

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Hazardous Waste Management System: General
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720
- 3) 

<u>Section Numbers:</u>	<u>Proposed Action:</u>
720.102	Amendment
720.110	Amendment
720.111	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 22.4, and 27.
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking of which the amendments to Part 720 are a single segment. Also affected are 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722, 723, 724, and 725, which are covered by separate notices in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

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CLERK'S OFFICE  
NOV 20 2014  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

This proceeding updates the Illinois Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C hazardous waste rules to correspond with amendments adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that appeared in the *Federal Register* during a single update period. The docket and time period that is involved in this proceeding is the following:

15-1 Federal RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste amendments that occurred during the period January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.

The R15-1 docket amends rules in Parts 720, 721, 722, 723, 724 and 725. The amendments to the various Parts are inter-related. The following table briefly summarizes the federal actions in the update period:

January 3, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 350): Exception from Regulation as Hazardous Waste for Carbon Dioxide Streams That Are Injected into Class VI Injection Wells for Carbon Sequestration

Description of the USEPA action: USEPA adopted a conditional exclusion from regulation as hazardous waste for carbon dioxide streams recovered from fossil-fuel fired emission units. The carbon dioxide stream must be injected into a Class VI carbon sequestration well.

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Necessary Board action in response: The Board included this action in the prior docket, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013 and January 3, 2014, R14-13 (Apr. 17, 2014). No further Board action is necessary.

February 7, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 7518): Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest Rule

Description of the USEPA action: USEPA adopted a rule that provides for the voluntary use of an electronic hazardous waste manifest system in lieu of paper manifests.

Necessary Board action in response: The Board must amend the Illinois hazardous waste regulations to include the federal electronic manifest system requirements.

June 20, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 35290): Correction to the *Code of Federal Regulations*

Description of the USEPA action: USEPA corrected 40 C.F.R. 261.3(a)(2)(v) in the July 1, 2013 version of the Code of Federal Regulations by reinstating the text of subsections (a)(2)(v)(A) and (a)(2)(v)(B).

Necessary Board action in response: No Board action is necessary because the text formerly omitted from the federal rule currently exists in the Illinois regulations as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(a)(2)(E)(i) and (a)(2)(E)(ii).

June 26, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 36220): Amendment of Used, Intact CRT Export Requirements

Description of the USEPA action: USEPA amended the cathode ray tube (CRT) rule, a conditional exemption from the definition of solid waste for CRTs that are reused or recycled. The amendments will require activity notifications and annual reports by CRT exporters. USEPA stated that the amendments will allow USEPA to better track exports of CRTs for reuse and recycling to ensure their safe management. Provisions relating to domestic management of CRTs are not affected by the amendments.

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Necessary Board action in response: The Board must incorporate the USEPA revisions into the Illinois CRT rule, which conditionally excludes used and waste CRTs from regulation as hazardous waste.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 720 implement segments of the February 7, 2014 USEPA amendments relating to the e-Manifest rule and the June 26, 2014 amendments to the hazardous waste export requirements. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014 in docket R15-1 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 October 16, 2014 opinion and order in docket R15-1.

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 IAPA, 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 an emergency rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? Yes
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 11) 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) (2012)].

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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 R15-1 and be addressed to:

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

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R15-1:

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

312/814-6924  
michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

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

- 13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:
- A) 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. 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)].
- 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. 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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- 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. 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)].
- 14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: 38 Ill. Reg. 13977; 14005-07 (July 7, 2014)

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

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

PART 720  
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GENERAL

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Section	
720.110	Definitions
720.111	References

SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

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

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720.143      Legitimate Recycling of Hazardous Secondary Materials

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

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11819, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 968, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13998, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20630, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6017, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13435, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19280, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2450, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12999, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 362, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18278, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3075, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6225, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16450, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7934, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9323, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14446, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9489, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17636, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5625, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20545, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6720, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12160, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17480, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9508, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10929, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 256, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17496, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1704, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9094, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1063, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9443, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1266, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6550, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3712, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at

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27 Ill. Reg. 12713, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5974, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6290, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2930, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 730, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11726, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 922, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18535, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8740, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17726, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R14-1/-R14-2/-R14-3 at 3938 Ill. Reg. 7189, effective March 13, 2014; amended in R14-13 at 3938 Ill. Reg. 12378, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. —, effective —.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Section 720.102 Availability of Information; Confidentiality of Information**

- a) Availability and confidentiality of information is governed by Illinois law, including Sections 7 and 7.1 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7 and 7.1] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 130.
- b) ~~Any~~ Except as provided under subsection (c) of this Section, any person who submits information to the Board or the Agency in accordance with this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 may assert a claim of business confidentiality covering part or all of that information by following the procedures set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 130. Information covered by such a claim will be disclosed by the Board or the Agency only to the extent, and by means of the procedures, set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 130. Information required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153(a) and 722.183 that is submitted in a notification of intent to export a hazardous waste will be provided to the U.S. Department of State and the appropriate authorities in the transit and receiving or importing countries regardless of any claims of confidentiality or trade secret.
- c) Public disclosure of hazardous waste manifest documents.
  - 1) No claim of business confidentiality may be asserted by any person with respect to information entered on a hazardous waste manifest (USEPA Form 8700-22), a Hazardous Waste Manifest Continuation Sheet

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(USEPA Form 8700-22A), or an e-Manifest format that may be prepared and used in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3).

- 2) USEPA has stated that it will make any e-Manifest that is prepared and used in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), or any paper manifest that is submitted to the e-Manifest System under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(a)(6) or 725.171(a)(6) available to the public under this Section when the electronic or paper manifest is a complete and final document. E-Manifests and paper manifests submitted to the e-Manifest System are complete and final documents, and they become publicly available information, after 90 days have passed since the delivery to the designated facility of the hazardous waste shipment identified in the manifest.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

**Section 720.110 Definitions**

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

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

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

“Active portion” means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after May 19, 1980, and which is not a closed portion. (See also “closed portion” and “inactive portion.”)

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

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“Agency” means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

“Aquifer” means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

“Authorized representative” means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.

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

“Board” means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

Boiler by physical characteristics:

The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery sections must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit

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in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream) and fluidized bed combustion units; and

While in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and

The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit may be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps.); or

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

"Carbon dioxide stream" means carbon dioxide that has been captured from an emission source (e.g., a power plant), plus incidental associated substances derived from the source materials and the capture process, and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process.

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

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

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

"Closed portion" means that portion of a facility that an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements. (See also "active portion" and "inactive portion.")

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

"Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined groundwater.

"Container" means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

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

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

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

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

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"CRT exporter" means any person in the United States that initiates a transaction to send used CRTs outside the United States or its territories for recycling or reuse, or any intermediary in the United States arranging for such export.

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

"CRT processing" means conducting all of the following activities:

Receiving broken or intact CRTs;

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

Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

"Designated facility" means either of the following entities:

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

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

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

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

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

A generator site designated by the hazardous waste generator on the manifest to receive back its own waste as a return shipment from a

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designated hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that has rejected the waste in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(f) or 725.172(f).

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

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

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

"Dioxins and furans" means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

"Director" means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Discharge" or "hazardous waste discharge" means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

"Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

"Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit (CAMU) into which remediation wastes are placed.

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

"Electronic manifest" or "e-Manifest" means the electronic format of the hazardous waste manifest that is obtained from USEPA's national e-Manifest System and transmitted electronically to the e-Manifest System, and which is the legal equivalent of USEPA Forms 8700-22 (Manifest) and 8700-22A (Continuation Sheet).

"Electronic Manifest System" or "e-Manifest System" means USEPA's national information technology system through which the e-Manifest may be obtained, completed, transmitted, and distributed to users of the e-Manifest System and to regulatory agencies.

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

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

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

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

"EPA identification number" or "USEPA identification number" means the number assigned by USEPA pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 725 to each generator; transporter; and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

"EPA region" or "USEPA region" means the states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VIII: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.

Region IX: California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

<sup>66</sup>Equivalent method<sup>22</sup> means any testing or analytical method approved by the Board pursuant to Section 720.120.

<sup>66</sup>Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility<sup>22</sup> or <sup>66</sup>existing facility<sup>22</sup> means a facility that was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility had commenced construction if the owner or operator had obtained the federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction and either of the following had occurred:

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

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The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations that could not be canceled or modified without substantial loss for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

~~"Existing portion"~~ means that land surface area of an existing waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

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

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

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

~~"Explosives or munitions emergency"~~ means a situation involving the suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Such situations may require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

~~"Explosives or munitions emergency response"~~ means all immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency

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response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment, or destruction of the explosives or munitions or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities.

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

“Facility” means the following:

All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste or for managing hazardous secondary materials prior to reclamation. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

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

Notwithstanding the immediately-preceding paragraph of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a facility that is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

“Federal agency” means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the

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federal government, any independent agency or establishment of the federal government, including any government corporation and the Government Printing Office.

"Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction" means permits and approvals required under federal, State, or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations, or ordinances.

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

"Food-chain crops" means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

"Freeboard" means the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike and the surface of the waste contained therein.

"Free liquids" means liquids that readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

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

"Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

"Groundwater" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

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"Hazardous secondary material" means a secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

"Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator" means one of the following materials:

A material that is both generated and reclaimed at the generating facility (for purposes of this definition, generating facility means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator);

A material that is generated and reclaimed at different facilities, if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

Either the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator, or both the generating facility and the reclaiming facility are controlled by the same person, as "person" is defined in this Section; and

The generator provides either of the following certifications:

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

or

"On behalf of [insert generator facility name] I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material."

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For purposes of this definition, "control" means the power to direct the policies of the facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as "person" is defined in this Section, shall not be deemed to "control" such facilities; or

A material that is generated pursuant to a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll manufacturer and which is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if the tolling contractor certifies the following:

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

For purposes of this definition, "tolling contractor" means a person who arranges for the production of a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials through a written contract with a toll manufacturer. "Toll manufacturer" means a person who produces a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written contract with a tolling contractor.

