acute hazardous wastes listed in Section ~~721.131, 721.132,~~721.131 or 721.133(e); or

2) A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any one or more of the acute hazardous wastes listed in Section ~~721.131, 721.132,~~721.131 or 721.133(e).

BOARD NOTE: "Full regulation" means those regulations applicable to generators of ~~greater than~~ 1,000 kg or greater of ~~non-acute~~ hazardous waste in a calendar month.

f) In order for acute hazardous wastes generated by a generator of acute hazardous wastes in quantities equal to or less than those set forth in subsection ~~subsections~~ (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this Section to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.

2) The generator may accumulate acute hazardous waste on-site. If the generator accumulates at any time acute hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this Section, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728, and the applicable notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(a), for accumulation of wastes on-site, begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit.

3) A CESQG may either treat or dispose of its acute hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility, any of which, if located in the United States, meets any of the following conditions:

A) The facility is permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;

B) The facility has interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 725;

C) The facility is authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271;

D) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal solid waste and, if managed in a municipal solid waste landfill facility, the landfill is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814 or federal 40 CFR 258;

E) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the unit is subject to federal 40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30;

BOARD NOTE: The Illinois non-hazardous waste landfill regulations, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814, do not allow the disposal of hazardous waste in a landfill regulated under those rules. The Board intends that subsections (f)(3)(D) and (f)(3)(E) of this Section impose a federal requirement on the hazardous waste generator. The Board specifically does not intend that these subsections authorize any disposal of conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste in a landfill not specifically permitted to accept the particular hazardous waste.

F) The facility is one that fulfills one of the following conditions:

i) It beneficially uses or reuses or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or

ii) It treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation; or

G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273, the facility is a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273.

g) In order for hazardous waste generated by a CESQG in quantities of ~~less than~~ 100 kilograms or less ~~kilograms~~ of hazardous waste during a calendar month to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;

2) The CESQG may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time ~~more than a total of~~ 1,000 kilograms or greater of the generator's hazardous waste, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation pursuant to the special provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 applicable to generators of ~~between~~ greater than 100 kg and less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month, as well as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 723 through 728, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) for accumulation of wastes on-site begins for a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes equal or exceed 1,000 kilograms;

3) A CESQG may either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility, any of which, if located in the United States, meets any of the following conditions:

A) The facility is permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;

B) The facility has interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 725;

C) The facility is authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271;

D) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal solid waste and, if managed in a municipal solid waste landfill facility, the landfill is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814 or federal 40 CFR 258;

E) The facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the unit is subject to federal 40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30;

BOARD NOTE: The Illinois non-hazardous waste landfill regulations, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814, do not allow the disposal of hazardous waste in a landfill regulated under those rules. The Board intends that subsections (g)(3)(D) and (g)(3)(E) of this Section impose a federal requirement on the hazardous waste generator. The Board specifically does not intend that these subsections authorize any disposal of conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste in a landfill not specifically permitted to accept the particular hazardous waste.

F) The facility is one that fulfills the following conditions:

i) It beneficially uses or re-uses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims the small quantity generator's waste; or

ii) It treats its waste prior to beneficial use or re-use or legitimate recycling or reclamation; or

G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273, the facility is a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 or federal 40 CFR 273.

h) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of this Section may be mixed with non-hazardous waste and remain subject to these reduced requirements even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in this Section, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous wastes identified in Subpart C of this Part.

i) If a small quantity generator mixes a solid waste with a hazardous waste that exceeds a quantity exclusion level of this Section, the mixture is subject to full regulation.

j) If a CESQG's hazardous wastes are mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending, or other treatment is also so regulated.

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

Section 721.106 Requirements for Recyclable Materials

a) Recyclable materials:

1) Hazardous wastes that are recycled are subject to the requirements for generators, transporters, and storage facilities of subsections (b) and (c) of this Section, except for the materials listed in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this Section. Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as "recyclable materials."

2) The following recyclable materials are not subject to the requirements of this Section but are regulated under Subparts C through H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 and all applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, ~~and~~ 703, and 728.

A) Recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal (Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726);

B) Hazardous wastes burned ~~for energy recovery~~(as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200(a)) in boilers and industrial furnaces that are not regulated under Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of this Part (Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726);

C) Recyclable materials from which precious metals are reclaimed (Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726); and

D) Spent lead-acid batteries that are being reclaimed (Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726).

3) The following recyclable materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through ~~726,~~ 728, or 702 and 703 and are not subject to the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act:

A) Industrial ethyl alcohol that is reclaimed except that, unless provided otherwise in an international agreement as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.158, the following requirements continue to apply:

i) A person initiating a shipment for reclamation in a foreign country and any intermediary arranging for the shipment must comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153; 722.156(a)(1) through (a)(4), (a)(6), and (b); and 722.157; must export such materials only

upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent, as defined in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722; and must provide a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export; and

ii) Transporters transporting a shipment for export must not accept a shipment if the transporter knows that the shipment does not conform to the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent, must ensure that a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the shipment, and must ensure that it is delivered to the facility designated by the person initiating the shipment;

B) Scrap metal that is not excluded under Section 721.104(a)(13);

C) Fuels produced from the refining of oil-bearing hazardous wastes along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility if such wastes result from normal petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices (this exemption does not apply to fuels produced from oil recovered from oil-bearing hazardous waste where such recovered oil is already excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12));

D) Petroleum refining wastes.

i) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production, or transportation practices or produced from oil reclaimed from such hazardous wastes, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a process that does not use distillation or does not produce products from crude oil, so long as the resulting fuel meets the used oil specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.111 and so long as no other hazardous wastes are used to produce the hazardous waste fuel;

ii) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous waste from petroleum refining production, and transportation practices, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a refining process after a point at which contaminants are removed, so long as the fuel meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.111; and

iii) Oil reclaimed from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices, which reclaimed oil is burned as a fuel without reintroduction to a refining process, so long as the reclaimed oil meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.111.

4) Used oil that is recycled and is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a hazardous characteristic is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728, but it is regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739. Used oil that is recycled includes any used oil that is reused for any purpose following its original use (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes, but is not limited to, oil that is re-refined, reclaimed, burned for energy recovery, or reprocessed.

5) Hazardous waste that is exported to or imported from designated member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), as defined in Section 722.158(a)(1), for the purpose of recovery is subject to the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 if it is subject to either the hazardous waste manifesting requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 or the universal waste management standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.

b) Generators and transporters of recyclable materials are subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 723 and the notification requirements under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, except as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

c) Storage and recycling.

1) Owners or operators of facilities that store recyclable materials before they are recycled are regulated under all applicable provisions of Subparts A through L, AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, ~~724,~~ 726, 727, and 728; and the notification requirement under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, except as provided in subsection (a) of this Section. (The recycling process itself is exempt from regulation, except as provided in subsection (d) of this Section.)

2) Owners or operators of facilities that recycle recyclable materials without storing them before they are recycled are subject to the following requirements, except as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, the following requirements continue to apply:

A) Notification requirements under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act,

B) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies), and

C) Subsection (d) of this Section.

d) Owners or operators of facilities required to have a RCRA permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 with hazardous waste management units that recycle hazardous wastes are subject to Subparts AA and BB of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 ~~and Subparts AA and BB of 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ or 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 267.

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

Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers

a) Applicability of rules.

1) 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.

2) 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. 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 "empty":

1) 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 ~~Sections 721.131, 721.132,~~ 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.

i) 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 110 gallons (416 liters) in size~~, until September 5, 2006, or 119 gallons (450 liters) in size, effective September 5, 2006; or~~; or

ii) 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 110 gallons (416 liters) in size~~, until September 5, 2006, or 119 gallons (450 liters) in size, effective September 5, 2006.~~

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, 721.132,~~721.131 or 721.133(e) is empty if any of the following occurs:

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 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.123 Characteristic of Reactivity

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

1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

2) It reacts violently with water.

3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.

7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

8) It is a forbidden explosive, as defined in federal 49 CFR 173.54 (Forbidden Explosives) or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive, as defined in 49 CFR 173.50 (Class 1 - Definitions), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.23 cites to 49 CFR ~~173.51 for a definition of "forbidden explosive," to 49 CFR 173.53 for a definition of "Class A explosive," and to 49 CFR 173.88 for a definition of "Class B explosive." 49 CFR 173.54 now sets forth the definition of "forbidden explosive," and 49 CFR 173.53 explains that what were once Class A explosives and Class B explosives are now classified as Division 1.1, Division 1.2, and Division 1.3 materials. The Board has updated the Illinois provision to correspond with the current USDOT regulations.~~ 173.53 (Provisions for Using Old Classifications of Explosives). That citation aids bridging obsolete USDOT rules to the current version. The Board has not included citation to 49 CFR 173.53 because it imposes no substantive requirements.

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

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

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.130 General

a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this Subpart D, unless it has been excluded from this list pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

b) The basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this Subpart D is indicated by employing one or more of the following hazard codes:

1) Hazard Codes.

A) Ignitable waste (I)B) Corrosive waste (C)C) Reactive waste (R)D) Toxicity Characteristic waste (E)E) Acute hazardous waste (H)F) Toxic waste (T)

2) Appendix G of this Part identifies the constituent that caused the Administrator to list the waste as a toxicity characteristic waste (E) or toxic waste (T) in Sections 721.131 and 721.132.

c) Each hazardous waste listed in this Subpart D is assigned a USEPA hazardous waste number that precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the federal notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6910) and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 725, 727, and 728.

d) The following hazardous wastes listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132 are subject to the exclusion limits for acute hazardous wastes established in Section 721.105: hazardous wastes numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.

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

Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Industry and Hazardous WasteHazard CodeF001The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures and blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(T)F002The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(T)F003The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents and a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.(I)F004The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(T)F005The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures and blends, containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(I, T)F006Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel;

(4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc, and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.
(T)F007Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.
(R, T)F008Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(R, T)F009Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(R, T)F010Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(R, T)F011Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat-treating operations.
(R, T)F012Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(T)F019Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.
(T)Wastewater treatment sludge from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process will not be subject to this listing at the point of generation if the waste is not placed outside on the land prior to shipment to a landfill for disposal and it is disposed of in a regulated landfill that fulfills either of the following conditions:
It is located in Illinois, and it is one of the following types of landfills:
It is a landfill that is a hazardous waste management unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
It is a municipal solid waste landfill, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103; or
It is a putrescible or chemical waste landfill that is subject to the requirements of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.
It is located outside Illinois, and it is one of the following types of landfills:
It is a RCRA Subtitle D municipal solid waste or industrial solid waste landfill unit that is equipped with a single clay liner and which is permitted, licensed or otherwise authorized by the state; or
It is a landfill unit that is subject to or which otherwise meets the landfill requirements in 40 CFR 258.40, 264.301 or 265.301.
For the purposes of this hazardous waste listing, "motor vehicle manufacturing" is defined in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, and subsection (b)(4)(B) of this Section describes the recordkeeping requirements for motor vehicle manufacturing facilities.~~(T)~~
F020Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
(H)F021Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.
(H)F022Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.
(H)F023Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or

component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
(H)F024Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in this Section or in Section 721.132.)
(T)F025Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.
(T)F026Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.
(H)F027Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra- or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)
(H)F028Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.
(T)F032Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have (T)had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with Section 721.135 and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.~~(T)~~
F034Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.
(T)F035Wastewaters, (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.
(T)F037Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge - any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow,

sludge generated from non-contact once-through cooling (T)waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludge generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludge generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. This listing does include residuals generated from processing or recycling oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12)(A) if those residuals are to be disposed of.~~(T)~~

F038Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge - any sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in the following types of units: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in dissolved air flotation (DAF) units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.

(T)F039~~Leachate~~ Multi-source leachate ~~(liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes)~~ resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under this Subpart D. For purposes of this hazardous waste listing, "leachate" means liquids that have percolated through land-disposed wastes. ~~(Leachate~~ (This multi-source leachate listing does not apply to leachate resulting from the disposal of ~~one or~~ more than one of the following USEPA hazardous wastes ~~and where~~when the disposal of no other hazardous ~~wastes~~ waste is involved: F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and F028. Leachate from disposal of any combination of these hazardous wastes is considered single-source leachate, and that leachate retains ~~it's~~ the USEPA hazardous waste ~~number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, or F028~~ numbers of the wastes from which the leachate derived, and the leachate must meet the treatment standards for the underlying waste codes.)

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the listing for F039 at 40 CFR 261.31(a) (2010) and the discussion at 55 Fed. Reg. 22520, ~~619-23~~22619-22623 (June 1, 1990).(T)

BOARD NOTE: The primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The letter H indicates Acute Hazardous Waste. "(I, T)" should be used to specify mixtures that are ignitable and contain toxic constituents.

b) Listing-specific definitions.

1) For the purpose of the F037 and F038 listings, "oil/water/solids" is defined as oil or water or solids.

2) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, the following apply:

A) "Aggressive biological treatment units" are defined as units that employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge, trickling filter, rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters, or high-rate aeration. "High-rate aeration" is a system of surface impoundments or tanks in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and the following is true:

i) The units employ a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and either

ii) The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or

iii) The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the toxicity characteristic.

B) Generators and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 or F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and TSD facilities must maintain, in their operating or other on site records, documents and data sufficient to prove the following:

i) The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit, as defined in this subsection; and

ii) The sludges sought to be exempted from F037 or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

3) Time of generation. For the purposes of the designated waste, the "time of generation" is defined as follows:

A) For the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement.

B) For the F038 listing:

i) Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and

ii) Floats are considered to be generated at the moment they are formed in the top of the unit.

4) For the purposes of the F019 hazardous waste listing, the following apply to wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process:

A) "Motor vehicle manufacturing" is defined to include the manufacture of automobiles and light trucks or utility vehicles (including light duty vans, pick-up trucks, minivans, and sport utility vehicles). A facility owner or operator must be engaged in manufacturing complete vehicles (body and chassis or unibody) or chassis only; and

B) The generator must maintain documentation and information in its on-site records ~~that is~~ sufficient to prove that the wastewater treatment sludge to be exempted from the F019 listing meets the conditions of the listing. These records must include the following information: the volumes of waste generated and disposed of off site; documentation showing when the waste volumes were generated and sent off site; the name and address of the receiving facility; and documentation confirming receipt of the waste by the receiving facility. The generator must maintain these documents on site for no less than three years. The retention period for the documentation is automatically extended during the

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

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

~~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 WasteHazard Code~~
~~Wood Preservation Process Wastes:~~

~~K001Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.(T)~~
~~Inorganic Pigments Production Wastes:~~

~~K002Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.(T)~~
~~K003Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.(T)~~
~~K004Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.(T)~~
~~K005Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.(T)~~
~~K006Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).(T)~~
~~K007Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.(T)~~
~~K008Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.(T)~~
~~Organic Chemicals Production Wastes:~~

~~K009Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.(T)~~
~~K010Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.(T)~~
~~K011Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.(R, T)~~
~~K013Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.(T)~~
~~K014Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.(T)~~
~~K015Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.(T)~~
~~K016Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.(T)~~
~~K017Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.(T)~~
~~K018Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.(T)~~
~~K019Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.(T)~~
~~K020Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.(T)~~
~~K021Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.(T)~~
~~K022Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.(T)~~
~~K023Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.(T)~~
~~K024Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.(T)~~
~~K093Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.(T)~~

K094Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.(T)
K025Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.(T)
K026Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.(T)
K027Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.(R, T)
K028Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.(T)
K029Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.(T)
K095Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.(T)
K096Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.(T)
K030Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.(T)
K083Distillation bottoms from aniline production.(T)
K103Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.(T)
K104Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.(T)
K085Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.(T)
K105Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.(T)
K107Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.(C, T)
K108Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.(I, T)
K109Spent filter cartridges from the product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.(T)
K110Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.(T)
K111Product wastewaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.(C, T)
K112Reaction by product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.(T)
K113Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.(T)
K114Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.(T)
K115Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.(T)
K116Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.(T)
K117Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.(T)
K118Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.(T)
K136Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.(T)
K156Organic 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)
K157Wastewaters (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-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)(T)~~
~~K158Baghouse 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)~~
~~K159Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.(T)~~
~~K161Purification 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)~~
~~K174Wastewater 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 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.).(T)~~
~~K175Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene based process.(T)~~
~~Inorganic Chemicals Production Wastes:~~

~~K071Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.(T)~~
~~K073Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.(T)~~
~~K106Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.(T)~~
~~K176Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).(E)~~
~~K177Slag 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)~~
~~K178Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride ilmenite process.(T)~~
~~K181Nonwastewaters 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 (e) of this Section that are equal to or greater than the corresponding subsection (e) 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 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

4) 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.(T)

Pesticides Production Wastes:

K031By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.(T)
K032Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.(T)
K033Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.(T)
K034Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.(T)
K097Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.(T)
K035Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.(T)
K036Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.(T)
K037Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.(T)
K038Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.(T)
K039Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.(T)
K040Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.(T)
K041Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.(T)
K098Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.(T)
K042Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.(T)
K0432,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.(T)
K099Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.(T)
K123Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.(T)
K124Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.(C, T)
K125Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.(T)
K126Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.(T)

K131Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.(C, T)
K132Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.(T)
Explosives Production Wastes:

K044Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.(R)
K045Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.(R)
K046Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead based initiating compounds.(T)
K047Pink/red water from TNT operations.(R)
Petroleum Refining Wastes:

K048Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.(T)
K049Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.(T)
K050Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.(T)
K051API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.(T)
K052Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.(T)
K169Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.(T)
K170Clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations.(T)
K171Spent 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)
K172Spent 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:

K061Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.(T)
K062Spent 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:

K088Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.(T)
Secondary Lead Production Wastes:

K069Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.(T)
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.