"Hazardous secondary material generator" means any person whose act or process produces hazardous secondary materials at the generating facility. For purposes of this definition, "generating facility" means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator. For the purposes of Sections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 721.104(a)(23), a facility that collects hazardous secondary materials from other persons is not the hazardous secondary material generator.

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"Hazardous waste" means a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.

"Hazardous waste constituent" means a constituent that caused the hazardous waste to be listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or a constituent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

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

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

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

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

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

The facility is not listed as an industrial furnace; or

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

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

Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank

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walls); or

Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire, or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

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

“Industrial furnace” means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy:

Cement kilns;

Lime kilns;

Aggregate kilns;

Phosphate kilns;

Coke ovens;

Blast furnaces;

Smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces);

Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors;

Methane reforming furnaces;

Pulping liquor recovery furnaces;

Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid;

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

Any other such device as the Agency determines to be an industrial furnace on the basis of one or more of the following factors:

The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products;

The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product;

The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks;

The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;

The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and

Other relevant factors.

"Individual generation site" means the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

"Infrared incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses electric powered resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using

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controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

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

“In operation” refers to a facility that is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

“Injection well” means a well into which fluids are being injected. (See also “underground injection.”)

“Inner liner” means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

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

“Intermediate facility” means any facility that stores hazardous secondary materials for more than 10 days and which is neither a hazardous secondary material generator nor a reclaimer of hazardous secondary material.

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

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

“Land-based unit” means an area where hazardous secondary materials are placed in or on the land before recycling. This definition does not include

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land-based production units.

"Land treatment facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

"Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit (CAMU).

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

"LDS" means leak detection system.

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

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

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

"Management" or "hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

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"Manifest" means the shipping document USEPA Form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A), or the e-Manifest, originated and signed ~~by the generator or offeror that contains the information required by Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and~~ in accordance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 727.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“NAICS Code” means the code number assigned a facility using the “North American Industry Classification System,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

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

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

“No free liquids,” as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18), means that solvent-contaminated wipes may not contain free liquids, as determined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, and that there is no free liquid in the container holding the wipes. No free liquids may also be determined using another standard or test method that the Agency has determined by permit condition is equivalent to Method 9095B.

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

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"On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property that may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way that the owner controls and to which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property.

"Open burning" means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(See also "incineration" and "thermal treatment.")

"Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

"Owner" means the person that owns a facility or part of a facility.

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

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

"Personnel" or "facility personnel" means all persons who work at or oversee

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the operations of a hazardous waste facility and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Plasma arc incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using

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controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

"Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.110.

"Qualified groundwater scientist" means a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or postgraduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields, as demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable the individual to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant rate and transport.

BOARD NOTE: State registration includes, but is not limited to, registration as a professional engineer with the Department of Professional Regulation, pursuant to 225 ILCS 325 and 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1380. Professional certification includes, but is not limited to, certification under the certified groundwater professional program of the National Ground Water Association.

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

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

"Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator for the USEPA region in which the facility is located or the Regional Administrator's designee.

"Remediation waste" means all solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris that are

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managed for implementing cleanup.

“Remediation waste management site” means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a remediation waste management site is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility.

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

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

“Runoff” means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

“Runon” means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

“Saturated zone” or “zone of saturation” means that part of the earth’s crust in which all voids are filled with water.

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

“Sludge” means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply

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treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

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

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

~~"Solid waste"~~ means a solid waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102.

~~"Solvent-contaminated wipe"~~ means the following: A wipe that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, fulfills one or more of the following conditions:

The wipe contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or the corresponding P- or U-listed solvents found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133;

The wipe exhibits a hazardous characteristic found in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 when that characteristic results from a solvent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or

The wipe exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 due to the presence of one or more solvents that are not listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Solvent-contaminated wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents, or exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18).

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

~~"Staging pile"~~ means an accumulation of solid, non-flowing ~~"remediation~~

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waste<sup>22</sup>" (as defined in this Section) that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. Staging piles must be designated by the Agency according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.654.

"State<sup>22</sup>" means any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

"Storage<sup>22</sup>" means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

"Sump<sup>22</sup>" means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs or trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that, as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, sump means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

"Surface impoundment<sup>22</sup>" or "impoundment<sup>22</sup>" means a facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials) that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

"Tank<sup>22</sup>" means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

"Tank system<sup>22</sup>" means a hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

"TEQ<sup>22</sup>" means toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the toxicity of various dioxin and furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-tetra-chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

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"Thermal treatment" means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device that uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge. (See also "incinerator" and "open burning".)

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

"Totally enclosed treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste that is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner that prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

"Transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste or hazardous secondary materials are held during the normal course of transportation.

"Transport vehicle" means a motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

"Transportation" means the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

"Transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

"Treatability study" means the following:

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

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Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

What pretreatment (if any) is required;

The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;

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

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

Also included in this definition for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion and other material compatibility studies, and toxicological and health effects studies. A treatability study is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

"Treatment" means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize the waste, recover energy or material resources from the waste, or render the waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

"Treatment zone" means a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

"Underground injection" means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also "injection well.")

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

"Unfit-for-use tank system" means a tank system that has been determined,

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through an integrity assessment or other inspection, to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

"United States" means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

"Universal waste handler" means either of the following:

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

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

"Universal waste handler" does not mean either of the following:

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

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

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

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

"Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

"USDOT" or "Department of Transportation" means the United States Department of Transportation.

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

"USEPA" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"User of the Electronic Manifest System" or "user of the e-Manifest System" means a hazardous waste generator, a hazardous waste transporter, an owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal facility, or any other person or entity

that is required to use a manifest to comply with any federal or state requirement to track the shipment, transportation, and receipt of either

hazardous waste or other waste material that is shipped from the site of generation to an off-site designated facility for treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal; or

rejected wastes or regulated container residues that are shipped from a designated facility to an alternative facility, or returned to the generator; and which

that elects to use either

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the e-Manifest System to obtain, complete and transmit an e-Manifest format supplied by the USEPA e-Manifest System; or

the paper manifest form and submits to the e-Manifest System for data processing purposes a paper copy of the manifest (or data from such a paper copy), in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(a)(2)(E) or 725.171(a)(2)(E).

A paper copy submitted for data processing purposes is submitted for data exchange purposes only and is not the official copy of record for legal purposes.

"USPS" means the United States Postal Service.

"Vessel" includes every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

"Wastewater treatment unit" means a device of which the following is true:

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

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

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

"Water (bulk shipment)" means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste that is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

"Well" means any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from

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caving in.

"Well injection" (See "underground injection.")

"Wipe" means a woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material.

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

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 720.111 References**

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

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

ACGME. Available from the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, 515 North State Street, Suite 2000, Chicago, IL 60654, 312-755-5000:

"Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education: Glossary of Terms," March 19, 2009, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.300.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for download and viewing as a PDF file at the following Internet address:  
[http://www.acgme.org/acWebsite/about/ab\\_ACGMEglossary.pdf](http://www.acgme.org/acWebsite/about/ab_ACGMEglossary.pdf).

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

ACI 318-83: "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced

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Concrete, <sup>22</sup> adopted November 1983, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.673 and 725.543.

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup> "Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems," API Recommended Practice 1632, Second Edition, December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

<sup>22</sup> "Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks," API publication 2517, Third Edition, February 1989, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

<sup>22</sup> "Guide for Inspection of Refinery Equipment," Chapter XIII, <sup>22</sup> "Atmospheric and Low Pressure Storage Tanks," 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1981, reaffirmed December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.291, 724.293, 725.291, and 725.292.

<sup>22</sup> "Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems," API Recommended Practice 1615, Fourth Edition, November 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292.

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

<sup>22</sup> "Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery Piping," ASME/ANSI B31.3-1987, as supplemented by B31.3a-1988 and B31.3b-1988, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292 and 725.292. Also available from ANSI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASTM D 1946-90, "Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography," approved March 30, 1990, USEPA-approved for

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35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933 and 725.933.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASTM E 260-85, “Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas

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Chromatography, <sup>22</sup> approved June 28, 1985, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.

ASTM G 21-70 (1984a), <sup>22</sup> "Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi, <sup>22</sup> referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414 and 725.414.

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup> "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, <sup>22</sup> USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (November 1994), IIA (August, 1993), IIB (January 1995), III (December 1996), IIIA (April 1998), and IIIB (November 2004) (document number 955-001-00000-1). See below in this subsection (a) under NTIS.

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

<sup>22</sup> "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems, <sup>22</sup> NACE Recommended Practice RP0285-85, approved March 1985, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

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

<sup>22</sup> "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, <sup>22</sup> NFPA 30, issued July 18, 2003, as supplemented by TIA 03-1, issued July 15, 2004, and corrected

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by Errata 30-03-01, issued August 13, 2004, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.298, 725.298, and 727.290, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.301 and 726.211.

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

"APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions," December 1981, USEPA publication number EPA-450/2-81-005, NTIS document number PB80-208895, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.210, 703.211, 703.352, 724.935, and 725.935.

BOARD NOTE: "APTI" denotes USEPA's "Air Pollution Training Institute" (Internet address: [www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/](http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/)).

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

"Method 1664, n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated n-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM; Nonpolar Material) by Extraction and Gravimetry," Revision A, February 1999, USEPA publication number EPA-821/R-98-002, NTIS document number PB99-121949, or Revision B, February 2010, USEPA publication number EPA-821/R-10-001, NTIS document number PB2011-100735, USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for free download as a PDF document from the USEPA website at: [water.epa.gov/scitech/methods/cwa/methods\\_index.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/scitech/methods/cwa/methods_index.cfm). Revision A is also from the USEPA, National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) website at [www.epa.gov/nscep/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/nscep/index.html).

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

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BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet as a viewable/printable HTML document from the USEPA website at:  
[www.epa.gov/clariton/clhtml/pubtitleORD.html](http://www.epa.gov/clariton/clhtml/pubtitleORD.html) as document 600479002.

[“](#)[”](#)North American Industry Classification System,[”](#) July 2007, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, document number PB2007-100002 (hardcover printed volume) or PB2007-500023, referenced in Section 720.110 (definition of [“](#)[”](#)NAICS Code[”](#)) for the purposes of Section 720.142.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet from the Bureau of Census: [www.census.gov/naics/2007/naicod07.htm](http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/naicod07.htm).

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from the USEPA website at the following Internet address: [www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd](http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd).

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

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

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

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

Method 0023A (December 1996) (Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofuran Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

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

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

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

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

Method 0051 (December 1996) (Midget Impinger HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub> Emission Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35

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Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Method 9095B (November 2004) (Paint Filter Liquids Test), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110; Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.290, 724.414, 725.290, 725.414, 725.981, 727.290, and 728.132.

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

OECD. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, F-75775 Paris Cedex 16, France, +33 (0) 1 45 24 81 67 ([www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)), also OECD Washington Center, 2001 L Street, NW, Suite 650, Washington, DC 20036-4922, 202-785-6323 or 800-456-6323 ([www.oecdwash.org](http://www.oecdwash.org)):

OECD Guidance Manual. <sup>“</sup>Guidance Manual for the Implementation of Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as Amended, on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations,<sup>”</sup> 2009 (also called <sup>“</sup>Guidance Manual for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Recoverable Materials<sup>”</sup> in OECD documents), but only the following segments, which set forth the substantive requirements of OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL (June 14, 2001), as amended by C(2001)107/ADD1 (February 28, 2002), C(2004)20 (March 9, 2004), C(2005)141 (December 2, 2005), and C(2008)156 (December 4, 2008):

<sup>“</sup>Annex A: OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as Amended by C(2004)20; C(2005)141; and C(2008)156<sup>”</sup> (also called <sup>“</sup>Revision of Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations,<sup>”</sup> within the text of Annex A, and <sup>“</sup>Decision of the Council Concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations<sup>”</sup> in the original OECD decision source document, C(2001)107/FINAL (June 14, 2001), as amended by C(2001)107/ADD1 (February 28, 2002), C(2004)20 (March 9, 2004),

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C(2005)141 (December 2, 2005), and C(2008)156 (December 4, 2008)).

"Annex B: OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Green Control Procedure" (individually referred to as "Annex B to OECD Guidance Manual" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), combining Appendix 3 to OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended as described above, together with the text of Annex IX ("List B") to the "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal" ("Basel Convention").

"Annex C: OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure" (individually referred to as "Annex C to OECD Guidance Manual" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), combining Appendix 4 to OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended, together with the text of Annexes II ("Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration") and VIII ("List A") to the Basel Convention.

BOARD NOTE: The OECD Guidance Manual is available online from OECD at [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/1/42262259.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/1/42262259.pdf). The OECD and the Basel Convention consider the OECD Guidance Manual unofficial text of these documents. Despite this unofficial status, the Board has chosen to follow USEPA's lead and incorporate the OECD Guidance Manual by reference, instead of separately incorporating the OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL (with its subsequent amendments: OECD decisions C(2001)107/ADD1, C(2004)20, C(2005)141, and C(2008)156) and the Basel Convention by reference. Use of the OECD Guidance Manual eases reference to the documents, increases access to the documents, and facilitates future updates to this incorporation by reference. All references to "OECD C(2001)107/FINAL" in the text of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 refer to both the OECD decision and the Basel Convention that the OECD decision references. The OECD Guidance Manual includes as Annex A the full text of

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OECD document C(2001)107/FINAL, with amendments, and Annexes B and C set forth lists of wastes subject to Green control procedures and wastes subject to Amber control procedures, respectively, which consolidate the wastes from C(2001)107/FINAL together with those from the Basel Convention.

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

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

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

USDOD. Available from the United States Department of Defense:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Also available for purchase from NTIS (see above) and on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from the USEPA website at following Internet address:  
[www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd](http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd).

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

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

USGSA. Available from the United States Government Services Administration:

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

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

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

10 CFR 20.2006-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Transfer for Disposal and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425 and 726.450.

Table II, column 2 in appendix B to 10 CFR 20-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Water Effluent Concentrations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 730.103, and 730.151.

Appendix G to 10 CFR 20-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Requirements for Transfers of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Intended for Disposal at Licensed Land Disposal Facilities and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.440.

10 CFR 71-~~(2013)~~, as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 16922 (Mar. 19, 2013) (2014) (Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.430.

10 CFR 71.5-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Transportation of Licensed Material), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425.

33 CFR 153.203-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Procedure for the Notice of Discharge), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

40 CFR 3.3 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (What Definitions Are Applicable to This Part?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.10 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (What Are the Requirements for Electronic Reporting to EPA?), referenced in Section 720.104.

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40 CFR 3.2000-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (What Are the Requirements Authorized State, Tribe, and Local Programs<sup>2</sup> Reporting Systems Must Meet?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 51.100(ii)-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

Appendix W to 40 CFR 51-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Guideline on Air Quality Models), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

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

Appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 703.352, 724.982, 724.984, 724.986, 724.989, 725.983, 725.985, 725.987, and 725.990.

40 CFR 60-~~(2013)~~, as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 58415 (Sept. 19, 2013) and 78 Fed. Reg. 76753 (Dec. 19, 2013) (2014) (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.964, 724.980, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart VV of 40 CFR 60-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.989 and 725.990.

Appendix A to 40 CFR 60-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Test Methods), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205 (in addition to the references cited below for specific methods):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure-Vacuum Test), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

40 CFR 61-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.964, 725.933, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart V of 40 CFR 61-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.989 and 725.990.

Subpart FF of 40 CFR 61-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982 and 725.983.

40 CFR 63-~~(2013)~~, as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 79317 (Dec. 30, 2013) (2014) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.964, 724.980, 725.933, 725.964, 725.980, and 726.200.

Subpart RR of 40 CFR 63-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.984, 724.985, 725.985, and 725.986.

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

Subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63-~~(2013)~~ (2014) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (includes 40 CFR 63.1206 (When and How Must You Comply with the Standards and Operating Requirements?), 63.1215 (What are the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives for Total Chlorine?), 63.1216 (What are the Standards for Solid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1217 (What are the Standards for Liquid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1218 (What are the Standards for Hydrochloric Acid Production Furnaces that Burn Hazardous Waste?),

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63.1219 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste Incinerators?), 63.1220 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Cement Kilns?), and 63.1221 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Lightweight Aggregate Kilns?)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155, 703.205, 703.208, 703.221, 703.232, 703.320, 703.280, 724.440, 724.701, 724.950, 725.440, and 726.200.

Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63-(2013) (2014) (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix C to 40 CFR 63-(2013) (2014) (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded ( $F_{bio}$ ) in a Biological Treatment Unit), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix D to 40 CFR 63-(2013) (2014) (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

40 CFR 136.3 (Identification of Test Procedures)-(2013) (2014), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 704.150, 704.187, and 730.103.

40 CFR 144.70-(2013) (2014) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240.

40 CFR 232.2-(2013) (2014) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

40 CFR 257-(2013) (2014) (Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

Subpart B of 40 CFR 257-(2013) (2014) (Disposal Standards for the Receipt of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Wastes at Non-Municipal Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal Units) (40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105.

40 CFR 258-(2013) (2014) (Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills),

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referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

40 CFR 260.21(b)-(2013) (2014) (Alternative Equivalent Testing Methods), referenced in Section 720.121.

40 CFR 261.151-(2013) (2014) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.251.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 261-(2013) (2014) (Chemical Analysis Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.150 and 704.187.

40 CFR 262.53-(2013) (2014) (Notification of Intent to Export), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153.

40 CFR 262.54-(2013) (2014) (Special Manifest Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.154.

40 CFR 262.55-(2013) (2014) (Exception Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.155.

40 CFR 262.56-(2013) (2014) (Annual Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.156.

40 CFR 262.57-(2013) (2014) (Recordkeeping), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.157.

Appendix to 40 CFR 262-(2013) (2014) (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

40 CFR 264.151-(2013) (2014) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.251 and 727.240.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 264-(2013) (2014) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

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Appendix IV to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Students' T-Test), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.270.

Appendix VI to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Political Jurisdictions in Which Compliance with §Section 264.18(a) Must Be Demonstrated), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.306, 724.118, and 727.110.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (EPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards), referenced in Appendix C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Tests for Significance), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277, 725.301, 725.330, 725.357, 725.382, and 725.413 and Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 ~~(2013)~~(2014) (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), referenced generally in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

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

Section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 and 726.206.

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

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

40 CFR 267.151 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.240.

40 CFR 270.5 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Noncompliance and Program Reporting by the Director), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.305.

40 CFR 761 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145.

40 CFR 761.3 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 and 739.110.

40 CFR 761.60 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Disposal Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

40 CFR 761.65 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Storage for Disposal), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150.

40 CFR 761.70 ~~(2013)~~ (2014) (Incineration), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

Subpart B of 49 CFR 107 (2013) (Exemptions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

49 CFR 171 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013), ~~and~~ 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013), and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014) (General Information, Regulations, and Definitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and

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739.143.

49 CFR 171.3 (2013) (Hazardous Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.133.

49 CFR 171.8 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013) (Definitions and Abbreviations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.15 (2013) (Immediate Notice of Certain Hazardous Materials Incidents), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.16 (2013) (Detailed Hazardous Materials Incident Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

49 CFR 172 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013), 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013), ~~and~~ 78 Fed. Reg. 69310 (Nov. 19, ~~2103~~2013), and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014) (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 722.131, 722.132, 724.986, 725.987, 733.114, 733.118, 733.134, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.

49 CFR 172.304 (2013) (Marking Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.132.

Subpart C of 49 CFR 172 (2013) (Shipping Papers), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.124.

Subpart F of 49 CFR 172 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013) (Placarding), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.133.

49 CFR 173 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013) and 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013) (Shippers ~~—~~ — General Requirements for Shipments and Packages), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

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49 CFR 173.2 (2013) (Hazardous Materials Classes and Index to Hazard Class Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.152.