K100Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.(T)
Veterinary Pharmaceuticals Production Wastes:

K084Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.(T)
K101Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.(T)
K102Residue from use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.(T)

~~Ink Formulation Wastes:~~

~~K086Solvent 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:~~

~~K060Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.(T)~~
~~K087Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.(T)~~
~~K141Process 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)~~
~~K142Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.(T)~~
~~K143Process 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)~~
~~K144Wastewater 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)~~
~~K145Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.(T)~~
~~K147Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.(T)~~
~~K148Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.(T)~~
~~K149Distillation bottoms from the production of ?- (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)~~
~~K150Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of ?- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.(T)~~
~~K151Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of ?- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.(T)~~
~~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:~~

~~ConstituentChemical Abstracts No.Mass Levels (kg/yr)Aniline62-53-39,300o-Anisidine90-04-01104-Chloroaniline106-47-84,800p-Cresidine120-71-86602,4-~~

~~Dimethylaniline95-68-11001,2-Phenylenediamine95-54-57101,3-Phenylenediamine108-45-21,200~~

~~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 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.~~

~~1) 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;~~

~~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:~~

~~i) 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 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:

i) A discussion of the number of samples needed to characterize the wastes fully;

ii) The planned sample collection method to obtain representative waste samples;

iii) 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

ii) 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;

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;~~

~~I) 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.~~

~~i) 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 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 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____~~)

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

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

a) Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)

SubstanceHazard ~~CodeP~~CodeP023107-20-0Acetaldehyde, chloro-P002591-08-2Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)P057640-19-7Acetamide, 2-fluoro-P05862-74-8Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium saltP002591-08-21-Acetyl-2-thioureaP003107-02-8AcroleinP070116-06-3AldicarbP2031646-88-4Aldicarb sulfoneP004309-00-2AldrinP005107-18-6Allyl alcoholP00620859-73-8Aluminum phosphide (R, T)P0072763-96-45-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazololP008504-24-54-AminopyridineP009131-74-8Ammonium picrate (R)P1197803-55-6Ammonium vanadateP099506-61-6Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassiumP0107778-39-4Arsenic acid H3AsO4P0121327-53-3Arsenic oxide As2O3P0111303-28-2Arsenic oxide As2O5P0111303-28-2Arsenic pentoxideP0121327-53-3Arsenic trioxideP038692-42-2Arsine, diethyl-P036696-28-6Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-P054151-56-4AziridineP06775-55-8Aziridine, 2-methylP013542-62-1Barium cyanideP024106-47-8Benzenamine, 4-chloro-P077100-01-6Benzenamine, 4-nitro-P028100-44-7Benzene, (chloromethyl)-P04251-43-41,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl) -, (R)-P046122-09-8Benzeneethanamine, ?,?-dimethyl-P014108-98-5BenzenethiolP1271563-66-27-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamateP18857-64-7Benzoic 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)P00181-81-2*2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percentP028100-44-7Benzyl chlorideP0157440-41-7Beryllium powderP017598-31-2BromoacetoneP018357-57-3BrucineP04539196-18-62-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP021592-01-8Calcium cyanideP021592-01-8Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2P18955285-14-8Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl esterP191644-64-4Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl) -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl esterP192119-38-0Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl esterP1901129-41-5Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl esterP1271563-66-2CarbofuranP02275-15-0Carbon disulfideP09575-44-5Carbonic dichlorideP18955285-14-8CarbosulfanP023107-20-0ChloroacetaldehydeP024106-47-8p-ChloroanilineP0265344-82-11-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioureaP027542-76-73-ChloropropionitrileP029544-92-3Copper cyanideP029544-92-3Copper cyanide CuCNP20264-00-6m-Cumenyl methylcarbamateP030Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specifiedP031460-19-5CyanogenP033506-77-4Cyanogen chlorideP033506-77-4Cyanogen chloride CNClP034131-89-52-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenolP016542-88-1Dichloromethyl etherP036696-28-6DichlorophenylarsineP03760-57-1DieldrinP038692-42-2DiethylarsineP041311-45-5Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphateP040297-97-2O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioateP04355-91-4Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)P191644-64-4DimetilanP004309-00-21,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,

1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P060465-73-61,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P03760-57-12,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-P05172-20-8*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?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-, and metabolitesP04460-51-5DimethoateP046122-09-8?,?-DimethylphenethylamineP047534-52-1*4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and saltsP04851-28-52,4-DinitrophenolP02088-85-7DinosebP085152-16-9Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-P111107-49-3Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl esterP039298-04-4DisulfotonP049541-53-7DithiobiuretP18526419-73-81,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)- carbonyl)oximeP050115-29-7EndosulfanP088145-73-3EndothallP05172-20-8EndrinP05172-20-8Endrin, and metabolitesP04251-43-4EpinephrineP031460-19-5EthanedinitrileP19423135-22-0Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl esterP06616752-77-5Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl esterP101107-12-0Ethyl cyanideP054151-56-4EthylenimineP09752-85-7FamphurP0567782-41-4FluorineP057640-19-7FluoroacetamideP05862-74-8Fluoroacetic acid, sodium saltP19823422-53-9Formetanate hydrochlorideP19717702-57-7FormparanateP065628-86-4Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R, T)P05976-44-8HeptachlorP062757-58-4Hexaethyl tetraphosphateP11679-19-6HydrazinecarbothioamideP06860-34-4Hydrazine, methyl-P06374-90-8Hydrocyanic acidP06374-90-8Hydrogen cyanideP0967803-51-2Hydrogen phosphideP060465-73-6IsodrinP192119-38-0IsolanP20264-00-63-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamateP0072763-96-43(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-P19615339-36-3Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P19615339-36-3Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamateP09262-38-4Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-P065628-86-4Mercury fulminate (R, T)P08262-75-9Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-P064624-83-9Methane, isocyanato-P016542-88-1Methane, oxybis(chloro-P112509-14-8Methane, tetranitro-(R)P11875-70-7Methanethiol, trichloro-P19823422-53-9Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochlorideP19717702-57-7Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-P1992032-65-7MethiocarbP050115-29-76,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxideP05976-44-84,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-P06616752-77-5MethomylP06860-34-4Methyl hydrazineP064624-83-9Methyl isocyanateP06975-86-52-MethyllactonitrileP071298-00-0Methyl parathionP1901129-41-5MetolcarbP128315-18-4MexacarbateP07286-88-4?-NaphthylthioureaP07313463-39-3Nickel carbonylP07313463-39-3Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-P074557-19-7Nickel cyanideP074557-19-7Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2P07554-11-5*Nicotine, and saltsP07610102-43-9Nitric oxideP077100-01-6p-NitroanilineP07810102-44-0Nitrogen dioxideP07610102-43-9Nitrogen oxide NOP07810102-44-0Nitrogen oxide NO2P08155-63-0Nitroglycerine (R)P08262-75-9N-NitrosodimethylamineP0844549-40-0N-NitrosomethylvinylamineP085152-16-9OctamethylpyrophosphoramideP08720816-12-0Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-P08720816-12-0Osmium tetroxideP088145-73-37-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acidP19423135-22-0OxamylP08956-38-2ParathionP034131-89-5Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-P128315-18-4Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)P1992032-65-7Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamateP04851-28-5Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-P047534-52-1*Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and saltsP20264-00-6Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamateP2012631-37-0Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamateP02088-85-7Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-P009131-74-8Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)P09262-38-4Phenylmercury acetateP093103-85-5PhenylthioureaP094298-02-2PhorateP09575-44-5PhosgeneP0967803-51-2PhosphineP041311-45-5Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl esterP039298-04-4Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) esterP094298-02-

2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) esterP04460-51-5Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) esterP04355-91-4Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)esterP08956-38-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP040297-97-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl esterP09752-85-7Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl esterP071298-00-0Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP20457-47-6PhysostigmineP18857-64-7Physostigmine salicylateP11078-00-2Plumbane, tetraethyl-P098151-50-8Potassium cyanideP098151-50-8Potassium cyanide KCNP099506-61-6Potassium silver cyanideP2012631-37-0PromecarbP2031646-88-4Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP070116-06-3Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeP101107-12-0PropanenitrileP027542-76-7Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-P06975-86-5Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-P08155-63-01,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)P017598-31-22-Propanone, 1-bromo-P102107-19-7Propargyl alcoholP003107-02-82-PropenalP005107-18-62-Propen-1-olP06775-55-81,2-PropylenimineP102107-19-72-Propyn-1-olP008504-24-54-PyridinamineP07554-11-5*Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and saltsP20457-47-6Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-P11412039-52-0Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) saltP103630-10-4SelenoureaP104506-64-9Silver cyanideP104506-64-9Silver cyanide AgCNP10526628-22-8Sodium azideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanide NaCNP10857-24-9*Strychnidin-10-one, and saltsP018357-57-3Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-P10857-24-9*Strychnine and saltsP1157446-18-6Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) saltP1093689-24-5TetraethyldithiopyrophosphateP11078-00-2Tetraethyl leadP111107-49-3TetraethylpyrophosphateP112509-14-8Tetranitromethane (R)P062757-58-4Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl esterP1131314-32-5Thallic oxideP1131314-32-5Thallium oxide Tl2O3P11412039-52-0Thallium (I) seleniteP1157446-18-6Thallium (I) sulfateP1093689-24-5Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl esterP04539196-18-4ThiofanoxP049541-53-7Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S)) 2NHP014108-98-5ThiophenolP11679-19-6ThiosemicarbazideP0265344-82-1Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-P07286-88-4Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-P093103-85-5Thiourea, phenyl-P1238001-35-2ToxapheneP18526419-73-8TirpateP11875-70-7TrichloromethanethiolP1197803-55-6Vanadic acid, ammonium saltP1201314-62-1Vanadium oxide V2O5P1201314-62-1Vanadium pentoxideP0844549-40-0Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-P00181-81-2*Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percentP121557-21-1Zinc cyanideP121557-21-1Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)2P205137-30-4Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P1221314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn3P2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R, T)P205137-30-4Ziram

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)SubstanceHazard Code

P00181-81-2*2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percentP00181-81-2*Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percentP002591-08-2Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)P002591-08-21-Acetyl-2-thioureaP003107-02-8AcroleinP003107-02-82-PropenalP004309-00-2AldrinP004309-00-21,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P005107-18-6Allyl alcoholP005107-18-62-Propen-1-olP00620859-73-8Aluminum phosphide(R, T)~~(R, T)~~P0072763-96-45-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazololP0072763-96-43(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-P008504-24-54-AminopyridineP008504-24-54-PyridinamineP009131-74-8Ammonium picrate (R)P009131-74-8Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)P0107778-39-4Arsenic acid H3AsO4P0111303-28-2Arsenic oxide As2O5P0111303-28-2Arsenic pentoxideP0121327-53-3Arsenic oxide As2O3P0121327-53-3Arsenic trioxideP013542-62-1Barium cyanideP014108-98-5BenzenethiolP014108-98-5ThiophenolP0157440-41-7Beryllium

powderP016542-88-1Dichloromethyl etherP016542-88-1Methane, oxybis(chloro-P017598-31-2BromoacetoneP017598-31-22-Propanone, 1-bromo-P018357-57-3BrucineP018357-57-3Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-P02088-85-7DinosebP02088-85-7Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-P021592-01-8Calcium cyanideP021592-01-8Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2P02275-15-0Carbon disulfideP023107-20-0Acetaldehyde, chloro-P023107-20-0ChloroacetaldehydeP024106-47-8Benzenamine, 4-chloro-P024106-47-8p-ChloroanilineP0265344-82-11-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioureaP0265344-82-1Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-P027542-76-73-ChloropropionitrileP027542-76-7Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-P028100-44-7Benzene, (chloromethyl)-P028100-44-7Benzyl chlorideP029544-92-3Copper cyanideP029544-92-3Copper cyanide CuCNP030Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specifiedP031460-19-5CyanogenP031460-19-5EthanedinitrileP033506-77-4Cyanogen chlorideP033506-77-4Cyanogen chloride CNClP034131-89-52-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenolP034131-89-5Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-P036696-28-6Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-P036696-28-6DichlorophenylarsineP03760-57-1DieldrinP03760-57-12,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-P038692-42-2Arsine, diethyl-P038692-42-2DiethylarsineP039298-04-4DisulfotonP039298-04-4Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) esterP040297-97-2O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioateP040297-97-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl esterP041311-45-5Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphateP041311-45-5Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl esterP04251-43-41,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-P04251-43-4EpinephrineP04355-91-4Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)P04355-91-4Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)esterP04460-51-5DimethoateP04460-51-5Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) esterP04539196-18-62-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP04539196-18-4ThiofanoxP046122-09-8Benzeneethanamine, ?,?-dimethyl-P046122-09-8?,?-DimethylphenethylamineP047534-52-1*4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and saltsP047534-52-1*Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and saltsP04851-28-52,4-DinitrophenolP04851-28-5Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-P049541-53-7DithiobiuretP049541-53-7Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2NHP050115-29-7EndosulfanP050115-29-76,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxideP05172-20-8*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?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-, and metabolitesP05172-20-8EndrinP05172-20-8Endrin, and metabolitesP054151-56-4AziridineP054151-56-4EthylenimineP0567782-41-4FluorineP057640-19-7Acetamide, 2-fluoro-P057640-19-7FluoroacetamideP05862-74-8Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium saltP05862-74-8Fluoroacetic acid, sodium saltP05976-44-8HeptachlorP05976-44-84,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-P060465-73-61,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P060465-73-6IsodrinP062757-58-4Hexaethyl tetraphosphateP062757-58-4Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl esterP06374-90-8Hydrocyanic acidP06374-90-8Hydrogen cyanideP064624-83-9Methane, isocyanato-P064624-83-9Methyl isocyanateP065628-86-4Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R, T)P065628-86-4Mercury fulminate (R, T)P06616752-77-5Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl esterP06616752-77-5MethomylP06775-55-8Aziridine, 2-methylP06775-55-81,2-PropylenimineP06860-34-4Hydrazine, methyl-P06860-34-4Methyl hydrazineP06975-86-52-MethyllactonitrileP06975-86-5Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-P070116-06-3AldicarbP070116-06-3Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeP071298-00-0Methyl parathionP071298-00-0Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP07286-88-4?-NaphthylthioureaP07286-88-4Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-P07313463-39-3Nickel carbonylP07313463-39-3Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-P074557-19-7Nickel cyanideP074557-19-7Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2P07554-11-5*Nicotine, and saltsP07554-11-5*Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and saltsP07610102-43-9Nitric oxideP07610102-43-9Nitrogen oxide NOP077100-01-

6Benzenamine, 4-nitro-P077100-01-6p-NitroanilineP07810102-44-0Nitrogen dioxideP07810102-44-0Nitrogen oxide NO2P08155-63-0Nitroglycerine (R)P08155-63-01,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)P08262-75-9Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-P08262-75-9N-NitrosodimethylaminePO844549-40-0N-NitrosomethylvinylaminePO844549-40-0Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-P085152-16-9Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-P085152-16-9OctamethylpyrophosphoramideP08720816-12-0Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-P08720816-12-0Osmium tetroxideP088145-73-3EndothallP088145-73-37-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acidP08956-38-2ParathionP08956-38-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP09262-38-4Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-P09262-38-4Phenylmercury acetateP093103-85-5PhenylthioureaP093103-85-5Thiourea, phenyl-P094298-02-2PhorateP094298-02-2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) esterP09575-44-5Carbonic dichlorideP09575-44-5PhosgeneP0967803-51-2Hydrogen phosphideP0967803-51-2PhosphineP09752-85-7FamphurP09752-85-7Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl esterP098151-50-8Potassium cyanideP098151-50-8Potassium cyanide KCNP099506-61-6Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassiumP099506-61-6Potassium silver cyanideP101107-12-0Ethyl cyanideP101107-12-0PropanenitrileP102107-19-7Propargyl alcoholP102107-19-72-Propyn-1-olP103630-10-4SelenoureaP104506-64-9Silver cyanideP104506-64-9Silver cyanide AgCNP10526628-22-8Sodium azideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanide NaCNP10857-24-9*Strychnidin-10-one, and saltsP10857-24-9*Strychnine and saltsP1093689-24-5TetraethyldithiopyrophosphateP1093689-24-5Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl esterP11078-00-2Plumbane, tetraethyl-P11078-00-2Tetraethyl leadP111107-49-3Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl esterP111107-49-3TetraethylpyrophosphateP112509-14-8Methane, tetranitro- (R)P112509-14-8Tetranitromethane (R)P1131314-32-5Thallic oxideP1131314-32-5Thallium oxide Tl2O3P11412039-52-0Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) saltP11412039-52-0Thallium (I) seleniteP1157446-18-6Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) saltP1157446-18-6Thallium (I) sulfateP11679-19-6HydrazinecarbothioamideP11679-19-6ThiosemicarbazideP11875-70-7Methanethiol, trichloro-P11875-70-7TrichloromethanethiolP1197803-55-6Ammonium vanadateP1197803-55-6Vanadic acid, ammonium saltP1201314-62-1Vanadium oxide V2O5P1201314-62-1Vanadium pentoxideP121557-21-1Zinc cyanideP121557-21-1Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)2P1221314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn3P2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R, T)P1238001-35-2ToxapheneP1271563-66-27-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamateP1271563-66-2CarbofuranP128315-18-4Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)P128315-18-4MexacarbateP18526419-73-81,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)- carbonyl)oximeP18526419-73-8TirpateP18857-64-7Benzoic 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)P18857-64-7Physostigmine salicylateP18955285-14-8Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl esterP18955285-14-8CarbosulfanP1901129-41-5Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl esterP1901129-41-5MetolcarbP191644-64-4Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl esterP191644-64-4DimetilanP192119-38-0Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl esterP192119-38-0IsolanP19423135-22-0Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl esterP19423135-22-0OxamylP19615339-36-3Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P19615339-36-3Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamateP19717702-57-7FormparanateP19717702-57-7Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-P19823422-53-9Formetanate hydrochlorideP19823422-53-9Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochlorideP1992032-65-7MethiocarbP1992032-65-7Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamateP2012631-37-0Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamateP2012631-37-0PromecarbP20264-00-6m-Cumenyl methylcarbamateP20264-00-63-

Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamateP20264-00-6Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamateP2031646-88-4Aldicarb sulfoneP2031646-88-4Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP20457-47-6PhysostigmineP20457-47-6Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-P205137-30-4Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P205137-30-4Ziram
BOARD NOTE: An asterisk (*) following the CAS number indicates that the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

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

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)SubstanceHazard ~~CodeU~~CodeU39430558-43-1A2213U00175-07-0Acetaldehyde (I)U03475-87-6Acetaldehyde, trichloro-U18762-44-2Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-U00553-96-3Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-U240P 94-75-7Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and estersU112141-78-6Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)U144301-04-2Acetic acid, lead (2+) saltU214563-68-8Acetic acid, thallium (1+) saltSee F02793-76-5Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-U00267-64-1Acetone (I)U00375-05-8Acetonitrile (I, T)U00498-86-2AcetophenoneU00553-96-32-AcetylaminofluoreneU00675-36-5Acetyl chloride (C, R, T)U00779-06-1AcrylamideU00879-10-7Acrylic acid (I)U009107-13-1AcrylonitrileU01161-82-5AmitroleU01262-53-3Aniline (I, T)U13675-60-5Arsinic acid, dimethyl-U014492-80-8AuramineU015115-02-6AzaserineU01050-07-7Azirino(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?,8?,8a?,8b?))-U280101-27-9BarbanU27822781-23-3BendiocarbU36422961-82-6Bendiocarb phenolU27117804-35-2BenomylU15756-49-5Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-U016225-51-4Benz(c)acridineU01798-87-3Benzal chlorideU19223950-58-5Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-U01856-55-3Benz(a)anthraceneU09457-97-6Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-U01262-53-3Benzenamine (I, T)U014492-80-8Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-U0493165-93-3Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU09360-11-7Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-U32895-53-4Benzenamine, 2-methyl-U353106-49-0Benzenamine, 4-methyl-U158101-14-4Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-U222636-21-5Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU18199-55-8Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-U01971-43-2Benzene (I, T)U038510-15-6Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-?-(4-chlorophenyl)-?-hydroxy-, ethyl esterU030101-55-3Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-U035305-03-3Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U037108-90-7Benzene, chloro-U22125376-45-8Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-U028117-81-71,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) esterU06984-74-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl esterU08884-66-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl esterU102131-11-31,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl esterU107117-84-01,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl esterU07095-50-1Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-U071541-73-1Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-U072106-46-7Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-U06072-54-8Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U01798-87-3Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-U22326471-62-5Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R, T)U2391330-