49 CFR 173.12 (2013) (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, and 725.987.

49 CFR 173.28 (2013) (Reuse, Reconditioning, and Remanufacture of Packagings), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.273.

49 CFR 173.50 (2013) (Class 1 ~~—~~ — Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123.

49 CFR 173.54 (2013) (Forbidden Explosives), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123.

49 CFR 173.115 (2013) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 ~~—~~ — Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.

49 CFR 173.127 (2013) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 ~~—~~ — Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.

49 CFR 174 (2013) (Carriage by Rail), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 175 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013) and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014) (Carriage by Aircraft), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 176 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013) (Carriage by Vessel), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 177 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013) (Carriage by Public Highway), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

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49 CFR 177.817 (2013) (Shipping Papers), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.124.

49 CFR 178 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013), ~~and~~ 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013), and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014) (Specifications for Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 179 (2013) (Specifications for Tank Cars), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 180 (2013) (Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 190 (2013) (Pipeline Safety Programs and Rulemaking Procedures), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 191 (2013) (Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 192 (2013) (Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 193 (2013) (Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 194 (2013) (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 195 (2013) (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

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49 CFR 198 (2013) (Regulations for Grants to Aid State Pipeline Safety Programs), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 199 (2013) (Drug and Alcohol Testing), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

c) Federal Statutes:

Section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014) (2011), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 726.310.

Sections 201(v), 201(w), and 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v), 321(w), and 360b(j)) (2012), referenced in Section 720.110 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.109.

Chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC (49 USC 60101 through 60140) (2011), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

Section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986 (50 USC 1521(j)(1)) (2011), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.301.

d) This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. —, effective —)

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Rendering set	Standard

Legend:	
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Total changes	1349

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

PART 720  
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GENERAL

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

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

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Section

- 720.110 Definitions  
720.111 References

SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

Section

- 720.120 Rulemaking  
720.121 Alternative Equivalent Testing Methods  
720.122 Waste Delisting  
720.123 Petitions for Regulation as Universal Waste  
720.130 Procedures for Solid Waste Determinations and Non-Waste Determinations  
720.131 Solid Waste Determinations  
720.132 Boiler Determinations  
720.133 Procedures for Determinations  
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720.140 Additional Regulation of Certain Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities on a Case-by-Case Basis  
720.141 Procedures for Case-by-Case Regulation of Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities  
720.142 Notification Requirement for Hazardous Secondary Materials  
720.143 Legitimate Recycling of Hazardous Secondary Materials

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

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11819, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 968, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13998, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20630, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6017, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13435, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19280, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2450, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12999, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 362, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18278, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3075, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6225, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16450, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7934, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9323, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14446, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9489, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17636, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5625, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20545, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6720, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12160, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17480, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9508, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10929, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 256, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17496, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1704, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9094, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1063, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9443, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1266, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6550, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3712, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12713, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5974, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6290, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2930, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 730, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11726, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 922, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18535, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8740, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17726, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R-14-1/R14-

2/R14-3 at 38 Ill. Reg. 7189, effective March 13, 2014; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12378, effective May 27, 2014; amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Section 720.102 Availability of Information; Confidentiality of Information

- a) Availability and confidentiality of information is governed by Illinois law, including Sections 7 and 7.1 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7 and 7.1] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 130.
- b) Except as provided under subsection (c) of this Section, anyAny person who submits information to the Board or the Agency in accordance with this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 may assert a claim of business confidentiality covering part or all of that information by following the procedures set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 130. Information covered by such a claim will be disclosed by the Board or the Agency only to the extent, and by means of the procedures, set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 130. Information required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153(a) and 722.183 that is submitted in a notification of intent to export a hazardous waste will be provided to the U.S. Department of State and the appropriate authorities in the transit and receiving or importing countries regardless of any claims of confidentiality or trade secret.
- c) Public disclosure of hazardous waste manifest documents.
  - 1) No claim of business confidentiality may be asserted by any person with respect to information entered on a hazardous waste manifest (USEPA Form 8700-22), a Hazardous Waste Manifest Continuation Sheet (USEPA Form 8700-22A), or an e-Manifest format that may be prepared and used in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3).
  - 2) USEPA has stated that it will make any e-Manifest that is prepared and used in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), or any paper manifest that is submitted to the e-Manifest System under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(a)(6) or 725.171(a)(6) available to the public under this Section when the electronic or paper manifest is a complete and final document. E-Manifests and paper manifests submitted to the e-Manifest System are complete and final documents, and they become publicly available information, after 90 days have passed since the delivery to the designated facility of the hazardous waste shipment identified in the manifest.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

**Section 720.110 Definitions**

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

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

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

"Active portion" means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after May 19, 1980, and which is not a closed portion. (See also "closed portion" and "inactive portion.")

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

"Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

"Authorized representative" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.

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

includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board:

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

Boiler by physical characteristics.

The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery sections must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream) and fluidized bed combustion units; and

While in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and

The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit may be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps.); or

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

"Carbon dioxide stream" means carbon dioxide that has been captured from an

emission source (e.g., a power plant), plus incidental associated substances derived from the source materials and the capture process, and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process.

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

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

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

"Closed portion" means that portion of a facility that an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements. (See also "active portion" and "inactive portion.")

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

"Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined groundwater.

"Container" means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

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

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

"Corrosion expert" means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National

Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

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

"CRT exporter" means any person in the United States that initiates a transaction to send used CRTs outside the United States or its territories for recycling or reuse, or any intermediary in the United States arranging for such export.

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

"CRT processing" means conducting all of the following activities:

Receiving broken or intact CRTs;

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

Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

"Designated facility" means either of the following entities:

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

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

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

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

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

A generator site designated by the hazardous waste generator on the

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

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

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

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

"Dioxins and furans" means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

"Director" means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Discharge" or "hazardous waste discharge" means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

"Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

"Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit (CAMU) into which remediation wastes are placed.

"Drip pad" means an engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative kick-back or drippage from treated wood, precipitation and surface water runoff to

an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

"Electronic manifest" or "e-Manifest" means the electronic format of the hazardous waste manifest that is obtained from USEPA's national e-Manifest System and transmitted electronically to the e-Manifest System, and which is the legal equivalent of USEPA Forms 8700-22 (Manifest) and 8700-22A (Continuation Sheet).

"Electronic Manifest System" or "e-Manifest System" means USEPA's national information technology system through which the e-Manifest may be obtained, completed, transmitted, and distributed to users of the e-Manifest System and to regulatory agencies.

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

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

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

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

"EPA identification number" or "USEPA identification number" means the number assigned by USEPA pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 725 to each generator; transporter; and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

"EPA region" or "USEPA region" means the states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VIII: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.

Region IX: California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

"Equivalent method" means any testing or analytical method approved by the Board pursuant to Section 720.120.

"Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" or "existing facility" means a facility that was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility had commenced construction if the owner or operator had obtained the federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction and either of the following had occurred:

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

The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations that could not be canceled or modified without substantial loss for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

"Existing portion" means that land surface area of an existing waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

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

the following is true:

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

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

"Explosives or munitions emergency" means a situation involving the suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Such situations may require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

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

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

"Facility" means the following:

All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste or for managing hazardous secondary materials prior to reclamation. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

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

Notwithstanding the immediately-preceding paragraph of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a facility that is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

"Federal agency" means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the federal government, any independent agency or establishment of the federal government, including any government corporation and the Government Printing Office.

"Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction" means permits and approvals required under federal, State, or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations, or ordinances.

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

"Food-chain crops" means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

"Freeboard" means the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike and the surface of the waste contained therein.

"Free liquids" means liquids that readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

"Gasification" means, for the purpose of complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code

721.104(a)(12)(A), a process conducted in an enclosed device or system that is designed and operated to process petroleum feedstock, including oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials, through a series of highly controlled steps utilizing thermal decomposition, limited oxidation, and gas cleaning to yield a synthesis gas composed primarily of hydrogen and carbon monoxide gas.

"Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

"Groundwater" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

"Hazardous secondary material" means a secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

"Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator" means one of the following materials:

A material that is both generated and reclaimed at the generating facility (for purposes of this definition, generating facility means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator);

A material that is generated and reclaimed at different facilities, if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

Either the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator, or both the generating facility and the reclaiming facility are controlled by the same person, as "person" is defined in this Section; and

The generator provides either of the following certifications:

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

or

"On behalf of [insert generator facility name] I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material."

For purposes of this definition, "control" means the power to direct the policies of the facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as "person" is defined in this Section, shall not be deemed to "control" such facilities; or

A material that is generated pursuant to a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll manufacturer and which is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if the tolling contractor certifies the following:

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

For purposes of this definition, "tolling contractor" means a person who arranges for the production of a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials through a written contract with a toll manufacturer. "Toll manufacturer" means a person who produces a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written contract with a tolling contractor.

"Hazardous secondary material generator" means any person whose act or process produces hazardous secondary materials at the generating facility. For purposes of this definition, "generating facility" means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator. For the purposes of Sections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 721.104(a)(23), a facility that

collects hazardous secondary materials from other persons is not the hazardous secondary material generator.

"Hazardous waste" means a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.

"Hazardous waste constituent" means a constituent that caused the hazardous waste to be listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or a constituent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

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

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

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

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

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

The facility is not listed as an industrial furnace; or

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

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

Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or

Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled

conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire, or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

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

"Industrial furnace" means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy:

Cement kilns;

Lime kilns;

Aggregate kilns;

Phosphate kilns;

Coke ovens;

Blast furnaces;

Smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces);

Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors;

Methane reforming furnaces;

Pulping liquor recovery furnaces;

Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid;

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

Any other such device as the Agency determines to be an industrial furnace on the basis of one or more of the following factors:

The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products;

The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product;

The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks;

The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;

The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and

Other relevant factors.

"Individual generation site" means the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

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

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

"In operation" refers to a facility that is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

"Injection well" means a well into which fluids are being injected. (See also "underground injection.")

"Inner liner" means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or

container that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

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

"Intermediate facility" means any facility that stores hazardous secondary materials for more than 10 days and which is neither a hazardous secondary material generator nor a reclaimer of hazardous secondary material.