20-7Benzene, dimethyl- (I~~, T~~)U201108-46-31,3-BenzenediolU127118-74-1Benzene, hexachloro-U056110-82-7Benzene, hexahydro- (I)U220108-88-3Benzene, methyl-U105121-14-2Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-U106606-20-2Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-U05598-82-8Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)U16998-95-3Benzene, nitro-(I, T)U183608-93-5Benzene, pentachloro-U18582-68-8Benzene, pentachloronitro-U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C, R)U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C, R)U20795-94-3Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-U06150-29-3Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U24772-43-5Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-U02398-07-7Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-(C, R, T)U23499-35-4Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-(R, T)U02192-87-5BenzideneU~~202P 81-07-21,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and saltsU~~20394-59-71,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-U141120-58-11,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-U09094-58-61,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-U27822781-23-31,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamateU36422961-82-61,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-U3671563-38-87-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-U064189-55-9Benzo(rst)pentapheneU248P 81-81-22H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU02250-32-8Benzo(a)pyreneU197106-51-4p-BenzoquinoneU02398-07-7Benzotrichloride (C, R, T)U0851464-53-52,2'-Bioxirane(I, T)U02192-87-5(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamineU07391-94-1(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-U091119-90-4(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-U095119-93-7(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-U22575-25-2BromoformU030101-55-34-Bromophenyl phenyl etherU12887-68-31,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-U172924-16-31-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-U03171-36-31-Butanol (I)U15978-93-32-Butanone (I, T)U1601338-23-42-Butanone, peroxide (R, T)U0534170-30-32-ButenalU074764-41-02-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I, T)U143303-34-42-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?(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7a?))-U03171-36-3n-Butyl alcohol (I)U13675-60-5Cacodylic acidU03213765-19-0Calcium chromateU37210605-21-7Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl esterU27117804-35-2Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl esterU280101-27-9Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl esterU23851-79-6Carbamic acid, ethyl esterU178615-53-2Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl esterU373122-42-9Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl esterU40923564-05-8Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl esterU09779-44-7Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-U114P 111-54-6Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and estersU0622303-16-4Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) esterU3892303-17-5Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) esterU38752888-80-9Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) esterU27963-25-2CarbarylU37210605-21-7CarbendazimU3671563-38-8Carbofuran phenolU2156533-73-9Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) saltU033353-50-4Carbonic difluoride(R, T)U15679-22-1Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I, T)U033353-50-4Carbon oxyfluoride (R, T)U21156-23-5Carbon tetrachlorideU03475-87-6ChloralU035305-03-3ChlorambucilU03657-74-9Chlordane, ? and ? isomersU026494-03-1ChlornaphazinU037108-90-7ChlorobenzeneU038510-15-6ChlorobenzilateU03959-50-7p-Chloro-m-cresolU042110-75-82-Chloroethyl vinyl etherU04467-66-3ChloroformU046107-30-2Chloromethyl methyl etherU04791-58-7?-ChloronaphthaleneU04895-57-8o-ChlorophenolU0493165-93-34-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochlorideU03213765-19-0Chromic acid H2CrO4, calcium saltU050218-01-9CryseneU051CreosoteU0521319-77-3Cresol (Cresylic acid)U0534170-30-3CrotonaldehydeU05598-82-8Cumene (I)U246506-68-3Cyanogen bromide CNBrU197106-51-42,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dioneU056110-82-7Cyclohexane (I)U12958-89-9Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1?,2?,3?,4?,5?,6?)-U057108-94-1Cyclohexanone (I)U13077-47-41,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-U05850-18-0CyclophosphamideU240P 94-75-72,4-D, salts and estersU05920830-81-3DaunomycinU06072-54-8DDDU06150-29-3DDTU0622303-16-4DiallateU06353-70-3Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneU064189-55-9Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneU06696-12-81,2-Dibromo-3-

chloropropaneU06984-74-2Dibutyl phthalateU07095-50-1o-DichlorobenzeneU071541-73-1m-DichlorobenzeneU072106-46-7p-DichlorobenzeneU07391-94-13,3'-DichlorobenzidineU074764-41-01,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I, T)U07575-71-8DichlorodifluoromethaneU07875-35-41,1-DichloroethyleneU079156-60-51,2-DichloroethyleneU025111-44-4Dichloroethyl etherU027108-60-1Dichloroisopropyl etherU024111-91-1Dichloromethoxy ethaneU081120-83-22,4-DichlorophenolU08287-65-02,6-DichlorophenolU084542-75-61,3-DichloropropeneU0851464-53-51,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I, T)U3955952-26-1Diethylene glycol, dicarbamateU108123-91-11,4-DiethyleneoxideU028117-81-7Diethylhexyl phthalateU0861615-80-1N,N'-DiethylhydrazineU0873288-58-2O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphateU08884-66-2Diethyl phthalateU08956-53-1DiethylstilbestrolU09094-58-6DihydrosafroleU091119-90-43,3'-DimethoxybenzidineU092124-40-3Dimethylamine (I)U09360-11-7p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneU09457-97-67,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthraceneU095119-93-73,3'-DimethylbenzidineU09680-15-9?, ?-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)U09779-44-7Dimethylcarbamoyl chlorideU09857-14-71,1-DimethylhydrazineU099540-73-81,2-DimethylhydrazineU101105-67-92,4-DimethylphenolU102131-11-3Dimethyl phthalateU10377-78-1Dimethyl sulfateU105121-14-22,4-DinitrotolueneU106606-20-22,6-DinitrotolueneU107117-84-0Di-n-octyl phthalateU108123-91-11,4-DioxaneU109122-66-71,2-DiphenylhydrazineU110142-84-7Dipropylamine (I)U111621-64-7Di-n-propylnitrosamineU041106-89-8EpichlorohydrinU00175-07-0Ethanal (I)U404121-44-8Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-U17455-18-5Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U15591-80-51,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-U067106-93-4Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-U07675-34-3Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-U077107-06-2Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-U13167-72-1Ethane, hexachloro-U024111-91-1Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-U11760-29-7Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)U025111-44-4Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-U18476-01-7Ethane, pentachloro-U208630-20-6Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-U20979-34-5Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-U21862-55-5EthanethioamideU22671-55-6Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-U22779-00-5Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-U41059669-26-0Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl esterU39430558-43-1Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl esterU359110-80-5Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-U1731116-54-7Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-U3955952-26-1Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamateU00498-86-2Ethanone, 1-phenyl-U04375-01-4Ethene, chloro-U042110-75-8Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-U07875-35-4Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-U079156-60-5Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-U210127-18-4Ethene, tetrachloro-U22879-01-6Ethene, trichloro-U112141-78-6Ethyl acetate (I)U113140-88-5Ethyl acrylate (I)U23851-79-6Ethyl carbamate (urethane)U11760-29-7Ethyl ether(I)U114P111-54-6Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and estersU067106-93-4Ethylene dibromideU077107-06-2Ethylene dichlorideU359110-80-5Ethylene glycol monoethyl etherU11575-21-8Ethylene oxide (I, T)U11696-45-7EthylenethioureaU07675-34-3Ethylidene dichlorideU11897-63-2Ethyl methacrylateU11962-50-0Ethyl methanesulfonateU120206-44-0FluoranthreneU12250-00-0FormaldehydeU12364-18-6Formic acid (C, T)U124110-00-9Furan (I)U12598-01-12-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)U147108-31-62,5-FurandioneU213109-99-9Furan, tetrahydro- (I)U12598-01-1Furfural (I)U124110-00-9Furfuran (I)U20618883-66-4Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-U20618883-66-4D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-U126765-34-4GlycidylaldehydeU16370-25-7Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-U127118-74-1HexachlorobenzeneU12887-68-3HexachlorobutadieneU13077-47-4HexachlorocyclopentadieneU13167-72-1HexachloroethaneU13270-30-4HexachlorophemeU2431888-71-7HexachloropropeneU133302-01-2Hydrazine (R, T)U0861615-80-1Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-U09857-14-7Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-U099540-73-8Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-U109122-66-7Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-U1347664-39-3Hydrofluoric acid (C, T)U1347664-39-3Hydrogen fluoride (C, T)U1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfideU1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfide H2SU09680-15-9Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-(R)U11696-45-72-ImidazolidinethioneU137193-39-5Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyreneU19085-44-91,3-IsobenzofurandioneU14078-83-1Isobutyl alcohol (I, T)U141120-58-

1IsosafroleU142143-50-0KeponeU143303-34-4LasiocarpeneU144301-04-2Lead acetateU1461335-32-6Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-U1457446-27-7Lead phosphateU1461335-32-6Lead subacetateU12958-89-9LindaneU16370-25-7MNNGU147108-31-6Maleic anhydrideU148123-33-1Maleic hydrazideU149109-77-3MalononitrileU150148-82-3MelphalanU1517439-97-6MercuryU152126-98-7Methacrylonitrile (I, T)U092124-40-3Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)U02974-83-9Methane, bromo-U04574-87-3Methane, chloro- (I, T)U046107-30-2Methane, chloromethoxy-U06874-95-3Methane, dibromo-U08075-09-2Methane, dichloro-U07575-71-8Methane, dichlorodifluoro-U13874-88-4Methane, iodo-U11962-50-0Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl esterU21156-23-5Methane, tetrachloro-U15374-93-1Methanethiol (I, T)U22575-25-2Methane, tribromo-U04467-66-3Methane, trichloro-U12175-69-4Methane, trichlorofluoro-U03657-74-94,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-U15467-56-1Methanol (I)U15591-80-5MethapyrileneU142143-50-01,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-U24772-43-5MethoxychlorU15467-56-1Methyl alcohol (I)U02974-83-9Methyl bromideU186504-60-91-Methylbutadiene (I)U04574-87-3Methyl chloride (I, T)U15679-22-1Methyl chlorocarbonate (I, T)U22671-55-6MethylchloroformU15756-49-53-MethylcholanthreneU158101-14-44,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)U06874-95-3Methylene bromideU08075-09-2Methylene chlorideU15978-93-3Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I, T)U1601338-23-4Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R, T)U13874-88-4Methyl iodideU161108-10-1Methyl isobutyl ketone(I)U16280-62-6Methyl methacrylate (I, T)U161108-10-14-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)U16456-04-2MethylthiouracilU01050-07-7Mitomycin CU05920830-81-35,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-?-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-U167134-32-71-NaphthalenamineU16891-59-82-NaphthalenamineU026494-03-1Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-U16591-20-3NaphthaleneU04791-58-7Naphthalene, 2-chloro-U166130-15-41,4-NaphthalenedioneU23672-57-12,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium saltU27963-25-21-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamateU166130-15-41,4-NaphthoquinoneU167134-32-7?-NaphthylamineU16891-59-8?-NaphthylamineU21710102-45-1Nitric acid, thallium (1+) saltU16998-95-3Nitrobenzene (I, T)U170100-02-7p-NitrophenolU17179-46-92-Nitropropane (I, T)U172924-16-3N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamineU1731116-54-7N-NitrosodiethanolamineU17455-18-5N-NitrosodiethylamineU176759-73-9N-Nitroso-N-ethylureaU177684-93-5N-Nitroso-N-methylureaU178615-53-2N-Nitroso-N-methylurethaneU179100-75-4N-NitrosopiperidineU180930-55-2N-NitrosopyrrolidineU18199-55-85-Nitro-o-toluidineU1931120-71-41,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxideU05850-18-02H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxideU11575-21-8Oxirane (I, T)U126765-34-4OxiranecarboxyaldehydeU041106-89-8Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-U182123-63-7ParaldehydeU183608-93-5PentachlorobenzeneU18476-01-7PentachloroethaneU18582-68-8Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)See F02787-86-5PentachlorophenolU161108-10-1Pentanol, 4-methyl-(I)U186504-60-91,3-Pentadiene (I)U18762-44-2PhenacetinU188108-95-2PhenolU04895-57-8Phenol, 2-chloro-U03959-50-7Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-U081120-83-2Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-U08287-65-0Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-U08956-53-1Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-U101105-67-9Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-U0521319-77-3Phenol, methyl-U13270-30-4Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-U411114-26-1Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamateU170100-02-7Phenol, 4-nitro-See F02787-86-5Phenol, pentachloro-See F02758-90-2Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-See F02795-95-4Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-See F02788-06-2Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-U150148-82-3L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U1457446-27-7Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)U0873288-58-2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl esterU1891314-80-3Phosphorus sulfide (R)U19085-44-9Phthalic anhydrideU191109-06-82-PicolineU179100-75-4Piperidine, 1-nitroso-U19223950-58-5PronamideU194107-10-81-Propanamine (I, T)U111621-64-71-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-U110142-84-71-

Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)U06696-12-8Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-U08378-87-5Propane, 1,2-dichloro-U149109-77-3PropanedinitrileU17179-46-9Propane, 2-nitro- (I, T)U027108-60-1Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-See F02793-72-1Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-U1931120-71-41,3-Propane sultoneU235126-72-71-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)U14078-83-11-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I, T)U00267-64-12-Propanone (I)U00779-06-12-PropenamideU084542-75-61-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-U2431888-71-71-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-U009107-13-12-PropenenitrileU152126-98-72-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I, T)U00879-10-72-Propenoic acid (I)U113140-88-52-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)U11897-63-22-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl esterU16280-62-62-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester(I, T)U373122-42-9ProphamU411114-26-1PropoxurSee F02793-72-1Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-U194107-10-8n-Propylamine (I, T)U08378-87-5Propylene dichlorideU38752888-80-9ProsulfocarbU148123-33-13,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-U196110-86-1PyridineU191109-06-8Pyridine, 2-methyl-U23766-75-12,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl) amino)-U16458-04-24(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-U180930-55-2Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-U20050-55-5ReserpineU201108-46-3ResorcinolU~~202P 81-07-2Saccharin and saltsU~~20394-59-7SafroleU2047783-00-8Selenious acidU2047783-00-8Selenium dioxideU2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide(R, T)U2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide SeS2 (R, T)U015115-02-6L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)See F02793-72-1Silvex (2,4,5-TP)U20618883-66-4StreptozotocinU10377-78-1Sulfuric acid, dimethyl esterU1891314-80-3Sulfur phosphide (R)See F02793-76-52,4,5-TU20795-94-31,2,4,5-TetrachlorobenzeneU208630-20-61,1,1,2-TetrachloroethaneU20979-34-51,1,2,2-TetrachloroethaneU210127-18-4TetrachloroethyleneSee F02758-90-22,3,4,6-TetrachlorophenolU213109-99-9Tetrahydrofuran (I)U214563-68-8Thallium (I) acetateU2156533-73-9Thallium (I) carbonateU2167791-12-0Thallium (I) chlorideU2167791-12-0Thallium chloride TlClU21710102-45-1Thallium (I) nitrateU21862-55-5ThioacetamideU41059669-26-0ThiodicarbU15374-93-1Thiomethanol (I, T)U244137-26-8Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2S2, tetramethyl-U40923564-05-8Thiophanate-methylU21962-56-6ThioureaU244137-26-8ThiramU220108-88-3TolueneU22125376-45-8ToluenediamineU22326471-62-5Toluene diisocyanate (R, T)U32895-53-4o-ToluidineU353106-49-0p-ToluidineU222636-21-5o-Toluidine hydrochlorideU3892303-17-5TriallateU01161-82-51H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amineU22779-00-5Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-U22779-00-51,1,2-TrichloroethaneU22879-01-6TrichloroethyleneU12175-69-4TrichloromonofluoromethaneSee F02795-95-42,4,5-TrichlorophenolSee F02788-06-22,4,6-TrichlorophenolU404121-44-8TriethylamineU23499-35-41,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R, T)U182123-63-71,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-U235126-72-7Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphateU23672-57-1Trypan blueU23766-75-1Uracil mustardU176759-73-9Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U177684-93-5Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-U04375-01-4Vinyl chlorideU248P 81-81-2Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU2391330-20-7Xylene (I~~, T~~)U20050-55-5Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3?,16?,17?,18?,20?)-U2491314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn3P2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)SubstanceHazard Code
U00175-07-0Acetaldehyde (I)U00175-07-0Ethanal (I)U00267-64-1Acetone (I)U00267-64-12-Propanone (I)U00375-05-8Acetonitrile (I, T)U00498-86-2AcetophenoneU00498-86-2Ethanone, 1-phenyl-U00553-96-3Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-U00553-96-32-AcetylaminofluoreneU00675-36-5Acetyl chloride (C, R, T)U00779-06-1AcrylamideU00779-06-12-PropenamideU00879-10-7Acrylic acid (I)U00879-10-72-Propenoic acid (I)U009107-13-1AcrylonitrileU009107-13-12-PropenenitrileU01050-07-7Azirino(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?,8?,8a?,8b?))-U01050-07-7Mitomycin CU01161-82-5AmitroleU01161-82-51H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amineU01262-53-3Aniline (I, T)U01262-53-3Benzenamine (I,

T)U014492-80-8AuramineU014492-80-8Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-U015115-02-6AzaserineU015115-02-6L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)U016225-51-4Benz(c)acridineU01798-87-3Benzal chlorideU01798-87-3Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-U01856-55-3Benz(a)anthraceneU01971-43-2Benzene (I, T)U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C, R)U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C, R)U02192-87-5BenzideneU02192-87-5(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamineU02250-32-8Benzo(a)pyreneU02398-07-7Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-(C, R, T)U02398-07-7Benzotrichloride (C, R, T)U024111-91-1Dichloromethoxy ethaneU024111-91-1Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-U025111-44-4Dichloroethyl etherU025111-44-4Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-U026494-03-1ChlornaphazinU026494-03-1Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-U027108-60-1Dichloroisopropyl etherU027108-60-1Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-U028117-81-71,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) esterU028117-81-7Diethylhexyl phthalateU02974-83-9Methane, bromo-U02974-83-9Methyl bromideU030101-55-3Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-U030101-55-34-Bromophenyl phenyl etherU03171-36-31-Butanol (I)U03171-36-3n-Butyl alcohol (I)U03213765-19-0Calcium chromateU03213765-19-0Chromic acid H2CrO4, calcium saltU033353-50-4Carbonic difluoride(R, T)U033353-50-4Carbon oxyfluoride (R, T)U03475-87-6Acetaldehyde, trichloro-U03475-87-6ChloralU035305-03-3Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U035305-03-3ChlorambucilU03657-74-9Chlordane, ? and ? isomersU03657-74-94,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-U037108-90-7Benzene, chloro-U037108-90-7ChlorobenzeneU038510-15-6Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-?-(4-chlorophenyl)-?-hydroxy-, ethyl esterU038510-15-6ChlorobenzilateU03959-50-7p-Chloro-m-cresolU03959-50-7Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-U041106-89-8EpichlorohydrinU041106-89-8Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-U042110-75-82-Chloroethyl vinyl etherU042110-75-8Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-U04375-01-4Ethene, chloro-U04375-01-4Vinyl chlorideU04467-66-3ChloroformU04467-66-3Methane, trichloro-U04574-87-3Methane, chloro- (I, T)U04574-87-3Methyl chloride (I, T)U046107-30-2Chloromethyl methyl etherU046107-30-2Methane, chloromethoxy-U04791-58-7?-ChloronaphthaleneU04791-58-7Naphthalene, 2-chloro-U04895-57-8o-ChlorophenolU04895-57-8Phenol, 2-chloro-U0493165-93-3Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU0493165-93-34-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochlorideU050218-01-9ChryseneU051CreosoteU0521319-77-3Cresol (Cresylic acid)U0521319-77-3Phenol, methyl-U0534170-30-32-ButenalU0534170-30-3CrotonaldehydeU05598-82-8Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)U05598-82-8Cumene (I)U056110-82-7Benzene, hexahydro-(I)U056110-82-7Cyclohexane (I)U057108-94-1Cyclohexanone (I)U05850-18-0CyclophosphamideU05850-18-02H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxideU05920830-81-3DaunomycinU05920830-81-35,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-?-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-U06072-54-8Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U06072-54-8DDDU06150-29-3Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U06150-29-3DDTU0622303-16-4Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) esterU0622303-16-4DiallateU06353-70-3Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneU064189-55-9Benzo(rst)pentapheneU064189-55-9Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneU06696-12-81,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropaneU06696-12-8Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-U067106-93-4Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-U067106-93-4Ethylene dibromideU06874-95-3Methane, dibromo-U06874-95-3Methylene bromideU06984-74-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl esterU06984-74-2Dibutyl phthalateU07095-50-1Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-U07095-50-1o-DichlorobenzeneU071541-73-1Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-U071541-73-1m-DichlorobenzeneU072106-46-7Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-U072106-46-7p-DichlorobenzeneU07391-94-1(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-U07391-94-13,3'-DichlorobenzidineU074764-41-02-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I, T)U074764-41-01,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I, T)U07575-71-8DichlorodifluoromethaneU07575-71-8Methane, dichlorodifluoro-U07675-34-3Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-U07675-34-3Ethylidene dichlorideU077107-06-2Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-U077107-06-2Ethylene dichlorideU07875-35-41,1-DichloroethyleneU07875-35-4Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-

U079156-60-51,2-DichloroethyleneU079156-60-5Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-U08075-09-2Methane, dichloro-U08075-09-2Methylene chlorideU081120-83-22,4-DichlorophenolU081120-83-2Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-U08287-65-02,6-DichlorophenolU08287-65-0Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-U08378-87-5Propane, 1,2-dichloro-U08378-87-5Propylene dichlorideU084542-75-61,3-DichloropropeneU084542-75-61-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-U0851464-53-52,2'-Bioxirane(I, T)U0851464-53-51,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I, T)U0861615-80-1N,N'-DiethylhydrazineU0861615-80-1Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-U0873288-58-2O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphateU0873288-58-2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl esterU08884-66-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl esterU08884-66-2Diethyl phthalateU08956-53-1DiethylstilbestrolU08956-53-1Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-U09094-58-61,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-U09094-58-6DihydrosafroleU091119-90-4(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-U091119-90-43,3'-DimethoxybenzidineU092124-40-3Dimethylamine (I)U092124-40-3Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)U09360-11-7Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-U09360-11-7p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneU09457-97-6Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-U09457-97-67,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthraceneU095119-93-7(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-U095119-93-73,3'-DimethylbenzidineU09680-15-9?, ?-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)U09680-15-9Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-(R)U09779-44-7Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-U09779-44-7Dimethylcarbamoyl chlorideU09857-14-71,1-DimethylhydrazineU09857-14-7Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-U099540-73-81,2-DimethylhydrazineU099540-73-8Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-U101105-67-92,4-DimethylphenolU101105-67-9Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-U102131-11-31,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl esterU102131-11-3Dimethyl phthalateU10377-78-1Dimethyl sulfateU10377-78-1Sulfuric acid, dimethyl esterU105121-14-2Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-U105121-14-22,4-DinitrotolueneU106606-20-2Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-U106606-20-22,6-DinitrotolueneU107117-84-01,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl esterU107117-84-0Di-n-octyl phthalateU108123-91-11,4-DiethyleneoxideU108123-91-11,4-DioxaneU109122-66-71,2-DiphenylhydrazineU109122-66-7Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-U110142-84-7Dipropylamine (I)U110142-84-71-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)U111621-64-7Di-n-propylnitrosamineU111621-64-71-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-U112141-78-6Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)U112141-78-6Ethyl acetate (I)U113140-88-5Ethyl acrylate (I)U113140-88-52-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)U114P 111-54-6Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and estersU114P 111-54-6Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and estersU11575-21-8Ethylene oxide (I, T)U11575-21-8Oxirane (I, T)U11696-45-7EthylenethioureaU11696-45-72-ImidazolidinethioneU11760-29-7Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-(I)U11760-29-7Ethyl ether(I)U11897-63-2Ethyl methacrylateU11897-63-22-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl esterU11962-50-0Ethyl methanesulfonateU11962-50-0Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl esterU120206-44-0FluoranthreneU12175-69-4Methane, trichlorofluoro-U12175-69-4TrichloromonofluoromethaneU12250-00-0FormaldehydeU12364-18-6Formic acid (C, T)U124110-00-9Furan (I)U124110-00-9Furfuran (I)U12598-01-12-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)U12598-01-1Furfural (I)U126765-34-4GlycidylaldehydeU126765-34-4OxiranecarboxyaldehydeU127118-74-1Benzene, hexachloro-U127118-74-1HexachlorobenzeneU12887-68-31,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-U12887-68-3HexachlorobutadieneU12958-89-9Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1?,2?,3?,4?,5?,6?)-U12958-89-9LindaneU13077-47-41,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-U13077-47-4HexachlorocyclopentadieneU13167-72-1Ethane, hexachloro-U13167-72-1HexachloroethaneU13270-30-4HexachloropheneU13270-30-4Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-U133302-01-2Hydrazine (R, T)U1347664-39-3Hydrofluoric acid (C, T)U1347664-39-3Hydrogen fluoride (C, T)U1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfideU1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfide H2SU13675-60-5Arsinic acid, dimethyl-U13675-60-5Cacodylic acidU137193-39-5Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyreneU13874-88-4Methane, iodo-U13874-88-4Methyl iodideU14078-83-1Isobutyl alcohol (I, T)U14078-83-11-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I, T)U141120-58-11,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-U141120-58-1IsosafroleU142143-50-0KeponeU142143-50-01,3,4-Metheno-2H-

cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-U143303-34-42-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?(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7a?))-U143303-34-4LasiocarpeneU144301-04-2Acetic acid, lead (2+) saltU144301-04-2Lead acetateU1457446-27-7Lead phosphateU1457446-27-7Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)U1461335-32-6Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-U1461335-32-6Lead subacetateU147108-31-62,5-FurandioneU147108-31-6Maleic anhydrideU148123-33-1Maleic hydrazideU148123-33-13,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-U149109-77-3MalononitrileU149109-77-3PropanedinitrileU150148-82-3MelphalanU150148-82-3L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U1517439-97-6MercuryU152126-98-7Methacrylonitrile (I, T)U152126-98-72-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I, T)U15374-93-1Methanethiol (I, T)U15374-93-1Thiomethanol (I, T)U15467-56-1Methanol (I)U15467-56-1Methyl alcohol (I)U15591-80-51,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-U15591-80-5MethapyrileneU15679-22-1Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I, T)U15679-22-1Methyl chlorocarbonate (I, T)U15756-49-5Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-U15756-49-53-MethylcholanthreneU158101-14-4Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-U158101-14-44,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)U15978-93-32-Butanone (I, T)U15978-93-3Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I, T)U1601338-23-42-Butanone, peroxide (R, T)U1601338-23-4Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R, T)U161108-10-1Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)U161108-10-14-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)U161108-10-1Pentanol, 4-methyl-(I)U16280-62-6Methyl methacrylate (I, T)U16280-62-62-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester(I, T)U16370-25-7Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-U16370-25-7MNNGU16456-04-2MethylthiouracilU16458-04-24(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-U16591-20-3NaphthaleneU166130-15-41,4-NaphthalenedioneU166130-15-41,4-NaphthoquinoneU167134-32-71-NaphthalenamineU167134-32-7?-NaphthylamineU16891-59-82-NaphthalenamineU16891-59-8?-NaphthylamineU16998-95-3Benzene, nitro-(I, T)U16998-95-3Nitrobenzene(I, T)U170100-02-7p-NitrophenolU170100-02-7Phenol, 4-nitro-U17179-46-92-Nitropropane (I, T)U17179-46-9Propane, 2-nitro- (I, T)U172924-16-31-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-U172924-16-3N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamineU1731116-54-7Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-U1731116-54-7N-NitrosodiethanolamineU17455-18-5Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U17455-18-5N-NitrosodiethylamineU176759-73-9N-Nitroso-N-ethylureaU176759-73-9Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U177684-93-5N-Nitroso-N-methylureaU177684-93-5Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-U178615-53-2Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl esterU178615-53-2N-Nitroso-N-methylurethaneU179100-75-4N-NitrosopiperidineU179100-75-4Piperidine, 1-nitroso-U180930-55-2N-NitrosopyrrolidineU180930-55-2Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-U18199-55-8Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-U18199-55-85-Nitro-o-toluidineU182123-63-7ParaldehydeU182123-63-71,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-U183608-93-5Benzene, pentachloro-U183608-93-5PentachlorobenzeneU18476-01-7Ethane, pentachloro-U18476-01-7PentachloroethaneU18582-68-8Benzene, pentachloronitro-U18582-68-8Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)U186504-60-91-Methylbutadiene (I)U186504-60-91,3-Pentadiene (I)U18762-44-2Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-U18762-44-2PhenacetinU188108-95-2PhenolU1891314-80-3Phosphorus sulfide (R)U1891314-80-3Sulfur phosphide (R)U19085-44-91,3-IsobenzofurandioneU19085-44-9Phthalic anhydrideU191109-06-82-PicolineU191109-06-8Pyridine, 2-methyl-U19223950-58-5Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-U19223950-58-5PronamideU1931120-71-41,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxideU1931120-71-41,3-Propane sultoneU194107-10-81-Propanamine (I, T)U194107-10-8n-Propylamine (I, T)U196110-86-1PyridineU197106-51-4p-BenzoquinoneU197106-51-42,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dioneU20050-55-5ReserpineU20050-55-5Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3?,16?,17?,18?,20?)-U201108-46-31,3-BenzenediolU201108-46-3ResorcinolU~~202P-81-07-21,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and saltsU202P-81-07-2Saccharin and saltsU~~20394-59-71,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-U20394-59-7SafroleU2047783-00-8Selenious acidU2047783-00-8Selenium dioxideU2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide(R,

T)U2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide SeS2 (R, T)U20618883-66-4Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-U20618883-66-4D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-U20618883-66-4StreptozotocinU20795-94-3Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-U20795-94-31,2,4,5-TetrachlorobenzeneU208630-20-6Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-U208630-20-61,1,1,2-TetrachloroethaneU20979-34-5Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-U20979-34-51,1,2,2-TetrachloroethaneU210127-18-4Ethene, tetrachloro-U210127-18-4TetrachloroethyleneU21156-23-5Carbon tetrachlorideU21156-23-5Methane, tetrachloro-U213109-99-9Furan, tetrahydro-(I)U213109-99-9Tetrahydrofuran (I)U214563-68-8Acetic acid, thallium (1+) saltU214563-68-8Thallium (I) acetateU2156533-73-9Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) saltU2156533-73-9Thallium (I) carbonateU2167791-12-0Thallium (I) chlorideU2167791-12-0Thallium chloride TlClU21710102-45-1Nitric acid, thallium (1+) saltU21710102-45-1Thallium (I) nitrateU21862-55-5EthanethioamideU21862-55-5ThioacetamideU21962-56-6ThioureaU220108-88-3Benzene, methyl-U220108-88-3TolueneU22125376-45-8Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-U22125376-45-8ToluenediamineU222636-21-5Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU222636-21-5o-Toluidine hydrochlorideU22326471-62-5Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R, T)U22326471-62-5Toluene diisocyanate (R, T)U22575-25-2BromoformU22575-25-2Methane, tribromo-U22671-55-6Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-U22671-55-6MethylchloroformU22779-00-5 Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro- U22779-00-~~51,1,2-Trichloroethane~~U5 1,1,2-Trichloroethane U22879-01-6Ethene, trichloro-U22879-01-6TrichloroethyleneU23499-35-4Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-(R, T)U23499-35-41,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R, T)U235126-72-71-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)U235126-72-7Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphateU23672-57-12,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium saltU23672-57-1Trypan blueU23766-75-12,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U23766-75-1Uracil mustardU23851-79-6Carbamic acid, ethyl esterU23851-79-6Ethyl carbamate (urethane)U2391330-20-7Benzene, dimethyl- (I, T)U2391330-20-7Xylene (I, T)U240P 94-75-7Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and estersU240P 94-75-72,4-D, salts and estersU2431888-71-7HexachloropropeneU2431888-71-71-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-U244137-26-8Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2S2, tetramethyl-U244137-26-8ThiramU246506-68-3Cyanogen bromide CNBrU24772-43-5Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-U24772-43-5MethoxychlorU248P 81-81-22H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU248P 81-81-2Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU2491314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn3P2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or lessU27117804-35-2BenomylU27117804-35-2Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl esterU27822781-23-3BendiocarbU27822781-23-31,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamateU27963-25-2CarbarylU27963-25-21-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamateU280101-27-9BarbanU280101-27-9Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl esterU32895-53-4Benzenamine, 2-methyl-U32895-53-4o-ToluidineU353106-49-0Benzenamine, 4-methyl-U353106-49-0p-ToluidineU359110-80-5Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-U359110-80-5Ethylene glycol monoethyl etherU36422961-82-6Bendiocarb phenolU36422961-82-61,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-U3671563-38-87-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-U3671563-38-8Carbofuran phenolU37210605-21-7Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl esterU37210605-21-7CarbendazimU373122-42-9Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl esterU373122-42-9ProphamU38752888-80-9Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) esterU38752888-80-9ProsulfocarbU3892303-17-5Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) esterU3892303-17-5TriallateU39430558-43-1A2213U39430558-43-1Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl esterU3955952-26-1Diethylene glycol, dicarbamateU3955952-26-1Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamateU404121-44-8Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-U404121-44-8TriethylamineU40923564-05-8Carbamic acid,

(1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl esterU40923564-05-8Thiophanate-methylU41059669-26-0Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl esterU41059669-26-0ThiodicarbU411114-26-1Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamateU411114-26-1Propoxur
(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 721.139 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass Undergoing Recycling

Used, broken CRTs are not solid waste if they meet the following conditions:

a) Prior to CRT processing. These materials are not solid wastes if they are destined for recycling and they meet the following requirements:

1) Storage. The broken CRTs must be managed in either of the following ways:

A) They are stored in a building with a roof, floor, and walls, or

B) They are placed in a container (i.e., a package or a vehicle) that is constructed, filled, and closed to minimize releases to the environment of CRT glass (including fine solid materials).

2) Labeling. Each container in which the used, broken CRT is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases: "Used cathode ray tubes - contains leaded glass " or "Leaded glass from televisions or computers." It must also be labeled with the following statement: "Do not mix with other glass materials."

3) Transportation. The used, broken CRTs must be transported in a container meeting the requirements of subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(~~1)(2) (a)(~~2) of this Section.

4) Speculative accumulation and use constituting disposal. The used, broken CRTs are subject to the limitations on speculative accumulation, as defined in subsection (c)(8) of this Section. If they are used in a manner constituting disposal, they must comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart C of 40 ~~C.F.R.~~CFR 726, instead of the requirements of this Section.

5) Exports. In addition to the applicable conditions specified in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this Section, an exporter of used, broken CRTs must comply with the following requirements:

A) It must notify the Agency and USEPA of an intended export before the CRTs are scheduled to leave the United States. A complete notification should be submitted sixty (60) days before the initial shipment is intended to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or shorter period. The notification must be in writing, signed by the exporter, and include the following information:

i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA ~~ID~~ identification number (if applicable) of the exporter of the CRTs.

ii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the CRTs are to be exported and the period of time over which they are to be exported.

iii) The estimated total quantity of CRTs specified in kilograms.

iv) All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the CRTs will pass.

v) A description of the means by which each shipment of the CRTs will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.)).

vi) The name and address of the recycler and any alternate recycler.

vii) A description of the manner in which the CRTs will be recycled in the foreign country that will be receiving the CRTs.

viii) The name of any transit country through which the CRTs will be sent and a description of the approximate length of time the CRTs will remain in such country and the nature of their handling while there.

B) Notifications submitted. Whether delievered by mail or hand-delivered, the following words must be prominently displayed on the front of any envelope containing an export notification: "Attention: Notification of Intent to Export CRTs."

i) An export notification submitted to USEPA by mail must be sent to the following mailing address:

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

ii) An export notification hand-delivered to USEPA must be sent to:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code 2254A)
Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Bldg., Room 6144
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC

iii) An export notification submitted to the Agency by mail or hand-delivered must be sent to the following mailing address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Ave East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

C) Upon request by the Agency or USEPA, the exporter must furnish to the Agency and USEPA any additional information which a receiving country requests in order to respond to a notification.

D) USEPA has stated that it will provide a complete notification to the receiving country and any transit countries. A notification is complete when the Agency and USEPA receives a notification that USEPA determines satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(5)(A) of this Section. Where a claim of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification information required by subsection (a)(5)(A) of this Section, USEPA has stated that it may find the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in accordance with 40 CFR 260.2.

E) The export of CRTs is prohibited, unless the receiving country consents to the intended export. When the receiving country consents in writing to the receipt of the CRTs, USEPA has stated that it will forward an Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs to the exporter. Where the receiving country objects to receipt of the CRTs or withdraws a prior consent, USEPA has stated that it will notify the exporter in writing. USEPA has stated that it will also notify the exporter of any responses from transit countries.

F) When the conditions specified on the original notification change, the exporter must provide the Agency and USEPA with a written renotification of the change, except for changes to the telephone number in subsection (a)(5)(A)(i) of this Section and decreases in the quantity indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(5)(A)(iii) of this Section. The shipment cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the changes has been obtained (except for changes to information about points of entry and departure and transit countries pursuant to subsections (a)(5)(A)(iv) and (a)(5)(A)(viii) of this Section) and the exporter of CRTs receives from USEPA a copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs reflecting the receiving country's consent to the changes.

G) A copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs must accompany the shipment of CRTs. The shipment must conform to the terms of the Acknowledgment.

H) If a shipment of CRTs cannot be delivered for any reason to the recycler or the alternate recycler, the exporter of CRTs must renotify the Agency and USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new recycler in accordance with subsection (a)(5)(F) of this Section and obtain another Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs.

I) An exporter must keep copies of notifications and Acknowledgments of Consent to Export CRTs for a period of three years following receipt of the Acknowledgment.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5) requires communications relating to export of CRTs between the exporter and USEPA. It is clear that USEPA intends to maintain its central role between the exporter and the export-receiving country and it granting authorization to export. Nevertheless, the Board has required the exporter submit to the Agency also whatever notifications it must submit to USEPA relating to the export. The intent is to facilitate the Agency's efforts towards assurance of compliance with the regulations as a whole, and not to require a separate authorization for export by the Agency.

b) Requirements for used CRT processing. Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste if they meet the following requirements:

1) Storage. Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing are subject to the requirement of subsection (a)(4) of this Section.

2) CRT processing.

A) All activities specified in the second and third paragraphs of the definition of "CRT processing" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110 must be performed within a building with a roof, floor, and walls; and

BOARD NOTE: The activities specified in the second and third paragraphs of the definition of "CRT processing" are "intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs" and "sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors."