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

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

"Land-based unit" means an area where hazardous secondary materials are placed in or on the land before recycling. This definition does not include land-based production units.

"Land treatment facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

"Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit (CAMU).

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

"LDS" means leak detection system.

"Leachate" means any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid,

that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

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

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

"Management" or "hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

"Manifest" means the shipping document USEPA Form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A), or the e-Manifest, originated and signed in accordance with by the generator or offeror that contains the information required by Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 727.

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

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

"Military munitions" means all ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the United States Department of Defense or the United States Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the United States Department of Defense (USDOD), the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by USDOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided

and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components of these items and devices. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components of these items and devices. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under USDOE's nuclear weapons program after all sanitization operations required under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014 et seq.), as amended, have been completed.

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

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

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

"NAICS Code" means the code number assigned a facility using the "North American Industry Classification System," incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

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

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

"No free liquids", as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18), means that solvent-contaminated wipes may not contain free liquids, as determined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in "Test

Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, and that there is no free liquid in the container holding the wipes. No free liquids may also be determined using another standard or test method that the Agency has determined by permit condition is equivalent to Method 9095B.

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

"On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property that may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way that the owner controls and to which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property.

"Open burning" means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(See also "incineration" and "thermal treatment.")

"Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

"Owner" means the person that owns a facility or part of a facility.

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

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

"Personnel" or "facility personnel" means all persons who work at or oversee the operations of a hazardous waste facility and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Plasma arc incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using

controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

"Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.110.

"Qualified groundwater scientist" means a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or postgraduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields, as demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable the individual to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant rate and transport.

BOARD NOTE: State registration includes, but is not limited to, registration as a professional engineer with the Department of Professional Regulation, pursuant to 225 ILCS 325 and 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1380. Professional certification includes, but is not limited to, certification under the certified groundwater professional program of the National Ground Water Association.

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

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

"Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator for the USEPA region in which the facility is located or the Regional Administrator's designee.

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

"Remediation waste management site" means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to

corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a remediation waste management site is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility.

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

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

"Runoff" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

"Runon" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

"Saturated zone" or "zone of saturation" means that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

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

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

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

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

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

"Solvent-contaminated wipe" means the following: A wipe that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, fulfills one or more of the following conditions:

The wipe contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or the corresponding P- or U-listed solvents found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133;

The wipe exhibits a hazardous characteristic found in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 when that characteristic results from a solvent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or

The wipe exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 due to the presence of one or more solvents that are not listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Solvent-contaminated wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents, or exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18).

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

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

"State" means any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

"Storage" means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

"Sump" means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs or trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that, as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, sump means

any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

"Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials) that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

"Tank" means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

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

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

"Thermal treatment" means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device that uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge. (See also "incinerator" and "open burning.")

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

"Totally enclosed treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste that is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner that prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

"Transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste or hazardous secondary materials are held during the normal course of transportation.

"Transport vehicle" means a motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

"Transportation" means the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

"Transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

"Treatability study" means the following:

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

Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

What pretreatment (if any) is required;

The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;

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

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

Also included in this definition for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion and other material compatibility studies, and toxicological and health effects studies. A treatability study is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

"Treatment" means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize the waste, recover energy or material resources from the waste, or render the waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

"Treatment zone" means a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment

unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

"Underground injection" means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also "injection well.")

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

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

"United States" means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

"Universal waste handler" means either of the following:

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

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

"Universal waste handler" does not mean either of the following:

A person that treats (except under the provisions of Section

733.113(a) or (c) or 733.133(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or

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

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

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

"Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

"USDOT" or "Department of Transportation" means the United States Department of Transportation.

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

"USEPA" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"User of the Electronic Manifest System" or "user of the e-Manifest System" means a hazardous waste generator, a hazardous waste transporter, an owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal facility, or any other person or entity –

that is required to use a manifest to comply with any federal or state requirement to track the shipment, transportation, and receipt of either –

hazardous waste or other waste material that is shipped from the site of generation to an off-site designated facility for treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal; or

rejected wastes or regulated container residues that are shipped from a designated facility to an alternative facility, or returned to the generator; and

that elects to use either –

the e-Manifest System to obtain, complete and transmit an e-Manifest format supplied by the USEPA e-Manifest System; or

the paper manifest form and submits to the e-Manifest System for data processing purposes a paper copy of the manifest (or data from such a paper copy), in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(a)(2)(E) or 725.171(a)(2)(E).

A paper copy submitted for data processing purposes is submitted for data exchange purposes only and is not the official copy of record for legal purposes.

"USPS" means the United States Postal Service.

"Vessel" includes every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

"Wastewater treatment unit" means a device of which the following is true:

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

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

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

"Water (bulk shipment)" means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste that is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

"Well" means any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from caving in.

"Well injection" (See "underground injection.")

"Wipe" means a woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of

wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material.

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

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### **Section 720.111 References**

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

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

ACGME. Available from the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, 515 North State Street, Suite 2000, Chicago, IL 60654, 312-755-5000:

"Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education: Glossary of Terms," March 19, 2009, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.300.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for download and viewing as a PDF file at the following Internet address:  
[http://www.acgme.org/acWebsite/about/ab\\_ACGMEglossary.pdf](http://www.acgme.org/acWebsite/about/ab_ACGMEglossary.pdf).

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

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

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

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

API. Available from the American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street,

N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-682-8000:

"Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems," API Recommended Practice 1632, Second Edition, December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1376 ASTM D 93-85, "Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-  
 1377 Martens Closed Tester," approved October 25, 1985, USEPA-approved  
 1378 for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.  
 1379  
 1380 ASTM D 140-70, "Standard Practice for Sampling Bituminous Materials,"  
 1381 approved 1970, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1382  
 1383 ASTM D 346-75, "Standard Practice for Collection and Preparation of  
 1384 Coke Samples for Laboratory Analysis," approved 1975, referenced in  
 1385 Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1386  
 1387 ASTM D 420-69, "Guide to Site Characterization for Engineering,  
 1388 Design, and Construction Purposes," approved 1969, referenced in  
 1389 Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1390  
 1391 ASTM D 1452-65, "Standard Practice for Soil Investigation and Sampling  
 1392 by Auger Borings," approved 1965, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill.  
 1393 Adm. Code 721.  
 1394  
 1395 ASTM D 1946-90, "Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by  
 1396 Gas Chromatography," approved March 30, 1990, USEPA-approved for  
 1397 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933 and 725.933.  
 1398  
 1399 ASTM D 2161-87, "Standard Practice for Conversion of Kinematic  
 1400 Viscosity to Saybolt Universal or to Saybolt Furol Viscosity," March 27,  
 1401 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.  
 1402  
 1403 ASTM D 2234-76, "Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of  
 1404 Coal," approved 1976, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1405 721.  
 1406  
 1407 ASTM D 2267-88, "Standard Test Method for Aromatics in Light  
 1408 Naphthas and Aviation Gasolines by Gas Chromatography," approved  
 1409 November 17, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.  
 1410  
 1411 ASTM D 2382-88, "Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of  
 1412 Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High Precision Method),"  
 1413 approved October 31, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1414 724.933 and 725.933.  
 1415  
 1416 ASTM D 2879-92, "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-  
 1417 Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of  
 1418 Liquids by Isoteniscope," approved 1992, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 725.984, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963 and 725.963.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1462  
 1463 "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or  
 1464 Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," NACE Recommended Practice  
 1465 RP0285-85, approved March 1985, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1466 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.  
 1467  
 1468 NFPA. Available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch  
 1469 Park, Boston, MA 02269, 617-770-3000 or 800-344-3555:  
 1470  
 1471 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code," NFPA 30, issued July 18,  
 1472 2003, as supplemented by TIA 03-1, issued July 15, 2004, and corrected  
 1473 by Errata 30-03-01, issued August 13, 2004, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill.  
 1474 Adm. Code 724.298, 725.298, and 727.290, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1475 Code 725.301 and 726.211.  
 1476  
 1477 NTIS. Available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical  
 1478 Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 703-605-  
 1479 6000 or 800-553-6847 (Internet address: [www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov)):  
 1480  
 1481 "APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions," December 1981,  
 1482 USEPA publication number EPA-450/2-81-005, NTIS document number  
 1483 PB80-208895, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.210, 703.211,  
 1484 703.352, 724.935, and 725.935.  
 1485  
 1486 BOARD NOTE: "APTI" denotes USEPA's "Air Pollution Training  
 1487 Institute" (Internet address: [www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/](http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/)).  
 1488  
 1489 "Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan for Land Disposal Restrictions  
 1490 Program," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-87-011, March 15,  
 1491 1987, NTIS document number PB88-170766, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1492 Code 728.106.  
 1493  
 1494 "Method 1664, n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and  
 1495 Silica Gel Treated n-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM; Nonpolar  
 1496 Material) by Extraction and Gravimetry," Revision A, February 1999,  
 1497 USEPA publication number EPA-821/R-98-002, NTIS document number  
 1498 PB99-121949, or Revision B, February 2010, USEPA publication number  
 1499 EPA-821/R-10-001, NTIS document number PB2011-100735, USEPA-  
 1500 approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1501  
 1502 BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for free download as a  
 1503 PDF document from the USEPA website at: [water.epa.gov/scitech/](http://water.epa.gov/scitech/methods/cwa/methods_index.cfm)  
 1504 [methods/cwa/methods\\_index.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/scitech/methods/cwa/methods_index.cfm). Revision A is also from the USEPA,

National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) website at [www.epa.gov/nscep/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/nscep/index.html).

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

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet as a viewable/printable HTML document from the USEPA website at: [www.epa.gov/clariton/clhtml/pubtitleORD.html](http://www.epa.gov/clariton/clhtml/pubtitleORD.html) as document 600479002.

"North American Industry Classification System," July 2007, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, document number PB2007-100002 (hardcover printed volume) or PB2007-500023, referenced in Section 720.110 (definition of "NAICS Code") for the purposes of Section 720.142.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet from the Bureau of Census: [www.census.gov/naics/2007/naicod07.htm](http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/naicod07.htm).

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from the USEPA website at the following Internet address: [www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd](http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd).

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

1548 Method 0010 (November 1986) (Modified Method 5 Sampling  
 1549 Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1550  
 1551 Method 0011 (December 1996) (Sampling for Selected Aldehyde  
 1552 and Ketone Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved  
 1553 for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and for Appendix I to 35  
 1554 Ill. Adm. Code 726.  
 1555  
 1556 Method 0020 (November 1986) (Source Assessment Sampling  
 1557 System), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1558 721.  
 1559  
 1560 Method 0023A (December 1996) (Sampling Method for  
 1561 Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Polychlorinated  
 1562 Dibenzofuran Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-  
 1563 approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to  
 1564 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.  
 1565  
 1566 Method 0030 (November 1986) (Volatile Organic Sampling  
 1567 Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1568  
 1569 Method 0031 (December 1996) (Sampling Method for Volatile  
 1570 Organic Compounds (SMVOC)), USEPA-approved for Appendix  
 1571 I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1572  
 1573 Method 0040 (December 1996) (Sampling of Principal Organic  
 1574 Hazardous Constituents from Combustion Sources Using Tedlar®  
 1575 Bags), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1576  
 1577 Method 0050 (December 1996) (Isokinetic HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub> Emission  
 1578 Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1579 Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1580 Code 726.207.  
 1581  
 1582 Method 0051 (December 1996) (Midget Impinger HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub>  
 1583 Emission Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35  
 1584 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35  
 1585 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207.  
 1586  
 1587 Method 0060 (December 1996) (Determination of Metals in Stack  
 1588 Emissions), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1589 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1590 726.206.

1591  
 1592 Method 0061 (December 1996) (Determination of Hexavalent  
 1593 Chromium Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved  
 1594 for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1595 726.206, and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.  
 1596  
 1597 Method 1010A (November 2004) (Test Methods for Flash Point by  
 1598 Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester), USEPA-approved for  
 1599 Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1600  
 1601 Method 1020B (November 2004) (Standard Test Methods for  
 1602 Flash Point by Setaflash (Small Scale) Closed-cup Apparatus),  
 1603 USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1604  
 1605 Method 1110A (November 2004) (Corrosivity Toward Steel),  
 1606 USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 and Appendix I  
 1607 to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1608  
 1609 Method 1310B (November 2004) (Extraction Procedure (EP)  
 1610 Toxicity Test Method and Structural Integrity Test), USEPA-  
 1611 approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and referenced  
 1612 in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.  
 1613  
 1614 Method 1311 (November 1992) (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching  
 1615 Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1616 721; for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124, 728.107, and 728.140; and for  
 1617 Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.  
 1618  
 1619 Method 1312 (November 1994) (Synthetic Precipitation Leaching  
 1620 Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1621 721.  
 1622  
 1623 Method 1320 (November 1986) (Multiple Extraction Procedure),  
 1624 USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
 1625  
 1626 Method 1330A (November 1992) (Extraction Procedure for Oily  
 1627 Wastes), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1628 721.  
 1629  
 1630 Method 9010C (November 2004) (Total and Amenable Cyanide:  
 1631 Distillation), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1632 Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140, 728.144, and 728.148,  
 1633 referenced in Table H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method 9095B (November 2004) (Paint Filter Liquids Test), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110; Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.290, 724.414, 725.290, 725.414, 725.981, 727.290, and 728.132.

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

OECD. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, F-75775 Paris Cedex 16, France, +33 (0) 1 45 24 81 67 ([www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)), also OECD Washington Center, 2001 L Street, NW, Suite 650, Washington, DC 20036-4922, 202-785-6323 or 800-456-6323 ([www.oecdwash.org](http://www.oecdwash.org)):

OECD Guidance Manual. "Guidance Manual for the Implementation of Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as

Amended, on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations," 2009 (also called "Guidance Manual for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Recoverable Materials" in OECD documents), but only the following segments, which set forth the substantive requirements of OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL (June 14, 2001), as amended by C(2001)107/ADD1 (February 28, 2002), C(2004)20 (March 9, 2004), C(2005)141 (December 2, 2005), and C(2008)156 (December 4, 2008):

"Annex A: OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as Amended by C(2004)20; C(2005)141; and C(2008)156" (also called "Revision of Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations," within the text of Annex A, and "Decision of the Council Concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations" in the original OECD decision source document, C(2001)107/FINAL (June 14, 2001), as amended by C(2001)107/ADD1 (February 28, 2002), C(2004)20 (March 9, 2004), C(2005)141 (December 2, 2005), and C(2008)156 (December 4, 2008)).

"Annex B: OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Green Control Procedure" (individually referred to as "Annex B to OECD Guidance Manual" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), combining Appendix 3 to OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended as described above, together with the text of Annex IX ("List B") to the "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal" ("Basel Convention").

"Annex C: OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure" (individually referred to as "Annex C to OECD Guidance Manual" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), combining Appendix 4 to OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended, together with the text of Annexes II ("Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration") and VIII ("List A") to the Basel Convention.

BOARD NOTE: The OECD Guidance Manual is available online from OECD at [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/1/42262259.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/1/42262259.pdf). The OECD and the Basel Convention consider the OECD Guidance Manual unofficial text of these documents. Despite this unofficial status, the Board has chosen to follow USEPA's lead and incorporate the OECD Guidance Manual by reference, instead of separately incorporating the OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL (with its subsequent amendments: OECD decisions C(2001)107/ADD1, C(2004)20, C(2005)141, and C(2008)156) and the Basel Convention by reference. Use of the OECD Guidance Manual eases reference to the documents, increases access to the documents, and facilitates future updates to this incorporation by reference. All references to "OECD C(2001)107/FINAL" in the text of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 refer to both the OECD decision and the Basel Convention that the OECD decision references. The OECD Guidance Manual includes as Annex A the full text of OECD document C(2001)107/FINAL, with amendments, and Annexes B and C set forth lists of wastes subject to Green control procedures and wastes subject to Amber control procedures, respectively, which consolidate the wastes from C(2001)107/FINAL together with those from the Basel Convention.

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

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

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

USDOD. Available from the United States Department of Defense:

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

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

"Requisition Tracking Form" (DD Form 1348), as in effect in July 1991,

referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Also available for purchase from NTIS (see above) and on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from the USEPA website at following Internet address:  
[www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd](http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd).

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

"EPA RCRA Delisting Program – Guidance Manual for the Petitioner,"  
March 23, 2000, referenced in Section 720.122.

USGSA. Available from the United States Government Services Administration:

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

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

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

10 CFR 20.2006 (2014)(2013) (Transfer for Disposal and Manifests),  
referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425 and 726.450.

Table II, column 2 in appendix B to 10 CFR 20 (2014)(2013) (Water  
Effluent Concentrations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110,  
730.103, and 730.151.

Appendix G to 10 CFR 20 (2014)(2013) (Requirements for Transfers of  
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Intended for Disposal at Licensed Land  
Disposal Facilities and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
726.440.

10 CFR 71 (2014)(2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 16922 (Mar. 19,  
2013) (Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material), referenced  
generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.430.

10 CFR 71.5 (2014)(2013) (Transportation of Licensed Material),  
referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425.

33 CFR 153.203 (2014)(2013) (Procedure for the Notice of Discharge),  
referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

40 CFR 3.3 (2014)(2013) (What Definitions Are Applicable to This Part?),  
referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.10 (2014)(2013) (What Are the Requirements for Electronic  
Reporting to EPA?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.2000 (2014)(2013) (What Are the Requirements Authorized State, Tribe, and Local Programs' Reporting Systems Must Meet?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 51.100(ii) (2014)(2013) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

Appendix W to 40 CFR 51 (2014)(2013) (Guideline on Air Quality Models), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

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

Appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (2014)(2013) (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 703.352, 724.982, 724.984, 724.986, 724.989, 725.983, 725.985, 725.987, and 725.990.

40 CFR 60 (2014)(2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 58415 (Sept. 19, 2013) and 78 Fed. Reg. 76753 (Dec. 19, 2013) (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.964, 724.980, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 (2014)(2013) (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.989 and 725.990.

Appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (2014)(2013) (Test Methods), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205 (in addition to the references cited below for specific methods):

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

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

1890 Method 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes  
 1891 and Small Ducts), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933,  
 1892 725.933, and 726.205.  
 1893  
 1894 Method 2B (Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate  
 1895 from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1896 Code 726.205.  
 1897  
 1898 Method 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow  
 1899 Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), referenced in  
 1900 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.  
 1901  
 1902 Method 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small  
 1903 Pipes and Ducts), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933,  
 1904 725.933, and 726.205.  
 1905  
 1906 Method 2E (Determination of Landfill Gas Production Flow Rate),  
 1907 referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.  
 1908  
 1909 Method 2F (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric  
 1910 Flow Rate with Three-Dimensional Probes), referenced in 35 Ill.  
 1911 Adm. Code 726.205.  
 1912  
 1913 Method 2G (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric  
 1914 Flow Rate with Two-Dimensional Probes), referenced in 35 Ill.  
 1915 Adm. Code 726.205.  
 1916  
 1917 Method 2H (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Taking into  
 1918 Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Wall), referenced in 35 Ill.  
 1919 Adm. Code 726.205.  
 1920  
 1921 Method 3 (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular  
 1922 Weight), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443 and 726.205.  
 1923  
 1924 Method 3A (Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide  
 1925 Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources  
 1926 (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 1927 Code 726.205.  
 1928  
 1929 Method 3B (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Emission Rate  
 1930 Correction Factor or Excess Air), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 1931 726.205.  
 1932