B) No activities may be performed that use temperatures high enough to volatilize lead from CRTs.

c) Glass from CRT processing that is sent to CRT glass making or lead smelting. Glass from CRT processing that is destined for recycling at a CRT glass manufacturer or a lead smelter after CRT processing is not a solid waste unless it is speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

d) Use constituting disposal. Glass from CRT processing that is used in a manner constituting disposal must comply with the requirements of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 instead of the requirements of this Section.

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

Section 721.141 Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

a) A person that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must send a one-time notification to the Agency and the Regional Administrator of USEPA Region 5. The notification must include a statement that the notifier plans to export used, intact CRTs for reuse, the notifier's name, address, ~~the~~and USEPA ~~ID~~ identification number (if applicable), and the name and phone number of a contact person.

b) A person that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must keep copies of normal business records, such as contracts, demonstrating that each shipment of exported CRTs will be reused. This documentation must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date the CRTs were exported.

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

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

Section 721.243 Financial Assurance Condition

As required by Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi), an owner or operator of a reclamation facility or an intermediate facility must have financial assurance as a condition of the exclusion. The owner or operator must choose from among the options specified in subsections (a) through (e) of this Section.

a) Trust fund.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by establishing a trust fund that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (a) and submitting an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the

Agency. The trustee must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

2) The wording of the trust agreement must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251, and the trust agreement must be accompanied by a formal certification of acknowledgment as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. Schedule A of the trust agreement must be updated within 60 days after any change in the amount of the current cost estimate covered by the agreement.

3) The trust fund must be funded for the full amount of the current cost estimate before it may be relied upon to satisfy the requirements of this Section.

4) Whenever the current cost estimate changes, the owner or operator must compare the new cost estimate with the trustee's most recent annual valuation of the trust fund. Within 60 days after the change in the cost estimate, if the value of the fund is less than the amount of the new cost estimate, the owner or operator must either deposit an amount into the fund so that its value after this deposit at least equals the amount of the current cost estimate, or the owner or operator must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the difference.

5) If the value of the trust fund is greater than the total amount of the current cost estimate, the owner or operator may submit a written request to the Agency for release of the amount in excess of the current cost estimate.

6) If an owner or operator substitutes other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section for all or part of the trust fund, it may submit a written request to the Agency for release of the amount in excess of the current cost estimate covered by the trust fund.

7) Within 60 days after receiving a request from the owner or operator for a release of funds, as specified in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of this Section, the Agency must instruct the trustee to release to the owner or operator such funds as the Agency specifies in writing. If the owner or operator begins final closure pursuant to Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, it may request reimbursements for partial or final closure expenditures by submitting itemized bills to the Agency. The owner or operator may request reimbursements for partial closure only if sufficient funds are remaining in the trust fund to cover the maximum costs of closing the facility over its remaining operating life. No later than 60 days after receiving bills for partial or final closure activities, if the Agency determines that the partial or final closure expenditures are in accordance with the approved closure plan, or otherwise justified, the Agency must instruct the trustee to make reimbursements in those amounts as the Agency specifies in writing. If the Agency has reason to believe that the maximum cost of closure over the remaining life of the facility will be significantly greater than the value of the trust fund, the Agency may withhold reimbursements of such amounts as the Agency deems prudent until the Agency determines, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.243(i), that the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial assurance for final closure of the facility. If the Agency does not instruct the trustee to make such reimbursements, the Agency must provide to the owner or operator a detailed written statement of reasons.

8) The Agency must agree to termination of the trust fund when either of the following has occurred:

A) The Agency determines that the owner or operator has substituted alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.

b) Surety bond guaranteeing payment into a trust fund.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (b) and submitting the bond to the Agency. The surety company issuing the bond must, at a minimum, be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

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

2) The wording of the surety bond must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

3) The owner or operator who uses a surety bond to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the bond, all payments made thereunder will be deposited by the surety directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust fund must meet the requirements specified in subsection (a) of this Section, except that the following also apply:

A) The owner or operator must submit an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency with the surety bond; and

B) Until the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required:

i) Payments into the trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;

ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement to show current cost estimates;

iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and

iv) Notices of nonpayment, as required by the trust agreement.

4) The bond must guarantee that the owner or operator will undertake one of the following actions:

A) That the owner or operator will fund the standby trust fund in an amount equal to the penal sum of the bond before loss of the exclusion pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24);

B) That the owner or operator will fund the standby trust fund in an amount equal to the penal sum within 15 days after an administrative order to begin closure issued by the Agency becomes final, or within 15 days after an order to begin closure is issued by the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction; or

C) Within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice of cancellation of the bond from the surety, that the owner or operator will provide alternate financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain the Agency's written approval of the assurance provided.

5) Under the terms of the bond, the surety must become liable on the bond obligation when the owner or operator fails to perform as guaranteed by the bond.

6) The penal sum of the bond must be in an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section.

7) Whenever the current cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the penal sum, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the increase, must either cause the penal sum to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current cost estimate decreases, the penal sum may be reduced to the amount of the current cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.

8) Under the terms of the bond, the surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the Agency, as evidenced by the return receipts.

9) The owner or operator may cancel the bond if the Agency has given prior written consent based on the Agency's receipt of evidence of alternate financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section.

c) Letter of credit.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (c) and submitting the letter to the Agency. The issuing institution must be an entity that has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter-of-credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

2) The wording of the letter of credit must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

3) An owner or operator who uses a letter of credit to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the letter of credit, all amounts paid pursuant to a draft by the Agency will be deposited by the issuing institution directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust fund must meet the requirements of the trust fund specified in subsection (a) of this Section, except that the following also apply:

A) The owner or operator must submit an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency with the letter of credit; and

B) Unless the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required:

i) Payments into the trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;

ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement to show current cost estimates;

iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and

iv) Notices of nonpayment, as required by the trust agreement.

4) The letter of credit must be accompanied by a letter from the owner or operator that refers to the letter of credit by number, issuing institution, and date, and which provides the following information: The USEPA identification number (if any issued), name, and address of the facility, and the amount of funds assured for the facility by the letter of credit.

5) The letter of credit must be irrevocable, and the letter must be issued for a period of at least one year. The letter of credit must provide that the expiration date will be automatically extended for a period of at least one year unless, at least 120 days before the current expiration date, the issuing institution notifies both the owner or operator and the Agency by certified mail of a decision not to extend the expiration date. Under the terms of the letter of credit, the 120 days will begin on the date when both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice, as evidenced by the return receipts.

6) The letter of credit must be issued in an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section.

7) Whenever the current cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the amount of the credit, within 60 days after the increase, the owner or operator must either cause the amount of the credit to be increased, so that it at least equals the current cost estimate, and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or it must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current cost estimate decreases, the amount of the credit may be reduced to the amount of the current cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.

8) Following a determination by the Agency that the hazardous secondary materials do not meet the conditions of the exclusion set forth in Section 721.104(a)(24), the Agency may draw on the letter of credit.

9) If the owner or operator does not establish alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain written approval of such alternate assurance from the Agency within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice from the issuing institution that it has decided not to extend the letter of credit beyond the current expiration date, the Agency may draw on the letter of credit. The Agency may delay the drawing if the issuing institution grants an extension of the term of the credit. During the last 30 days of any such extension, the Agency may draw on the letter of credit if the owner or operator has failed to

provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain written approval of such assurance from the Agency.

10) The Agency must return the letter of credit to the issuing institution for termination when either of the following occurs:

A) The owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.

d) Insurance.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining insurance that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (d) and submitting a certificate of such insurance to the Agency. At a minimum, the insurer must be licensed to transact the business of insurance, or eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer, in one or more states.

2) The wording of the certificate of insurance must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

3) The insurance policy must be issued for a face amount at least equal to the current cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section. The term "face amount" means the total amount the insurer is obligated to pay under the policy. Actual payments by the insurer will not change the face amount, although the insurer's future liability will be lowered by the amount of the payments.

4) The insurance policy must guarantee that funds will be available whenever needed to pay the cost of removal of all hazardous secondary materials from the unit, to pay the cost of decontamination of the unit, and to pay the costs of the performance of activities required under Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, as applicable, for the facilities covered by the policy. The policy must also guarantee that once funds are needed, the insurer will be responsible for paying out funds, up to an amount equal to the face amount of the policy, upon the direction of the Agency, to such party or parties as the Agency specifies.

5) After beginning partial or final closure pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, as applicable, an owner or operator or any other authorized person may request reimbursements for closure expenditures by submitting itemized bills to the Agency. The owner or operator may request reimbursements only if the remaining value of the policy is sufficient to cover the maximum costs of closing the facility over its remaining operating life. If the Agency determines that the expenditures are in accordance with the approved plan or are otherwise justified, the Agency must, within 60 days after receiving bills for closure activities, instruct the insurer in writing to make reimbursements in such amounts as the Agency specifies . If the Agency has reason to believe that the maximum cost over the remaining life of the facility will be significantly greater than the face amount of the policy, the Agency may withhold reimbursement of such amounts as the Agency deems prudent until the Agency determines, in accordance with subsection (h) of this Section, that the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial assurance for the particular facility. If the Agency does not instruct the insurer to make such

reimbursements, the Agency must provide to the owner or operator a detailed written statement of reasons.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may appeal any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (d)(5), as provided by Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

6) The owner or operator must maintain the policy in full force and effect until the Agency consents to termination of the policy by the owner or operator, as specified in subsection (d)(10) of this Section. Failure to pay the premium, without substitution of alternate financial assurance as specified in this Section, will constitute a significant violation of these regulations warranting such remedy as is deemed necessary pursuant to Sections 31, 39, and 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/31, 39, and 40]. Such a violation will be deemed to begin upon receipt by the Agency of a notice of future cancellation, termination, or failure to renew the policy due to nonpayment of the premium, rather than upon the date of policy expiration.

7) Each policy must contain a provision allowing assignment of the policy to a successor owner or operator. Such assignment may be conditioned on consent of the insurer, so long as the policy provides that the insurer may not unreasonably refuse such consent.

8) The policy must provide that the insurer may not cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy, except for failure to pay the premium. The automatic renewal of the policy must, at a minimum, provide the insured with the option of renewal at the face amount of the expiring policy. If the owner or operator fails to pay the premium, the insurer may elect to cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy by sending notice by certified mail to the owner or operator and the Agency. Cancellation, termination, or failure to renew may not occur, however, during the 120 days that begin on the date that both the Agency and the owner or operator have received the notice, as evidenced by the return receipts. Cancellation, termination, or failure to renew the policy may not occur, and the policy will remain in full force and effect, in the event that on or before the expiration date, one of the following events occurs:

A) The Agency deems the facility abandoned;

B) Conditional exclusion or interim status is lost, terminated, or revoked;

C) Closure is ordered by the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction;

D) The owner or operator is named as debtor in a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 of the U.S. Code (Bankruptcy); or

E) The premium due has been paid.

9) Whenever the owner or operator learns that the current cost estimate has increased to an amount greater than the face amount of the policy, the owner or operator must, within 60 days after learning of the increase, either cause the face amount to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or the owner or operator must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current cost estimate decreases, the face amount may be reduced to the amount of the current cost estimate after the owner or operator has obtained the written approval of the Agency.

10) The Agency must give written consent that allows the owner or operator to terminate the insurance policy when either of the following events occurs:

A) The Agency has determined that the owner or operator has substituted alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency has released the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section pursuant to subsection (i) of this Section.

e) Financial test and corporate guarantee.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by demonstrating that the owner or operator passes one of the financial tests specified in this subsection (e). To pass a financial test, the owner or operator must meet the criteria of either subsection (e)(1)(A) or (e)(1)(B) of this Section:

A) Test 1. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) Two of the following three ratios: A ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than ~~2.0~~2:0; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization to total liabilities greater than ~~0.1~~0:1; and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than ~~1.5~~1:5;

ii) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates;

iii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates.

B) Test 2. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB, as issued by Standard and Poor's, or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa, as issued by Moody's;

ii) Tangible net worth at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates;

iii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to either at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates.

2) Definitions.

"Current cost estimates," as used in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, refers to the following four cost estimates required in the standard letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer:

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(9) of this Section;

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the corporate guarantee specified in subsection (e)(10) of this Section;

For facilities in a state outside of Illinois, the cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in Subpart H of 40 CFR 261 or through a financial test deemed by USEPA as equivalent to that set forth in Subpart H of 40 CFR 261; and

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has not demonstrated financial assurance to the Agency, USEPA, or a sister state in which the facility is located by any mechanism that satisfies the requirements of the applicable of this Subpart H, Subpart H of 40 CFR 261, or regulations deemed by USEPA as equivalent to Subpart H of 40 CFR 261.

"Current plugging and abandonment cost estimates," as used in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, refers to the following four cost estimates required in the standard form of a letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240):

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.219(a) through (i);

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.219(j);

For facilities in a state outside of Illinois, the cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has demonstrated financial assurance through the financial test specified in Subpart F of 40 CFR 144 or through a financial test deemed by USEPA as equivalent to that set forth in Subpart F of 40 CFR 144; and

The cost estimate for each facility for which the owner or operator has not demonstrated financial assurance to the Agency, USEPA, or a sister state in which the facility is located by any mechanism that satisfies the requirements of the applicable of Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, Subpart F of 40 CFR 144, or regulations deemed by USEPA as equivalent to Subpart F of 40 CFR 144.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.143(e)(2) defines "current cost estimate" as "the cost estimates required to be shown in paragraphs 1-4 of the letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer (Section 261.151(e))" and "current plugging and abandonment cost estimates" as "the cost estimates required to be shown in paragraphs 1-4 of the letter from the owner's or operator's chief financial officer (Section 144.70(f) of this chapter)." The Board has substituted the descriptions of these estimates, using those set forth by USEPA in 40 CFR 261.151(e) and 144.70(f), as appropriate. Since the letter of the chief financial officer must include the cost estimates for any facilities that the owner or operator manages outside of Illinois, the Board has referred to the corresponding regulations of those sister states as "regulations

deemed by USEPA as equivalent to Subpart F of 40 CFR 144 and Subpart H of 40 CFR 261."

3) To demonstrate that it meets the financial test set forth in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must submit the following items to the Agency:

A) A letter signed by the owner's or operator's chief financial officer and worded as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251 that is derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts of the pertinent environmental liabilities included in such financial statements;

B) A copy of an independent certified public accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year; and

C) If the chief financial officer's letter prepared pursuant to subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section includes financial data which shows that the owner or operator satisfies the test set forth in subsection (e)(1)(A) of this Section (Test 1), and either the data in the chief financial officer's letter are different from the data in the audited financial statements required by subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section, or the data are different from any other audited financial statement or data filed with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission, then the owner or operator must submit a special report from its independent certified public accountant. The special report must be based on an agreed-upon procedures engagement, in accordance with professional auditing standards. The report must describe the procedures used to compare the data in the chief financial officer's letter (prepared pursuant to subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section), the findings of the comparison, and the reasons for any differences.

4) This subsection (e)(3)(4) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.143(e)(3)(iv), a provision relating to extension of the deadline for filing the financial documents required by 40 CFR 261.143(e)(3) until as late as 90 days after the effective date of the federal rule. Thus, the latest date for filing the documents was March 29, 2009, which is now past. See 40 CFR 261.143(e)(3) and 73 Fed. Reg. 64668 (Oct. 30, 2008). This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal provision.

5) After the initial submission of items specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section, the owner or operator must send updated information to the Agency within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year. This information must consist of all three items specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section.

6) If the owner or operator no longer fulfills the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section, it must send notice to the Agency of intent to establish alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section. The owner or operator must send the notice by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements. The owner or operator must provide the alternative financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

7) The Agency may, based on a reasonable belief that the owner or operator may no longer meet the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section, require reports of financial condition at any time from the owner or operator in

addition to those specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section. If the Agency finds, on the basis of such reports or other information, that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section within 30 days after notification of such a finding.

8) The Agency must disallow use of the financial tests set forth in this subsection (e) on the basis of qualifications in the opinion expressed by the independent certified public accountant in the accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements (see subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section) where the Agency determines that those qualifications significantly, adversely affect the owner's or operator's ability to provide its own financial assurance by this mechanism. An adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion will be cause for disallowance. The Agency must evaluate all other kinds of qualifications on an individual basis. The owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section within 30 days after a notification of Agency disallowance pursuant to this subsection (e)(8).

9) The owner or operator is no longer required to submit the items specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section when either of the following events occur:

A) An owner or operator has substituted alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section; or

B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section pursuant to subsection (i) of this Section.

10) Corporate guarantee for financial responsibility. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this Section by obtaining a written corporate guarantee. The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, a sister firm whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator~~, as that term is defined in subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section~~. The guarantor must meet the requirements applicable to an owner or operator as set forth in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(8) of this Section, and it must comply with the terms of the guarantee. The wording of the guarantee must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. A certified copy of the guarantee must accompany the items sent to the Agency that are required by subsection (e)(3) of this Section. One of these items must be the letter from the guarantor's chief financial officer. If the guarantor's parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, the letter must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator, this letter must describe this "substantial business relationship" and the value received in consideration of the guarantee. The terms of the guarantee must provide as follows:

A) Following a determination by the Agency that the hazardous secondary materials at the owner or operator's facility covered by this guarantee do not meet the conditions of the exclusion under Section 721.104(a)(24), the guarantor must dispose of any hazardous secondary material as hazardous waste and close the facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725, or the guarantor must establish a trust fund in

the name of the owner or operator and in the amount of the current cost estimate that satisfies the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

B) The corporate guarantee must remain in force unless the guarantor has sent notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date on which both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice of cancellation, as evidenced by the return receipts.

C) If the owner or operator fails to provide alternative financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section and obtain the written approval of such alternate assurance from the Agency within 90 days after the date on which both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice of cancellation of the corporate guarantee from the guarantor, the guarantor must provide such alternative financial assurance in the name of the owner or operator.

~~BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.143(e)(10) refers to 40 CFR 264.141(h) and 265.141(h) for definition of "substantial business relationship." The Board did not previously include the federal definition in the Illinois rules at corresponding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241(h) and 725.241(h). Thus, the Board has added the definition at subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section.~~

f) Use of multiple financial mechanisms. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by establishing more than one financial mechanism per facility. The mechanisms that an owner or operator may use for this purpose are limited to a trust fund that satisfies the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, a surety bond that satisfies the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section, a letter of credit that satisfies the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section, and insurance that satisfies the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section. The mechanisms must individually satisfy the indicated requirements of this Section, except that it is the combination of all mechanisms used by the owner or operator, rather than any individual mechanism, that must provide financial assurance for an aggregated amount at least equal to the current cost estimate. If an owner or operator uses a trust fund in combination with a surety bond or a letter of credit, the owner or operator may use the trust fund as the standby trust fund for the other mechanisms. The owner or operator may establish a single standby trust fund for two or more mechanisms. The Agency may use any or all of the mechanisms to provide care for the facility.

g) Use of a single financial mechanism for multiple facilities. An owner or operator may use a single financial assurance mechanism that satisfies the requirements of this Section to fulfill the requirements of this Section for more than one facility. Evidence of financial assurance submitted to the Agency must include a list showing, for each facility, the USEPA identification number (if any), name, address, and the amount of funds assured by the mechanism. If the facilities covered by the mechanism are in more than one Region, USEPA requires the owner of operator to submit and maintain identical evidence of financial assurance with each USEPA Region in which a covered facility is located. The amount of funds available through the mechanism must be no less than the sum of funds that would be available if a separate mechanism had been established and maintained for each facility. In directing funds available through a mechanism for any of the facilities covered by that mechanism, the Agency may direct only that amount of funds designated for that facility, unless the owner or operator agrees to the use of additional funds available under the mechanism.

h) Removal and decontamination plan for release from financial assurance obligations.

1) An owner or operator of a reclamation facility or an intermediate facility that wishes to be released from its financial assurance obligations under Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) must submit a plan for removing all hazardous secondary material residues from the facility. The owner or operator must submit the plan to the Agency at least 180 days prior to the date on which the owner or operator expects to cease to operate under the exclusion.

2) The plan must, at a minimum, include the following information:

A) For each hazardous secondary materials storage unit subject to financial assurance requirements pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi), the plan must include a description of how all excluded hazardous secondary materials will be recycled or sent for recycling, and how all residues, contaminated containment systems (liners, etc.), contaminated soils, subsoils, structures, and equipment will be removed or decontaminated as necessary to protect human health and the environment;

B) The plan must include a detailed description of the steps necessary to remove or decontaminate all hazardous secondary material residues and contaminated containment system components, equipment, structures, and soils, including, but not limited to, procedures for cleaning equipment and removing contaminated soils, methods for sampling and testing surrounding soils, and criteria for determining the extent of decontamination necessary to protect human health and the environment;

C) The plan must include a detailed description of any other activities necessary to protect human health and the environment during this timeframe, including, but not limited to, leachate collection, run-on and run-off control, etc.; and

D) The plan must include a schedule for conducting the activities described that, at a minimum, includes the total time required to remove all excluded hazardous secondary materials for recycling and decontaminate all units subject to financial assurance pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) and the time required for intervening activities that will allow tracking of the progress of decontamination.

3) The Agency must provide the owner or operator and the public, through a newspaper notice, the opportunity to submit written comments on and request modifications to the plan. The Agency must accept any comments or requests to modify the plan that it receives no later than 30 days after the date of publication of the notice. The Agency must also, in response to a request or in its discretion, hold a public hearing whenever it determines that such a hearing might clarify one or more issues concerning the plan. The Agency must give public notice of the hearing at least 30 days before it occurs. (Public notice of the hearing may be given at the same time as notice of the opportunity for the public to submit written comments, and the Agency may combine the two notices.) The Agency must approve, modify, or disapprove the plan within 90 days after its receipt. If the Agency does not approve the plan, the Agency must provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of reasons for its refusal, and the owner or operator must modify the plan or submit a new plan for approval within 30 days after the owner or operator receives such a written statement from the Agency. The Agency must approve or modify this owner- or

operator-modified plan in writing within 60 days. If the Agency modifies the owner- or operator-modified plan, this modified plan becomes the approved plan. The Agency must assure that the approved plan is consistent with this subsection (h). A copy of the modified plan with a detailed statement of reasons for the modifications must be mailed to the owner or operator.

4) Within 60 days after completion of the activities described for each hazardous secondary materials management unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency, by registered mail, a certification that all hazardous secondary materials have been removed from the unit and that the unit has been decontaminated in accordance with the specifications in the approved plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and by a qualified Professional Engineer. Upon request, the owner or operator must furnish the Agency with documentation that supports the Professional Engineer's certification, until the Agency releases the owner or operator from the financial assurance requirements of Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi).

i) Release of the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section. Within 60 days after receiving certifications from the owner or operator and a qualified Professional Engineer that all hazardous secondary materials have been removed from the facility or from a unit at the facility and the facility or unit has been decontaminated in accordance with the approved plan in compliance with the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section, the Agency must determine whether or not the owner or operator has accomplished the objectives of removing all hazardous secondary materials from the facility or from a unit at the facility and decontaminating the facility in accordance with the approved plan. If the Agency determines that the owner or operator has accomplished both objectives, the Agency must notify the owner or operator in writing, within the 60 days, that the owner and operator are no longer required pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) to maintain financial assurance for that facility or unit at the facility. If the Agency determines that the owner or operator has not accomplished both objectives, it must provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of the basis for its determination.

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

Section 721.247 Liability Requirements

a) Coverage for sudden accidental occurrences. The owner or operator of one or more hazardous secondary material reclamation facilities or intermediate facilities that are subject to financial assurance requirements pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) must demonstrate financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by sudden accidental occurrences arising from operations of its facilities. The owner or operator must maintain liability coverage in force for sudden accidental occurrences in the amount of at least $1 million per occurrence with an annual aggregate of at least $2 million, exclusive of legal defense costs. This liability coverage may be demonstrated as specified in any of subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), or (a)(6) of this Section.

1) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage by having liability insurance that satisfies the requirements of this subsection (a)(1).

A) Each insurance policy must be amended by attachment of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement, or evidenced by a Certificate of Liability Insurance. The wording of the Hazardous Secondary Material

Facility Liability Endorsement must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The wording of the Certificate of Liability Insurance must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The owner or operator must submit a signed duplicate original of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement or the Certificate of Liability Insurance to the Agency. If requested by the Agency, the owner or operator must provide a signed duplicate original of the insurance policy.

B) At a minimum, each insurance policy must be issued by an insurer that is licensed to transact the business of insurance, or ~~which~~that is eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer, in one or more states.

2) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by passing a financial test or using the guarantee for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsections (f) and (g) of this Section.

3) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a letter of credit for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section.

4) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (i) of this Section.

5) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a trust fund for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (j) of this Section.

6) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage through the use of a combination of insurance (subsection (a)(1) of this Section), financial test (subsection (f) of this Section), guarantee (subsection (g) of this Section), letter of credit (subsection (h) of this Section), surety bond (subsection (i) of this Section), and trust fund (subsection (j) of this Section), except that the owner or operator may not combine a financial test covering part of the liability coverage requirement with a guarantee where the financial statement of the owner or operator is consolidated with the financial statement of the guarantor. The amounts of coverage demonstrated by the combination must total ~~to~~ at least the minimum amounts required for the facility by this Section. If the owner or operator demonstrates the required coverage through the use of a combination of financial assurances pursuant to this subsection (a)(6), the owner or operator must specify at least one such assurance as "primary" coverage and all other assurance as "excess" coverage.

7) An owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days whenever any of the following events has occurred:

A) A claim has resulted in a reduction in the amount of financial assurance for liability coverage provided by a financial instrument authorized by any of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this Section;

B) A Certification of Valid Claim for bodily injury or property damages caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence arising from the operation of a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility is entered between the owner or operator and a third-party claimant for liability coverage established pursuant to any of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this Section; or

C) A final court order that establishes a judgment for bodily injury or property damage caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence which arose from the operation of a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility is issued against the owner or operator or an instrument that is providing financial assurance for liability coverage pursuant to any of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(a) recites that it applies to "a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility with land-based units . . . or a group of such facilities." The Board has rendered this provision in the singular, intending that it include several facilities as a group where necessary. The Board does not intend to limit the applicability of this provision to multiple facilities. Note that the Agency can require compliance with this provision by a facility to which it would not otherwise apply pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Section, subject to the owner's or operator's right to appeal an Agency determination to the Board.

b) Coverage for non-sudden accidental occurrences. An owner or operator of a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility with land-based units, as defined in Section 720.110, that is used to manage hazardous secondary materials excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24) must demonstrate financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by non-sudden accidental occurrences that arise from operations of the facility or group of facilities. The owner or operator must maintain liability coverage for non-sudden accidental occurrences in the amount of at least $3 million per occurrence with an annual aggregate of at least $6 million, exclusive of legal defense costs. An owner or operator that must satisfy the requirements of this Section may combine the required per occurrence coverage levels for sudden and non-sudden accidental occurrences into a single per-occurrence level, and the owner or operator may combine the required annual aggregate coverage levels for sudden and non-sudden accidental occurrences into a single annual aggregate level. An owner or operator that combines coverage levels for sudden and non-sudden accidental occurrences must maintain liability coverage in the amount of at least $4 million per occurrence and $8 million annual aggregate. The owner or operator may demonstrate this liability coverage ~~may be demonstrated~~ by any of the means set forth in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section:

1) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage by having liability insurance that satisfies the requirements of this subsection (b)(1).

A) Each insurance policy must be amended by attachment of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement or evidenced by a Certificate of Liability Insurance. The wording of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The wording of the Certificate of Liability Insurance must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. The owner or operator must submit a signed duplicate original of the Hazardous Secondary Material Facility Liability Endorsement or the Certificate of Liability Insurance to the Agency. If requested by the Agency, the owner or operator must provide a signed duplicate original of the insurance policy.

B) At a minimum, each insurance policy must be issued by an insurer that is licensed to transact the business of insurance, or which is eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer~~,~~ in one or more states.

2) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by passing a financial test or by using the guarantee for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsections (f) and (g) of this Section.

3) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a letter of credit for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section.

4) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (i) of this Section.

5) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a trust fund for liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of subsection (j) of this Section.

6) An owner or operator may demonstrate the required liability coverage through the use of a combination of insurance (subsection (b)(1) of this Section), financial test (subsection (f) of this Section), guarantee (subsection (g) of this Section), letter of credit (subsection (h) of this Section), surety bond (subsection (i) of this Section), or trust fund (subsection (j) of this Section), except that the owner or operator may not combine a financial test covering part of the liability coverage requirement with a guarantee where the financial statement of the owner or operator is consolidated with the financial statement of the guarantor. The amounts of coverage demonstrated by the combination must total to at least the minimum amounts required for the facility by this Section. If the owner or operator demonstrates the required coverage through the use of a combination of financial assurances pursuant to this subsection (b)(6), the owner or operator must specify at least one such assurance as "primary" coverage and all other assurance as "excess" coverage.

7) An owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days whenever any of the following events has occurred:

A) A claim has resulted in a reduction in the amount of financial assurance for liability coverage provided by a financial instrument authorized by any of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section;

B) A Certification of Valid Claim for bodily injury or property damages caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence arising from the operation of a hazardous secondary material treatment or storage facility is entered between the owner or operator and a third-party claimant for liability coverage established pursuant to any of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section; or

C) A final court order that establishes a judgment for bodily injury or property damage caused by a sudden or non-sudden accidental occurrence which arose from the operation of a hazardous secondary material treatment and/or storage facility is issued against the owner or operator or an instrument that is providing financial assurance for liability coverage pursuant to any of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(b) recites that it applies to "a hazardous secondary material reclamation facility or intermediate facility with land-based units . . . or a group of such facilities." The Board has rendered this provision in the singular, intending that it include several facilities as a group where necessary. The Board does not intend to limit the applicability of this provision to multiple facilities. Note that the Agency can require compliance with this provision by a facility to which it would not otherwise apply pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Section, subject to the owner's or operator's right to appeal an Agency determination to the Board.

c) Petition for adjusted standard. If an owner or operator can demonstrate that the level of financial responsibility required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section is not consistent with the degree and duration of risk associated with treatment or storage at a facility, the owner or operator may petition the Board for an adjusted standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1]. The petition for an adjusted standard must be filed with the Board and submitted in writing to the Agency, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 and Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. If granted, the adjusted standard will take the form of an adjusted level of required liability coverage, such level to be based on the Board's assessment of the degree and duration of risk associated with the ownership or operation of the facility or group of facilities. The owner or operator that requests an adjusted standard must provide such technical and engineering information as is necessary for the Board to determine that an alternative level of financial responsibility to that required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section should apply.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(c) allows application for a "variance" for "the levels of financial responsibility" required for "the facility or group of facilities." The Board has rendered this provision in the singular, intending that it include a single petition pertaining to several facilities as a group. The Board does not intend to limit the applicability of this provision to multiple facilities in a single petition. The Board has chosen the adjusted standard procedure for variance from the level of financial responsibility required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section.

d) Adjustments by the Agency.

1) If the Agency determines that the level of financial responsibility required by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section is not consistent with the degree and duration of risk associated with treatment or storage of hazardous secondary material at a facility, the Agency may adjust the level of financial responsibility required to satisfy the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) of this Section to the level that the Agency deems necessary to protect human health and the environment. The Agency must base this adjusted level on an assessment of the degree and duration of risk associated with the ownership or operation of the facility.

2) In addition, if the Agency determines that there is a significant risk to human health and the environment from non-sudden accidental occurrences resulting from the operations of a facility that is not a surface impoundment, pile, or land treatment facility, the Agency may require the owner or operator of the facility to comply with subsection (b) of this Section.

3) An owner or operator must furnish to the Agency, within a reasonable time, any information that the Agency requests to aid its determination whether cause exists for such adjustments of level or type of coverage.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may appeal any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (d) pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

e) Release from the financial assurance obligation for a facility or a unit at a facility.

1) After an owner or operator has removed all hazardous secondary material from a facility or a unit at a facility and decontaminated the facility or unit at the facility, the owner or operator may submit a written request that the Agency release it from the obligation of subsection (a) and (b) of this Section as they apply to the facility or to the unit. The owner or operator and a qualified Professional Engineer must submit with the request certifications stating that all hazardous secondary materials have been removed from the facility or from a unit at the facility, and that the facility or a unit has been decontaminated in accordance with the owner's or operator's Agency-approved Section 721.243(h) plan.

2) Within 60 days after receiving the complete request and certifications described in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the Agency must notify the owner or operator in writing of its determination on the request. The Agency must grant the request only if it determines that the owner or operator has removed all hazardous secondary materials from the facility or from the unit at the facility and that the owner or operator has decontaminated the facility or unit in accordance with its Agency-approved Section 721.243(h) plan.

3) After an affirmative finding by the Agency pursuant to subsection (e)(2) of this Section, the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain liability coverage pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(24)(F)(vi) for that facility or unit at the facility that is indicated in the written notice issued by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has broken the single sentence of corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(e) into five sentences in three subsections in this subsection (e) for enhanced clarity. The owner or operator may appeal any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (e) pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

f) Financial test for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by demonstrating that it passes one of the financial tests specified in this subsection (f)(1). To pass a financial test, the owner or operator must meet the criteria of either subsection (f)(1)(A) or (f)(1)(B) of this Section:

A) Test 1. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the amount of liability coverage that the owner or operator needs to demonstrate by this test;

ii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

iii) Assets in the United States that amount to either at least 90 percent of the owner's or operator's total assets or at least six times the amount of liability coverage that it needs to demonstrate by this test.

B) Test 2. The owner or operator must have each of the following:

i) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB, as issued by Standard and Poor's, or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa, as issued by Moody's;

ii) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million;

iii) Tangible net worth at least six times the amount of liability coverage to be demonstrated by this test; and

iv) Assets in the United States amounting to either at least 90 percent of the owner's or operator's total assets or at least six times the amount of liability coverage that it needs to demonstrate by this test.

2) Definition.

"Amount of liability coverage," as used in subsection (f)(1) of this Section, refers to the annual aggregate amounts for which coverage is required pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and the annual aggregate amounts for which coverage is required pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(a) and (b) or 725.247(a) and (b).

3) To demonstrate that it meets the financial test set forth in subsection (f)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must submit the following three items to the Agency:

A) A letter signed by the owner's or operator's chief financial officer and worded as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. If an owner or operator is using the financial test to demonstrate both financial assurance, as specified by Section 721.243(e), and liability coverage, as specified by this Section, the owner or operator must submit the letter specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251 for financial assurance to cover both forms of financial responsibility; no separate letter is required for liability coverage;

B) A copy of an independent certified public accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year; and

C) If the chief financial officer's letter prepared pursuant to subsection (f)(3)(A) of this Section includes financial data which shows that the owner or operator satisfies the test set forth in subsection (f)(1)(A) of this Section (Test 1), and either the data in the chief financial officer's letter are different from the data in the audited financial statements required by subsection (f)(3)(B) of this Section, or the data are different from any other audited financial statement or data filed with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission, then the owner or operator must submit a special report from its independent certified public accountant. The special report must be based on an agreed-upon procedures engagement, in accordance with professional auditing standards. The report must describe the procedures used to compare the data in the chief financial officer's letter (prepared pursuant to subsection (f)(3)(A) of this Section), the findings of the comparison, and the reasons for any difference.

4) This subsection (f)(4) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.147(f)(3)(iv), a provision relating to extension of the deadline for filing the financial documents required by 40 CFR 261.147(f)(3) until as late as 90 days after the effective date of the federal rule. Thus, the latest date for filing the

documents was March 29, 2009, which is now past. See 40 CFR 261.147(f)(3) and 73 Fed. Reg. 64668 (Oct. 30, 2008). This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal provision.

5) After the initial submission of items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section, the owner or operator must send updated information to the Agency within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year. This information must consist of all three items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section.

6) If the owner or operator no longer fulfills the requirements of subsection (f)(1) of this Section, it must obtain insurance (subsection (a)(1) of this Section), a letter of credit (subsection (h) of this Section), a surety bond (subsection (i) of this Section), a trust fund (subsection (j) of this Section), or a guarantee (subsection (g) of this Section) for the entire amount of required liability coverage required by this Section. Evidence of liability coverage must be submitted to the Agency within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the owner or operator no longer meets the test requirements.

7) The Agency must disallow use of the financial tests set forth in this subsection (f) on the basis of qualifications in the opinion expressed by the independent certified public accountant in the accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements (see subsection (f)(3)(B) of this Section) where the Agency determines that those qualifications significantly, adversely affect the owner's or operator's ability to provide its own financial assurance by this mechanism. An adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion will be cause for disallowance. The Agency must evaluate all other kinds of qualifications on an individual basis. The owner or operator must provide evidence of insurance for the entire amount of required liability coverage that satisfies the requirements of this Section within 30 days after a notification of Agency disallowance pursuant to this subsection (f)(7).

g) Corporate guarantee for liability coverage.

1) Subject to the limitations of subsection (g)(2) of this Section, an owner or operator may meet the requirements of this Section by obtaining a written guarantee ("guarantee"). The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, a sister firm whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator~~, as that term is defined in subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section~~. The guarantor must meet the requirements applicable to an owner or operator as set forth in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(6) of this Section. The wording of the guarantee must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251. A certified copy of the guarantee must accompany the items sent to the Agency that are required by subsection (f)(3) of this Section. One of these items must be the letter from the guarantor's chief financial officer. If the guarantor's parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, this letter must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator, this letter must describe this "substantial business relationship" and the value received in consideration of the guarantee.