1933	Method 3C (Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen, and Oxygen from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1934	
1935	
1936	Method 4 (Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1937	
1938	
1939	Method 5 (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1940	
1941	
1942	Method 5A (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1943	
1944	
1945	Method 5B (Determination of Nonsulfuric Acid Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1946	
1947	
1948	Method 5D (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Positive Pressure Fabric Filters), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1949	
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1951	Method 5E (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1952	
1953	
1954	Method 5F (Determination of Nonsulfate Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1955	
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1957	Method 5G (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Wood Heaters (Dilution Tunnel Sampling Location)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1958	
1959	
1960	Method 5H (Determination of Particulate Emissions from Wood Heaters from a Stack Location), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1961	
1962	
1963	Method 5I (Determination of Low Level Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.
1964	
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1975	Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound
1976	Emissions by Gas Chromatography), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.
1977	Code 724.933, 724.934, 725.933, and 725.934.
1978	
1979	Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks),
1980	referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 724.934, 724.935,
1981	724.963, 725.934, 725.935, 725.963, and 725.984.
1982	
1983	Method 22 (Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from
1984	Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares), referenced in
1985	35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.1101, 725.933, 725.1101, and
1986	727.900.
1987	
1988	Method 25A (Determination of Total Gaseous Organic
1989	Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer), referenced in
1990	35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.934 and 725.985.
1991	
1992	Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration
1993	of Waste Samples), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982,
1994	725.983, and 725.984.
1995	
1996	Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase Organic
1997	Concentration in Waste Samples), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
1998	725.984.
1999	
2000	Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline
2001	Delivery Tank Using Pressure-Vacuum Test), referenced in 35 Ill.
2002	Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.
2003	
2004	40 CFR 61 (2014)(20013) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous
2005	Air Pollutants), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933,
2006	724.964, 725.933, 725.964, and 725.980.
2007	
2008	Subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (2014)(2013) (National Emission Standard for
2009	Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.
2010	Code 724.989 and 725.990.
2011	
2012	Subpart FF of 40 CFR 61 (2014)(2013) (National Emission Standard for
2013	Benzene Waste Operations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982 and
2014	725.983.
2015	
2016	40 CFR 63 (2014)(2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 79317 (Dec. 30,
2017	2013) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for

Source Categories), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.964, 724.980, 725.933, 725.964, 725.980, and 726.200.

Subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 (2014)(2013) (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.984, 724.985, 725.985, and 725.986.

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

Subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (2014)(2013) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (includes 40 CFR 63.1206 (When and How Must You Comply with the Standards and Operating Requirements?), 63.1215 (What are the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives for Total Chlorine?), 63.1216 (What are the Standards for Solid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1217 (What are the Standards for Liquid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1218 (What are the Standards for Hydrochloric Acid Production Furnaces that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1219 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste Incinerators?), 63.1220 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Cement Kilns?), and 63.1221 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Lightweight Aggregate Kilns?)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155, 703.205, 703.208, 703.221, 703.232, 703.320, 703.280, 724.440, 724.701, 724.950, 725.440, and 726.200.

Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (2014)(2013) (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (2014)(2013) (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded ( $F_{bio}$ ) in a Biological Treatment Unit), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix D to 40 CFR 63 (2014)(2013) (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

40 CFR 136.3 (Identification of Test Procedures) (2014)(2013), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 704.150, 704.187, and 730.103.

40 CFR 144.70 (2014)(2013) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in

35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240.

40 CFR 232.2 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

40 CFR 257 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

Subpart B of 40 CFR 257 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Disposal Standards for the Receipt of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Wastes at Non-Municipal Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal Units) (40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105.

40 CFR 258 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

40 CFR 260.21(b) (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Alternative Equivalent Testing Methods), referenced in Section 720.121.

40 CFR 261.151 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.251.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 261 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Chemical Analysis Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.150 and 704.187.

40 CFR 262.53 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Notification of Intent to Export), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153.

40 CFR 262.54 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Special Manifest Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.154.

40 CFR 262.55 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Exception Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.155.

40 CFR 262.56 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Annual Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.156.

40 CFR 262.57 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Recordkeeping), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.157.

Appendix to 40 CFR 262 (2014)~~(2013)~~ (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their

Instructions)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

40 CFR 264.151 (2014)(2013) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.251 and 727.240.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 264 (2014)(2013) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 264 (2014)(2013) (Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Students' T-Test), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 264 (2014)(2013) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.270.

Appendix VI to 40 CFR 264 (2014)(2013) (Political Jurisdictions in Which Compliance with Section 264.18(a) Must Be Demonstrated), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.306, 724.118, and 727.110.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 265 (2014)(2013) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 265 (2014)(2013) (EPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards), referenced in Appendix C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 265 (2014)(2013) (Tests for Significance), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 265 (2014)(2013) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277, 725.301, 725.330, 725.357, 725.382, and 725.413 and Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (2014)(2013) (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), referenced generally in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

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

Section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 and 726.206.

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

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

40 CFR 267.151 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.240.

40 CFR 270.5 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Noncompliance and Program Reporting by the Director), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.305.

40 CFR 761 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145.

40 CFR 761.3 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 and 739.110.

40 CFR 761.60 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Disposal Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

40 CFR 761.65 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Storage for Disposal), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150.

40 CFR 761.70 ~~(2014)~~(2013) (Incineration), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

Subpart B of 49 CFR 107 (2013) (Exemptions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

49 CFR 171 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013), ~~and 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013), and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014)~~ (General Information, Regulations, and Definitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

2190 49 CFR 171.3 (2013) (Hazardous Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 2191 722.133.  
 2192  
 2193 49 CFR 171.8 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013)  
 2194 (Definitions and Abbreviations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118,  
 2195 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.  
 2196  
 2197 49 CFR 171.15 (2013) (Immediate Notice of Certain Hazardous Materials  
 2198 Incidents), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.  
 2199  
 2200 49 CFR 171.16 (2013) (Detailed Hazardous Materials Incident Reports),  
 2201 referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.  
 2202  
 2203 49 CFR 172 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013), 78  
 2204 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013), and 78 Fed. Reg. 69310 (Nov. 19,  
 2205 2013), and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014) (Hazardous Materials  
 2206 Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications,  
 2207 Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements),  
 2208 referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 722.131, 722.132,  
 2209 724.986, 725.987, 733.114, 733.118, 733.134, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155,  
 2210 and 739.143.  
 2211  
 2212 49 CFR 172.304 (2013) (Marking Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill.  
 2213 Adm. Code 722.132.  
 2214  
 2215 Subpart C of 49 CFR 172 (2013) (Shipping Papers), referenced in 35 Ill.  
 2216 Adm. Code 722.124.  
 2217  
 2218 Subpart F of 49 CFR 172 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct.  
 2219 2, 2013) (Placarding), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.133.  
 2220  
 2221 49 CFR 173 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013) and  
 2222 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013) (Shippers – General Requirements for  
 2223 Shipments and Packages), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 2224 721.104, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138,  
 2225 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2226  
 2227 49 CFR 173.2 (2013) (Hazardous Materials Classes and Index to Hazard  
 2228 Class Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.152.  
 2229  
 2230 49 CFR 173.12 (2013) (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials),  
 2231 referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, and 725.987.  
 2232

2233 49 CFR 173.28 (2013) (Reuse, Reconditioning, and Remanufacture of  
 2234 Packagings), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.273.  
 2235  
 2236 49 CFR 173.50 (2013) (Class 1 – Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 2237 Code 721.123.  
 2238  
 2239 49 CFR 173.54 (2013) (Forbidden Explosives), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 2240 Code 721.123.  
 2241  
 2242 49 CFR 173.115 (2013) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 –  
 2243 Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.  
 2244  
 2245 49 CFR 173.127 (2013) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 –  
 2246 Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.  
 2247  
 2248 49 CFR 174 (2013) (Carriage by Rail), referenced generally in 35 Ill.  
 2249 Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2250  
 2251 49 CFR 175 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013)  
 2252 and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18, 2014) (Carriage by Aircraft), referenced  
 2253 generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2254  
 2255 49 CFR 176 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013)  
 2256 (Carriage by Vessel), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118,  
 2257 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2258  
 2259 49 CFR 177 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013)  
 2260 (Carriage by Public Highway), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 2261 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2262  
 2263 49 CFR 177.817 (2013) (Shipping Papers), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm.  
 2264 Code 722.124.  
 2265  
 2266 49 CFR 178 (2013), as amended at 78 Fed. Reg. 60745 (Oct. 2, 2013), ~~and~~  
 2267 78 Fed. Reg. 65454 (Oct. 31, 2013), and 79 Fed. Reg. 15033 (Mar. 18,  
 2268 2014) (Specifications for Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill.  
 2269 Adm. Code 721.104, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987,  
 2270 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2271  
 2272 49 CFR 179 (2013) (Specifications for Tank Cars), referenced in 35 Ill.  
 2273 Adm. Code 721.104, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987,  
 2274 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.  
 2275

49 CFR 180 (2013) (Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 190 (2013) (Pipeline Safety Programs and Rulemaking Procedures), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 191 (2013) (Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 192 (2013) (Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 193 (2013) (Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 194 (2013) (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 195 (2013) (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 198 (2013) (Regulations for Grants to Aid State Pipeline Safety Programs), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 199 (2013) (Drug and Alcohol Testing), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

c) Federal Statutes:

Section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014)(2011), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 726.310.

Sections 201(v), 201(w), and 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v), 321(w), and 360b(j)) (2012), referenced in Section 720.110 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.109.

Chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC (49 USC 60101 through 60140) (2011), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

2318                               Section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986 (50  
2319                               USC 1521(j)(1)) (2011), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.301.

2320

2321           d)       This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

2322

2323           (Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## 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) 

<u>Section Numbers</u> :	<u>Proposed Action</u> :
721.101	Amendment
721.104	Amendment
721.105	Amendment
721.138	Amendment
721.139	Amendment
721.141	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) A Complete description of the subjects and issues involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking of which the amendments to Part 721 are a single segment. Also affected is 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722, 723, 724, and 725, which is covered by a separate notice in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
NOV 20 2014  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

The amendments to Part 721 are a single segment of the docket R15-1 rulemaking that also affects 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722, 723, 724, and 725, 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 R15-1 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 721 implement segments of the June 26, 2014 amendments to the hazardous waste export requirements. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014 in docket R15-1 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

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the October 16, 2014 opinion and order in docket R15-1.