A) The guarantor must pay full satisfaction, up to the limits of coverage, whenever either of the following events has occurred with regard to liability for bodily injury or property damage to third parties caused by sudden or non-

sudden accidental occurrences (or both) that arose from the operation of facilities covered by the corporate guarantee:

i) The owner or operator has failed to satisfy a judgment based on a determination of liability; or

ii) The owner or operator has failed to pay an amount agreed to in settlement of claims arising from or alleged to arise from such injury or damage.

B) ~~"Substantial business relationship" means the extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable state law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A "substantial business relationship" must arise from a pattern of recent or ongoing business transactions, in addition to the guarantee itself, such that the Agency can reasonably determine that a substantial business relationship currently exists between the guarantor and the owner or operator that is adequate consideration to support the obligation of the guarantee relating to any liability towards a third party. "Applicable state law," as used in this subsection (g)(1)(B), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of a sister state or foreign jurisdiction that are referred to in the applicable of subsection (g)(2)(A) or (g)(2)(B) of this Section.~~ This subsection (g)(1)(B) is derived from 40 CFR 261.147(g)(1)(ii), which USEPA has marked as "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations.

BOARD NOTE: Any determination by the Agency pursuant to this subsection (g)(1)(B) is subject to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40]. This subsection (g)(1)(B) is derived from 40 CFR 264.141(h) and 265.141(h) (2009).~~ Corresponding 40 CFR 261.147(g)(1) does not include a definition of "substantial business relationship." Rather, the USEPA standard form for a corporate guarantee at 40 CFR 261.151(g)(1) refers to the definition for this term codified at 40 CFR 264.141(h) and 265.141(h). These provisions correspond with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241(h) and 725.241(h), respectively. Since the Board did not previously include the federal definition in the Illinois rules, the Board has added it here. The Board modified the language of the federal provisions for enhanced clarity.~~

2) Limitations on guarantee and documentation required.

A) Where both the guarantor and the owner or operator are incorporated in the United States, a guarantee may be used to satisfy the requirements of this Section only if the Attorneys General or Insurance Commissioners of each of the following states have submitted a written statement to the Agency that a guarantee executed as described in this Section is a legally valid and enforceable obligation in that state:

i) The state in which the guarantor is incorporated (if other than the State of Illinois); and

ii) The State of Illinois (~~as~~ the state in which the facility covered by the guarantee is located).

B) Where either the guarantor or the owner or operator is incorporated outside the United States, a guarantee may be used to satisfy the requirements of this Section only if both of the following has occurred:

i) The non-U.S. corporation has identified a registered agent for service of process in the State of Illinois (~~as~~ the state in which the facility covered by

the guarantee is located) and in the state in which it has its principal place of business (if other than the State of Illinois); and

ii) The Attorney General or Insurance Commissioner of the State of Illinois (as the state in which a facility covered by the guarantee is located) and the state in which the guarantor corporation has its principal place of business (if other than the State of Illinois) has submitted a written statement to the Agency that a guarantee executed as described in this Section is a legally valid and enforceable obligation in that state.

C) The facility owner or operator and the guarantor must provide the Agency with all documents that are necessary and adequate to support an Agency determination that the required substantial business relationship exists adequate to support the guarantee.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added documentation to this subsection (g)(2)(C) to ensure that the owner and operator ensures all information necessary for an Agency determination is submitted to the Agency. The information required would include copies of any contracts and other documents that establish the nature, extent, and duration of the business relationship; any statements of competent legal opinion, signed by an attorney duly licensed to practice law in each of the jurisdictions referred to in the applicable of subsection (g)(2)(A) or (g)(2)(B) of this Section, that would support a conclusion that the business relationship is adequate consideration to support the guarantee in the pertinent jurisdiction; a copy of the documents required by subsection (g)(2)(A)(ii) or (g)(2)(B)(ii) of this Section; documents that identify the registered agent, as required by subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) of this Section; and any other documents requested by the Agency that are reasonably necessary to make a determination that a substantial business relationship exists, as such is defined in subsection (g)(1)(A) of this Section.

h) Letter of credit for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may fulfill the requirements of this Section by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (h) and submitting a copy of the letter of credit to the Agency.

2) The financial institution issuing the letter of credit must be an entity that has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter of credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

3) The wording of the letter of credit must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

4) An owner or operator that uses a letter of credit to fulfill the requirements of this Section may also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of such a letter of credit, all amounts paid pursuant to a draft by the trustee of the standby trust fund must be deposited by the issuing institution into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the trustee. The trustee of the standby trust fund must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

5) The wording of the standby trust fund must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

i) Surety bond for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may fulfill the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (i) and submitting a copy of the bond to the Agency.

2) The surety company issuing the bond must be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in the most recent Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

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

3) The wording of the surety bond must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

4) A surety bond may be used to fulfill the requirements of this Section only if the Attorneys General or Insurance Commissioners of the following states have submitted a written statement to the Agency that a surety bond executed as described in this Section is a legally valid and enforceable obligation in that state:

A) The state in which the surety is incorporated; and

B) The State of Illinois (as the state in which the facility covered by the surety bond is located).

j) Trust fund for liability coverage.

1) An owner or operator may fulfill the requirements of this Section by establishing a trust fund that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (j) and submitting an originally signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency.

2) The trustee must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

3) The trust fund for liability coverage must be funded for the full amount of the liability coverage to be provided by the trust fund before it may be relied upon to fulfill the requirements of this Section. If at any time after the trust fund is created the amount of funds in the trust fund is reduced below the full amount of the liability coverage that the owner or operator must provide, the owner or operator must either add sufficient funds to the trust fund to cause its value to equal the full amount of liability coverage to be provided, or the owner or operator must obtain other financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of this Section to cover the difference. Where the owner or operator must either add sufficient funds or obtain other financial assurance, it must do so before the anniversary date of the establishment of the trust fund. For purposes of this subsection, "the full amount of the liability coverage to be provided" means the amount of coverage for sudden or non-sudden occurrences that the owner or operator is required to provide pursuant to this Section, less the amount of financial assurance for liability coverage that the

owner or operator has provided by other financial assurance mechanisms to demonstrate financial assurance.

4) The wording of the trust fund must be identical to the wording specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 721.251.

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

Section 721.APPENDIX G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

USEPA hazardous waste No.Hazardous constituents for which listedF001Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.F002Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane.F003N.A.F004Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.F005Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane.F006Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed).F007Cyanide (salts).F008Cyanide (salts).F009Cyanide (salts).F010Cyanide (salts).F011Cyanide (salts).F012Cyanide (complexed).F019Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed).F020Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their clorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.F021Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives.F022Tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.F023Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetra- chlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.F024Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorochylopentadiene, hexachlorocylohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.F025Chloromethane, dicloromethane, trichloromethane; carbon tetrachloride; chloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethane; 1,2-dichloroethane; trans-1,2-dichloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; trichloroethylene; 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane; tetrachloroethylene; pentachloroethane; hexachloroethane; allyl chloride (3-chloropropene); dichloropropane; dichloropropene; 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachlorocyclopentadiene; benzene; chlorobenzene; dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; toluene; naphthalene.F026Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.F027Tetra-, penta, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.F028Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines, and other salts.F032Benz(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; pentachlorophenol; arsenic;

chromium; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlororordibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorodibenzofurans.F034Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, chromium.F035Arsenic, chromium, lead.F037Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.F038Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.F039All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and nonwastewaters) under Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (Constituent Concentrations in Waste).K001Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,4- dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4- dinitrophenol, creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a) anthracene, dibenz(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.K002Hexavalent chromium, lead.K003Hexavalent chromium, lead.K004Hexavalent chromium.K005Hexavalent chromium, lead.K006Hexavalent chromium.K007Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.K008Hexavalent chromium.K009Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.K010Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.K011Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid.K013Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile.K014Acetonitrile, acrylamide.K015Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride.K016Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene.K017Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers (bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis- (2-chloroethyl) ethers), trichloropropane, dichloropropanols.K0181,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene.K019Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.K020Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.K021Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform.K022Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).K023Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.K024Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoguinone.K025Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene.K026Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline.K027Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diamine.K0281,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride.K0291,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform.K030Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride.K031Arsenic.K032Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.K033Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.K034Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.K035Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)-pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.K036Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.K037Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.K038Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.K039Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.K040Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.K041Toxaphene.K042Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.K0432,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.K044N.A.K045N.A.K046Lead.K047N.A.K048Hexavalent chromium, lead.K049Hexavalent chromium, lead.K050Hexavalent chromium.K051Hexavalent chromium, lead.K052Lead.K060Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic.K061Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.K062Hexavalent chromium, lead.K~~064Lead, cadmium.K065Lead, cadmium.K066Lead, cadmium.K~~069Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.K071Mercury.K073Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride,

hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.K083Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.K084Arsenic.K085Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride.K086Lead, hexavalent chromium.K087Phenol, naphthalene.K088Cyanide (complexes).K~~090Chromium.K091Chromium.K~~093Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.K094Phthalic anhydride.K0951,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.K0961,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane.K097Chlordane, heptachlor.K098Toxaphene.K0992,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.K100Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.K101Arsenic.K102Arsenic.K103Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.K104Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phynylenediamine.K105Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.K106Mercury.K1112,4-Dinitrotoluene.K1122,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.K1132,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.K1142,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine.K1152,4-Toluenediamine.K116Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, chloroform, phosgene.K117Ethylene dibromide.K118Ethylene dibromide.K123Ethylene thiourea.K124Ethylene thiourea.K125Ethylene thiourea.K126Ethylene thiourea.K131Dimethyl sulfate, methyl bromide.K132Methyl bromide.K136Ethylene dibromide.K141Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.K142Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.K143Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene.K144Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene.K145Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, naphthalene.K147Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.K148Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.K149Benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride, chloroform, chloromethane, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, toluene.K150Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloromethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.K151Benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, toluene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene.K156Benomyl, carbaryl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, triethylamine.K157Carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, pyridine, triethylamine.K158Benomyl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, chloroform, methylene chloride.K159Benzene, butylate, EPTC, molinate, pebulate, vernolate.K161Antimony, arsenic, metam-sodium, ziram.K169Benzene.K170Benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, benzo (a) anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.K171Benzene, arsenic.K172Benzene, arsenic.K1741,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,6,7,8,9-HpCDF), all hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (HxCDDs), all hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs), all pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PeCDDs), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF), all pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs), all tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (TCDDs), all tetrachlorodibenzofurans

(TCDFs).K175Mercury.K176Arsenic, lead.K177Antimony.K178Thallium.K181Aniline, o-anisidine, 4-chloroaniline, p-cresidine, 2,4-dimethylaniline, 1,2-phenylenediamine, 1,3-phenylenediamine.
N.A. - Waste is hazardous because it fails the test for the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

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

Section 721.~~Appendix 721.~~APPENDIX H Hazardous Constituents

Common NameChemical Abstracts NameChemical Abstracts Number (CAS No.)USEPA Hazardous Waste NumberA2213Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester30558-43-1U394AcetonitrileSame75-05-8U003AcetophenoneEthanone, 1-phenyl-98-86-2U0042-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-53-96-3U005Acetyl chlorideSame75-36-5U0061-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2P002Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8P003Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1U007Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1U009AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3P070Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4P203Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1-?,4-?,4a-?,5-?,8-?,8a-?)-309-00-2P004Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6P005Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-05-1
Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-8P0064-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(~~aminomethyl~~amino-methyl)-2763-96-4P0074-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5P008Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5U011Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6U119AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3U012o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0AntimonySame7440-36-0Antimony compounds, N.O.S. (not otherwise specified)AramiteSulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-, 2-(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy)-1-methylethyl ester140-57-8ArsenicArsenic7440-38-2Arsenic compounds, N.O.S.Arsenic acidArsenic acid H3AsO47778-39-4P010Arsenic pentoxideArsenic oxide As2O51303-28-2P011Arsenic trioxideArsenic oxide As2O31327-53-3P012AuramineBenzenamine, 4,4'-~~carbonimidoylbis~~carbon-imidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-492-80-8U014AzaserineL-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)115-02-6U015BarbanCarbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester101-27-9U280BariumSame7440-39-3Barium compounds, N.O.S.Barium cyanideSame542-62-1P013Bendiocarb1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate22781-23-3U278Bendiocarb phenol1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-,22961-82-6U364BenomylCarbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester17804-35-2U271Benz(c)acridineSame225-51-4U016Benz(a)anthraceneSame56-55-3U018Benzal chlorideBenzene, (dichloromethyl)-98-87-3U017BenzeneSame71-43-2U018Benzenearsonic acidArsonic acid, phenyl-98-05-5Benzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine92-87-5U021Benzo(b)fluorantheneBenz(e)acephenanthrylene205-99-2Benzo(j)fluorantheneSame205-82-3Benzo(k)fluorantheneSame207-08-9Benzo(a)pyreneSame50-32-8U022p-Benzoquinone2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione106-51-4U197BenzotrichlorideBenzene, (trichloromethyl)-98-07-7U023Benzyl chlorideBenzene, (chloromethyl)-100-44-7P028Beryllium powderSame7440-41-7P015Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfidePiperidine, 1,1'-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-120-54-7Bromoacetone2-Propanone, 1-bromo-598-31-2P017BromoformMethane, tribromo-75-25-2U2254-Bromophenyl phenyl etherBenzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-101-55-3U030BrucineStrychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-357-57-3P018ButylateCarbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester2008-41-5Butyl benzyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester85-68-7Cacodylic acidArsenic acid, dimethyl-75-60-5U136CadmiumSame7440-43-9Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.Calcium

chromateChromic acid H2CrO4, calcium salt13765-19-0U032Calcium cyanideCalcium cyanide Ca(CN)2592-01-8P021Carbaryl1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate63-25-2U279CarbendazimCarbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester10605-21-7U372Carbofuran7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate1563-66-2P127Carbofuran phenol7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-1563-38-8U367CarbosulfanCarbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)thio) methyl-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester55285-14-8P189Carbon disulfideSame75-15-0P022Carbon oxyfluorideCarbonic difuoride353-50-4U033Carbon tetrachlorideMethane, tetrachloro-56-23-5U211ChloralAcetaldehyde, trichloro-75-87-6U034ChlorambucilBenzenebutanoic acid, 4(bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino)-305-03-3U035Chlordane4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-57-74-9U036Chlordane, ? and ? isomersU036Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S.Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.ChlornaphazineNaphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-494-03-1U026ChloroacetaldehydeAcetaldehyde, chloro-107-20-0P023Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.p-ChloroanilineBenzenamine, 4-chloro-106-47-8P024ChlorobenzeneBenzene, chloro-108-90-7U037ChlorobenzilateBenzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-?-(4-chlorophenyl)-?-hydroxy-, ethyl ester510-15-6U038p-Chloro-m-cresolPhenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-59-50-7U0392-Chloroethyl vinyl etherEthene, (2-chloroethoxy)-110-75-8U042ChloroformMethane, trichloro-67-66-3U044Chloromethyl methyl etherMethane, chloromethoxy-107-30-2U046?-ChloronaphthaleneNaphthalene, 2-chloro-91-58-7U047o-ChlorophenolPhenol, 2-chloro-95-57-8U0481-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioureaThiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-5344-82-1P026Chloroprene1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-126-99-83-ChloropropionitrilePropanenitrile, 3-chloro-542-76-7P027ChromiumSame7440-47-3Chromium compounds, N.O.S.ChryseneSame218-01-9U050Citrus red No. 22-Naphthalenol, 1-((2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo)-6358-53-8Coal tar creosoteSame8007-45-2Copper cyanideCopper cyanide CuCN544-92-3P029Copper dimethyldithiocarbamateCopper, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,137-29-1CreosoteSameU051p-Cresidine2-Methoxy-5-methylbenzenamine120-71-8Cresols (Cresylic acid)Phenol, methyl-1319-77-3U052Crotonaldehyde2-Butenal4170-30-3U053m-Cumenyl methylcarbamatePhenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate64-00-6P202Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S.P030CyanogenEthanedinitrile460-19-5P031Cyanogen bromideCyanogen bromide (CN)Br506-68-3U246Cyanogen chlorideCyanogen chloride (CN)Cl506-77-4P033Cycasin?-D-glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl-14901-08-7CycloateCarbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl-, S-ethyl ester1134-23-22-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenolPhenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-131-89-5P034Cyclophosphamide2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-2-oxide50-18-0U0582,4-DAcetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-94-75-7U2402,4-D, salts and estersAcetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and estersU240Daunomycin5, 12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-?-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, 8S-cis)-20830-81-3U059Dazomet2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl533-74-4DDDBenzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-72-54-8U060DDEBenzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chloro-72-55-9DDTBenzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-50-29-3U061DiallateCarbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester2303-16-4U062Dibenz(a,h)acridineSame226-36-8Dibenz(a,j)acridineSame224-42-0Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneSame53-70-3U0637H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazoleSame194-59-2Dibenzo(a,e)pyreneNaphtho(1,2,3,4-def)chrysene192-65-4Dibenzo(a,h)pyreneDibenzo(b,def)chrysene189-64-0Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneBenzo(rst)pentaphene189-55-9U0641,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropanePropane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-96-12-8U066Dibutyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester84-74-2U069o-DichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,2-dichloro-95-50-1U070m-DichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,3-dichloro-541-73-1U071p-DichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,4-dichloro-106-46-7U072Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.Benzene, dichloro-25321-22-63,3'-Dichlorobenzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-

dichloro-91-94-1U0731,4-Dichloro-2-butene2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-764-41-0U074DichlorodifluoromethaneMethane, dichlorodifluoro-75-71-8U075Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.Dichloroethylene25323-30-21,1-DichloroethyleneEthene, 1,1-dichloro-75-35-4U0781,2-DichloroethyleneEthene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-156-60-5U079Dichloroethyl etherEthane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-111-44-4U025Dichloroisopropyl etherPropane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-108-60-1U027DichloromethoxyethaneEthane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy)-bis(2-chloro-111-91-1U024Dichloromethyl etherMethane, oxybis(chloro-542-88-1P0162,4-DichlorophenolPhenol, 2,4-dichloro-120-83-2U0812,6-DichlorophenolPhenol, 2,6-dichloro-87-65-0U082DichlorophenylarsineArsonous dichloride, phenyl-696-28-6P036Dichloropropane, N.O.S.Propane, dichloro-26638-19-7Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.Propanol, dichloro-26545-73-3Dichloropropene, N.O.S.1-Propene, dichloro-26952-23-81,3-Dichloropropene1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-542-75-6U084Dieldrin2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2, 3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6, 6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-60-57-1P0371,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane2,2'-Bioxirane1464-53-5U085DiethylarsineArsine, diethyl-692-42-2P038Diethylene glycol, dicarbamateEthanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate5952-26-1U3951,4-Diethyleneoxide1,4-Dioxane123-91-1U108Diethylhexyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester117-81-7U028N,N'-DiethylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-1615-80-1U086O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl dithiophosphatePhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester3288-58-2U087Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphatePhosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester311-45-5P041Diethyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester84-66-2U088O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioatePhosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester297-97-2P040DiethylstilbestrolPhenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-56-53-1U089Dihydrosafrole1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-94-58-6U090Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester55-91-4P043DimethoatePhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester60-51-5P0443,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-119-90-4U091p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneBenzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-60-11-7U0932,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)Benzenamine, 2,4-dimethyl-95-68-17,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthraceneBenz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-57-97-6U0943,3'-Dimethylbenzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-119-93-7U095Dimethylcarbamoyl chlorideCarbamic chloride, dimethyl-79-44-7U0971,1-DimethylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-57-14-7U0981,2-DimethylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-540-73-8U099?,?-DimethylphenethylamineBenzeneethanamine, ?, ?-dimethyl-122-09-8P0462,4-DimethylphenolPhenol, 2,4-dimethyl-105-67-9U101Dimethylphthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester131-11-3U102Dimethyl sulfateSulfuric acid, dimethyl ester77-78-1U103DimetilanCarbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethylamino) carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester644-64-4P191Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.Benzene, dinitro-25154-54-54,6-Dinitro-o-cresolPhenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-534-52-1P0474,6-Dinitro-o-cresol saltsP0472,4-DinitrophenolPhenol, 2,4-dinitro-51-28-5P0482,4-DinitrotolueneBenzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-121-14-2U1052,6-DinitrotolueneBenzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-606-20-2U106DinosebPhenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-88-85-7P020Di-n-octyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester117-84-0U107DiphenylamineBenzenamine, N-phenyl-122-39-41,2-DiphenylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-122-66-7U109Di-n-propylnitrosamine1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-621-64-7U111DisulfiramThioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl97-77-8DisulfotonPhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester298-04-4P039DithiobiuretThioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2NH541-53-7P049Endosulfan6, 9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide,115-29-7P050Endothal7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid145-73-3P088Endrin2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-

1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a ?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-,72-20-8P051Endrin metabolitesP051EpichlorohydrinOxirane, (chloromethyl)-106-89-8U041Epinephrine1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-51-43-4P042EPTCCarbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester759-94-4Ethyl carbamate (urethane)Carbamic acid, ethyl ester51-79-6U238Ethyl cyanidePropanenitrile107-12-0P101Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acidCarbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-111-54-6U114Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and estersU114Ethylene dibromideEthane, 1,2-dibromo-106-93-4U067Ethylene dichlorideEthane, 1,2-dichloro-107-06-2Ethylene glycol monoethyl etherEthanol, 2-ethoxy-110-80-5U359EthyleneimineAziridine151-56-4P054Ethylene oxideOxirane75-21-8U115Ethylenethiourea2-Imidazolidinethione96-45-7U116Ethylidine dichlorideEthane, 1,1-dichloro-75-34-3U076Ethyl methacrylate2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester97-63-2U118Ethyl methanesulfonateMethanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester62-50-0U119Ethyl ZiramZinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-14324-55-1U407FamphurPhosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester52-85-7P097FerbamIron, tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,14484-64-1FluorantheneSame206-44-0U120FluorineSame7782-41-4P056FluoroacetamideAcetamide, 2-fluoro-640-19-7P057Fluoroacetic acid, sodium saltAcetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt62-74-8P058FormaldehydeSame50-00-0U122Formetanate hydrochlorideMethanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl) oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride23422-53-9P198Formic acidSame64-18-16U123FormparanateMethanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino) carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-17702-57-7P197GlycidylaldehydeOxiranecarboxaldehyde765-34-4U126Halomethanes, N.O.S.Heptachlor4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-76-44-8P059Heptachlor epoxide2,5-Methano-2H-indeno(1, 2b)oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-, (1a?,1b?,2?,5?,5a?,?6?,?6a?)-1024-57-3Heptachlor epoxide (?, ?, and ? isomers)HeptachlorodibenzofuransHeptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxinsHexachlorobenzeneBenzene, hexachloro-118-74-1U127Hexachlorobutadiene1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-87-68-3U128Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-77-47-4U130Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxinsHexachlorodibenzofuransHexachloroethaneEthane, hexachloro-67-72-1U131HexachlorophenePhenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-70-30-4U132Hexachloropropene1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-1888-71-7U243HexaethyltetraphosphateTetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester757-58-4P062HydrazineSame302-01-2U133Hydrogen cyanideHydrocyanic acid74-90-8P063Hydrogen fluorideHydrofluoric acid7664-39-3U134Hydrogen sulfideHydrogen sulfide H2S7783-06-4U135Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyreneSame193-39-5U1373-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butylcarbamateCarbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester55406-53-6Isobutyl alcohol1-Propanol, 2-methyl-78-83-1U140Isodrin1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-,465-73-6P060IsolanCarbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester119-38-0P192Isosafrole1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-120-58-1U141Kepone1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-,143-50-0U142Lasiocarpine2-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-?(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7a?))-303-34-4
U143LeadSame7439-92-1Lead and compounds, N.O.S.Lead acetateAcetic acid, lead (2+) salt301-04-2U144Lead phosphatePhosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)7446-27-7U145Lead subacetateLead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-1335-32-6U146LindaneCyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, 1?,2?,3?,4?,5?,6?)-58-89-9U129Maleic anhydride2,5-Furandione108-31-6U147Maleic hydrazide3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-123-33-1U148MalononitrilePropanedinitrile109-77-3U149Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamateManganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,15339-36-3P196MelphalanL-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-148-

82-3U150MercurySame7439-97-6U151Mercury compounds, N.O.S.Mercury fulminateFulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt628-86-4P065Metam SodiumCarbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium salt137-42-8Methacrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-126-98-7U152Methapyrilene1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-91-80-5U155MethiocarbPhenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate2032-65-7P199MetholmylEthanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester16752-77-5P066MethoxychlorBenzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-72-43-5U247Methyl bromideMethane, bromo-74-83-9U029Methyl chlorideMethane, chloro-74-87-3U045MethylchlorocarbonateCarbonochloridic acid, methyl ester79-22-1U156Methyl chloroformEthane, 1,1,1-trichloro-71-55-6U2263-MethylcholanthreneBenz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-56-49-5U1574,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-101-14-4U158Methylene bromideMethane, dibromo-74-95-3U068Methylene chlorideMethane, dichloro-75-09-2U080Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)2-Butanone78-93-3U159Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide2-Butanone, peroxide1338-23-4U160Methyl hydrazineHydrazine, methyl-60-34-4P068Methyl iodideMethane, iodo-74-88-4U138Methyl isocyanateMethane, isocyanato-624-83-9P0642-MethyllactonitrilePropanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-75-86-5P069Methyl methacrylate2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester80-62-6U162Methyl methanesulfonateMethanesulfonic acid, methyl ester66-27-3Methyl parathionPhosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester298-00-0P071Methylthiouracil4-(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-56-04-2U164MetolcarbCarbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester1129-41-5P190MexacarbatePhenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)315-18-4P128Mitomycin CAzirino(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?,?8?,?8a?,8b?))-,50-07-7U010Molinate1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester2212-67-1MNNGGuanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-70-25-7U163Mustard gasEthane, 1,1'-thiobis(2-chloro-505-60-2U165NaphthaleneSame91-20-3U1651,4-Naphthoquinone1,4-Naphthalenedione130-15-4U166?-Naphthylamine1-Naphthalenamine134-32-7U167?-Naphthylamine2-Naphthalenamine91-59-8U168?-NaphthylthioureaThiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-86-88-4P072NickelSame7440-02-0Nickel compounds, N.O.S.Nickel carbonylNickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-13463-39-3P073Nickel cyanideNickel cyanide Ni(CN)2557-19-7P074NicotinePyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-54-11-5P075Nicotine saltsP075Nitric oxideNitrogen oxide NO10102-43-9P076p-NitroanilineBenzenamine, 4-nitro-100-01-6P077NitrobenzeneBenzene, nitro-98-95-3P078Nitrogen dioxideNitrogen oxide NO210102-44-0P078Nitrogen mustardEthanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-51-75-2Nitrogen mustard, hydrochloride saltNitrogen mustard N-oxideEthanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-, N-oxide126-85-2Nitrogen mustard, N-oxide, hydrochloride saltNitroglycerin1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate55-63-0P081p-NitrophenolPhenol, 4-nitro-100-02-7U1702-NitropropanePropane, 2-nitro-79-46-9U171Nitrosamines, N.O.S.35576-91-1N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-924-16-3U172N-NitrosodiethanolamineEthanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-1116-54-7U173N-NitrosodiethylamineEthanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-55-18-5U174N-NitrosodimethylamineMethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-62-75-9P082N-Nitroso-N-ethylureaUrea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-759-73-9U176N-NitrosomethylethylamineEthanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-10595-95-6N-Nitroso-N-methylureaUrea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-684-93-5U177N-Nitroso-N-methylurethaneCarbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester615-53-2U178N-NitrosomethylvinylamineVinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-4549-40-0P084N-NitrosomorpholineMorpholine, 4-nitroso-59-89-2N-NitrosonornicotinePyridine, 3-(1-nitroso-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-16543-55-8N-NitrosopiperidinePiperidine, 1-nitroso-100-75-4U179N-NitrosopyrrolidinePyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-930-55-2U180N-NitrososarcosineGlycine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-13256-22-95-Nitro-o-toluidineBenzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-99-55-8U181Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

(OCDD)1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.3268-87-9Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran.39001-02-0OctamethylpyrophosphoramideDiphosphoramide, octamethyl-152-16-9P085Osmium tetroxideOsmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)20816-12-0P087OxamylEthanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester23135-22-0P194Paraldehyde1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-123-63-7U182ParathionPhosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester56-38-2P089PebulateCarbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S-propyl ester1114-71-2PentachlorobenzeneBenzene, pentachloro-608-93-5U183Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxinsPentachlorodibenzofuransPentachloroethaneEthane, pentachloro-76-01-7U184Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)Benzene, pentachloronitro-82-68-8U185PentachlorophenolPhenol, pentachloro-87-86-5See F027PhenacetinAcetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-62-44-2U187PhenolSame108-95-2U188PhenylenediamineBenzenediamine25265-76-31,2-Phenylenediamine1,2-Benzenediamine95-54-51,3-Phenylenediamine1,3-Benzenediamine108-45-2Phenylmercury acetateMercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-62-38-4P092PhenylthioureaThiourea, phenyl-103-85-5P093PhosgeneCarbonic dichloride75-44-5P095PhosphineSame7803-51-2P096PhoratePhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester298-02-2P094Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.Phthalic anhydride1,3-Isobenzofurandione85-44-9U190PhysostigminePyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-57-47-6P204Physostigmine salicylateBenzoic 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)57-64-7P1882-PicolinePyridine, 2-methyl-109-06-8U191Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S.Potassium cyanideSame151-50-8P098Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, dimethyl, potassium salt128-03-0Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl-dithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, (hydroxymethyl)methyl-, monopotassium salt51026-28-9Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, methyl-monopotassium salt137-41-7Potassium silver cyanideArgentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium)506-61-6P099Potassium pentachlorophenatePentachlorophenol, potassium salt7778736NonePromecarbPhenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate2631-37-0P201PronamideBenzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-23950-58-5U1921,3-Propane sultone1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide1120-71-4U193ProphamCarbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester122-42-9U373PropoxurPhenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate114-26-1U411n-Propylamine1-Propanamine107-10-8U194Propargyl alcohol2-Propyn-1-ol107-19-7P102Propylene dichloridePropane, 1,2-dichloro-78-87-5U0831,2-PropylenimineAziridine, 2-methyl-75-55-8P067Propylthiouracil4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-51-52-5ProsulfocarbCarbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester52888-80-9U387PyridineSame110-86-1U196ReserpineYohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3?,16?,17?,18?,20?)-,50-55-5U200Resorcinol1,3-Benzenediol108-46-3U201~~Saccharin1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide81-07-2U202Saccharin saltsU202~~Safrole1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-94-59-7U203SeleniumSame7782-49-2Selenium compounds, N.O.S.Selenium dioxideSelenious acid7783-00-8U204Selenium sulfideSelenium sulfide SeS27488-56-4U205Selenium, tetrakis(dimethyl-dithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenious acid144-34-3SelenoureaSame630-10-4P103SilverSame7440-22-4Silver compounds, N.O.S.Silver cyanideSilver cyanide AgCN506-64-9P104Silvex (2,4,5-TP)Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-93-72-1See F027Sodium cyanideSodium cyanide NaCN143-33-9P106Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, dibutyl-, sodium salt136-30-1Sodium diethyldithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt148-18-5Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamateCarbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt128-04-1Sodium pentachlorophenatePentachlorophenol, sodium salt131522NoneStreptozotocinD-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)carbonyl)

amino)-18883-66-4U206StrychnineStrychnidin-10-one57-24-9P108Strychnine saltsP108SulfallateCarbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2-chloro-2-propenyl ester95-06-7TCDDDibenzo(b,e)(1,4)dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-1746-01-6Tetrabutylthiuram disulfideThioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl1634-02-2Tetramethylthiuram monosulfideBis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide97-74-51,2,4,5-TetrachlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-95-94-3U207Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxinsTetrachlorodibenzofuransTetrachloroethane, N.O.S.Ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S.25322-20-71,1,1,2-TetrachloroethaneEthane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-630-20-6U2081,1,2,2-TetrachloroethaneEthane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-79-34-5U209TetrachloroethyleneEthene, tetrachloro- 127-18-4U2102,3,4,6-TetrachlorophenolPhenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-58-90-2See F0272,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, potassium saltSame53535276None2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, sodium saltSame25567559NoneTetraethyldithiopyrophosphateThiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester3689-24-5P109Tetraethyl leadPlumbane, tetraethyl-78-00-2P110Tetraethylpyrophosphate Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester107-49-3P111TetranitromethaneMethane, tetranitro-509-14-8P112ThalliumSame7440-28-0Thallium compoundsThallic oxideThallium oxide Tl2O31314-32-5P113Thallium (I) acetateAcetic acid, thallium (1+) salt563-68-8U214Thallium (I) carbonateCarbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt6533-73-9U215Thallium (I) chlorideThallium chloride TlCl7791-12-0U216Thallium (I) nitrateNitric acid, thallium (1+) salt10102-45-1U217Thallium seleniteSelenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt12039-52-0P114Thallium (I) sulfateSulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt7446-18-6P115ThioacetamideEthanethioamide62-55-5U218ThiodicarbEthanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))-bis-, dimethyl ester59669-26-0U410Thiofanox2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime39196-18-4P045Thiophanate-methylCarbamic acid, (1,2-phyenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))-bis-, dimethyl ester23564-05-8U409ThiomethanolMethanethiol74-93-1U153ThiophenolBenzenethiol108-98-5P014ThiosemicarbazideHydrazinecarbothioamide79-19-6P116ThioureaSame62-56-6P219ThiramThioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2S2, tetramethyl-137-26-8U244Tirpate1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime26419-73-8P185TolueneBenzene, methyl-108-88-3U220ToluenediamineBenzenediamine, ar-methyl-25376-45-8U221Toluene-2,4-diamine1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-95-80-7Toluene-2,6-diamine1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-methyl-823-40-5Toluene-3,4-diamine1,2-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-496-72-0Toluene diisocyanateBenzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-26471-62-5U223o-ToluidineBenzenamine, 2-methyl-95-53-4U328o-Toluidine hydrochlorideBenzeneamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride636-21-5U222p-ToluidineBenzenamine, 4-methyl-106-49-0U353ToxapheneSame8001-35-2P123TriallateCarbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester2303-17-5U3891,2,4-TrichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-120-82-11,1,2-TrichloroethaneEthane, 1,1,2-trichloro-79-00-5U227TrichloroethyleneEthene, trichloro-79-01-6U228TrichloromethanethiolMethanethiol, trichloro-75-70-7P118TrichloromonofluoromethaneMethane, trichlorofluoro-75-69-4U1212,4,5-TrichlorophenolPhenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-95-95-4See F0272,4,6-TrichlorophenolPhenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-88-06-2See F0272,4,5-TAcetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-93-76-5See F027Trichloropropane, N.O.S.25735-29-91,2,3-TrichloropropanePropane, 1,2,3-trichloro-96-18-4TriethylamineEthanamine, N,N-diethyl-121-44-8U404O,O,O-TriethylphosphorothioatePhosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester126-68-11,3,5-TrinitrobenzeneBenzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-99-35-4U234Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfideAziridine, 1,1',1"-phosphinothioylidynetris-52-24-4Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)126-72-7U235Trypan blue2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo))bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt72-57-1U236Uracil mustard2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-66-75-1U237Vanadium pentoxideVanadium oxide

V2O51314-62-1P120VernolateCarbamothioc acid, dipropyl-, S-propyl ester1929-77-7Vinyl chlorideEthene, chloro-75-01-4U043Warfarin2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent81-81-2U248Warfarin2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent81-81-2P001Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percentU248Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percentP001Zinc cyanideZinc cyanide Zn(CN)2557-21-1P121Zinc phosphideZinc phosphide P2Zn3, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent1314-84-7P122Zinc phosphideZinc phosphide P2Zn3, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less1314-84-7U249ZiramZinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')- (T-4)-137-30-4P205
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 35 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

1234Use constituting disposalBurning for energy recovery or use to produce a fuelReclamation (except as provided in ~~Sections~~Section 721.102(a)(2)(B) or 721.104(a)(17), (a)(23), (a)(24), or (a)(25))Speculative accumulationApplicable Subsection of Section 721.102:(c)(1)(c)(2)(c)(3)(c)(4)Spent ~~materialsYesYesYesYesSludges~~materialsYesYesYesYesSludges (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)~~YesYesYesYesSludges~~YesYesYesYesSludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous ~~wasteYesYesNoYesBy~~wasteYesYesNoYesBy-products (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)~~YesYesYesYesBy~~YesYesYesYesBy-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous ~~wasteYesYesNoYesCommercial~~wasteYesYesNoYesCommercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133~~YesYesNoNo~~YesYesNo-Scrap metal ~~other than excluded scrap metal (see Section 721.101(c)(9))~~ that is not excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(a)(13)YesYesYesYes
Yes - Defined as a solid waste
No - Not defined as a solid waste

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Table 1 to 40 CFR 261.2 (~~2002)~~ (2010). The terms "spent materials," "sludges," "by-products," "scrap metal," and "processed scrap metal" are defined in Section 721.101.

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

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

Document comparison done by DeltaView on Friday, June 17, 2011 2:26:05 PM

Input:	
Document 1	file:///I:/Input/35-721-Agency(issue26).doc
Document 2	file:///I:/Input/35-721-JCARr01(issue26).doc
Rendering set	Standard

Legend:	
Insertion	
~~Deletion~~	
~~Moved from~~	
Moved to	
Style change	
Format change	
~~Moved deletion~~	
Inserted cell	
Deleted cell	
Moved cell	
Split/Merged cell	
Padding cell	

Statistics:	
	Count
Insertions	37
Deletions	651
Moved from	0
Moved to	0
Style change	0
Format changed	0
Total changes	688