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 rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? 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) (2012)].
- 11) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 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 R15-1 and be addressed to:

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

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R15-1:

Michael J. McCambridge  
Staff Attorney

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Illinois Pollution Control Board  
100 W. Randolph 11-500  
Chicago IL 60601

312/814-6924  
michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

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

13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

- A) 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. 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) (2012)].
- 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. 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) (2012)].
- 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. 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) (2012)].

14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: 38 Ill. Reg. 13977; 14005-07 (July 7, 2014)

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

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

PART 721  
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

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

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

Section	
721.240	Applicability
721.241	Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart
721.242	Cost Estimate
721.243	Financial Assurance Condition
721.247	Liability Requirements
721.248	Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
721.249	Use of State-Required Mechanisms
721.250	State Assumption of Responsibility
721.251	Wording of the Instruments
721.APPENDIX A	Representative Sampling Methods
721.APPENDIX B	Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) (Repealed)
721.APPENDIX C	Chemical Analysis Test Methods (Repealed)
721.TABLE A	Analytical Characteristics of Organic Chemicals (Repealed)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

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

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

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

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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

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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

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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.

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

- 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))).

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- 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, 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (2010).~~

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

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 721.104 Exclusions**

- a) Materials that are not solid wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:
  - 1) Sewage.
    - A) Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system); and
    - B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment.
  - 2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with

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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

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- 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

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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

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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;

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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

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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.

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- ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have runoff and runoff controls; they must be operated in a manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.
- iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

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

- E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in non-land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.
  - F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7) of this Section, mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
- 18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum

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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:

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- i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
- ii) It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F) of this Section:
- iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).
- iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility for no less than three years of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G) of this Section.

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- 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.

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- 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.

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

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

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) For metal contaminants:

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

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

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

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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.

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- 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)).

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- 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~~ 721.101(c)(8).
  - B) No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material generator, the transporter, an intermediate facility, or a reclaimer manages the material; the 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

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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

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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~~'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.~~"~~"

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

- 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

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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

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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

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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.

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- 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

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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

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([www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/rcra/finalerp1203.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/rcra/finalerp1203.pdf)). USEPA operates the online RCRAInfo database ([www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris/](http://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

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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;

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- 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).

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

- i) A notification that is submitted by mail must be sent to the following mailing addresses:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Office of Federal Activities  
International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail  
Code 2254A)

Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW.  
Washington, DC 20460

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- J) The hazardous secondary material generator must keep a copy of each notification of intent to export and each Acknowledgment of Consent for a period of three years following receipt of the Acknowledgment of Consent.
- K) Annual reporting of hazardous secondary material exports. A hazardous secondary material generator must file with the Agency and USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, a report that summarizes the types, quantities, frequency, and ultimate destinations of all hazardous secondary materials exported during the previous calendar year. Annual reports must be sent to the addresses listed in subsection (a)(25)(B) of this Section (for mail or hand delivery, as appropriate) for submission notification of intent to export hazardous secondary material. The annual reports must include the following information:
  - 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;

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- v) A certification signed by the hazardous secondary material generator that states as follows:

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

- L) Any person that claims an exclusion under this subsection (a)(25) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.

- 26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;

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- B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for cleaning;
  - C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
  - E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
    - i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
    - ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met; and
    - iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry cleaning; and
  - F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301 and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311 through 1346 and 1370.
- b) Solid wastes that are not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not

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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

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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

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- 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

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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;

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- 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

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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

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refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.

- 13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:
  - A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot-draining;
  - B) Hot-draining and crushing;
  - C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or
  - D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.
- 14) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.
- 15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:
  - A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:
    - i) The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers that are generated after the effective date listed for the waste:

USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers	Listing Effective Date
K169, K170, K171, and K172	February 8, 1999
K174 and K175	May 7, 2001

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K176, K177, and K178  
K181

May 20, 2002  
August 23, 2005

- ii) The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) of this Section were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);
  - iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and
  - iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 1342).
- B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, or K181 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this subsection (b)(15) after the emergency ends.
- 16) This subsection (b)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(16), which USEPA has marked "reserved".<sup>22</sup> This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 17) This subsection (b)(17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17), which pertains exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.

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- 18) Solvent-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not hazardous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
  - B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for disposal;
  - C) At the point of being transported for disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
  - E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
    - i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;

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- ii) The documentation that the 180 day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
  - iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported for disposal; and
- F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the following facilities:
- i) A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815, including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6943 and 6947; or
  - ii) A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264 or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or
  - iii) A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act<sup>22</sup> (42 USC 7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
  - iv) A hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40 CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926.

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- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.
- d) Samples.
  - 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).

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- 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;

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- 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

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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

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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

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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 (42 USC 6930), provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section. Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.
- 1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this subsection (f).
  - 2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a

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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;

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- 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;

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- 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).

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h) Carbon dioxide stream injected for geologic sequestration. Carbon dioxide streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:

- 1) Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190 through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable.

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

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

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

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

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730."

- C) The signed certification statement must be kept on-site for no less than three years, and must be made available within 72 hours after a written request from the Agency or USEPA, or their designee. The signed certification statement must be renewed every year that the exclusion is claimed, by having an authorized representative (as

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defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) annually prepare and sign a new copy of the certification statement within one year after the date of the previous statement. The signed certification statement must also be readily accessible on the facility's publicly-available website (if such website exists) as a public notification with the title of "Carbon Dioxide Stream Certification" at the time the exclusion is claimed.

(Source: Amended at 39 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 (42 USC 6930), 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);

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- 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 (42 USC 6930).
- 1) A total of one kilogram of one or more of the acute hazardous wastes listed in Section 721.131 or 721.133(e); or

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- 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 or 721.133(e).

BOARD NOTE: ~~"Full regulation"~~ means those regulations applicable to generators of 1,000 kg or greater of 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

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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, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

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 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste during a calendar month to be excluded from

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full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

- 1) The hazardous waste determination requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;
- 2) The CESQG may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time 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 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 (42 USC 6930). 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

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manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the unit is subject to federal CESQG waste landfill disposal standards in 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.

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- j) If a CESQG's hazardous wastes are mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to the used oil standards in 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 39 Ill. Reg. —, effective —)

SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

**Section 721.138 Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel**

- a) Specifications for excluded fuels. Wastes that meet specifications for comparable fuel or syngas fuel under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section, respectively, and the other requirements of this Section, are not solid wastes:
- 1) Comparable fuel specifications.
    - A) Physical specifications.
      - i) Heating value. The heating value must exceed 5,000 Btu/lb (11,500 J/g).
      - ii) Viscosity. The viscosity must not exceed 50 cS, as fired.
    - B) Constituent specifications. For the compounds listed, the constituent specification levels and minimum required detection limits (where non-detect is the constituent specification) are set forth in the table in Appendix Y to this Part.
  - 2) Synthesis gas fuel specifications. Synthesis gas fuel (i.e., syngas fuel) that is generated from hazardous waste must fulfill the following requirements:
    - A) It must have a minimum Btu value of 100 Btu/Scf;
    - B) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of total halogen;
    - C) It must contain less than 300 ppmv of total nitrogen other than diatomic nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>);

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- D) It must contain less than 200 ppmv of hydrogen sulfide; and
  - E) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of each hazardous constituent in the target list of constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part.
- 3) Blending to meet the specifications.
- A) Hazardous waste shall not be blended to meet the comparable fuel specification under subsection (a)(1) of this Section, except as provided by subsection (a)(3)(B) of this Section.
  - B) Blending to meet the viscosity specification. A hazardous waste blended to meet the viscosity specification for comparable fuel must fulfill the following requirements:
    - i) As generated, and prior to any blending, manipulation, or processing, the hazardous waste must meet the constituent and heating value specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A)(i) and (a)(1)(B) of this Section;
    - ii) The hazardous waste must be blended at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and
    - iii) The hazardous waste must not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
- 4) Treatment to meet the comparable fuel specifications.
- A) A hazardous waste may be treated to meet the specifications for comparable fuel set forth in subsection (a)(1) of this Section, provided the treatment fulfills the following requirements:
    - i) The treatment destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying hazardous constituents or materials;

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- ii) The treatment is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and
    - iii) The treatment does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
  - B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a comparable fuel remain a hazardous waste.
- 5) Generation of a syngas fuel.
  - A) A syngas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous wastes to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (a)(2) of this Section, provided the processing fulfills the following requirements:
    - i) The processing destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying constituents or materials;
    - ii) The processing is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727 or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c); and
    - iii) The processing does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
  - B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a syngas fuel remain a hazardous waste.
- 6) Dilution prohibition. A generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must not in any way dilute a hazardous waste to meet the specifications of subsections

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

b) Implementation.

1) General.

- A) Wastes that meet the specifications provided by subsection (a) of this Section for comparable fuel or syngas fuel are excluded from the definition of solid waste provided that the following requirements are met. For purposes of this Section, such materials are called "excluded fuel," the person claiming and qualifying for the exclusion is called the "excluded fuel generator," and the person burning the excluded fuel is called the "excluded fuel burner."
- B) The person who generates the excluded fuel must claim the exclusion by complying with the conditions of this Section and keeping records necessary to document compliance with those conditions.

2) Notices.

A) Notice to the Agency.

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

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

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- ii) If there is a substantive change in the information provided in the one-time notice required under this subsection (b)(2)(A), the generator must submit a revised notification.
  - iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.
- B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:
  - i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generating facility;
  - ii) The name and address of the burner and identification of the units that will burn the excluded fuel;
  - iii) A brief, general description of the manufacturing, treatment, or other process generating the excluded fuel;
  - iv) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of the excluded fuel to be burned; and
  - v) The name and mailing address of the Agency office to which the generator submitted a claim for the exclusion.
- C) The one-time notice required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of this Section must certify compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and provide documentation, as follows:
  - i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person or facility claiming the exclusion;

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- ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste codes for the hazardous waste;
- iii) The name and address of the units that meet the requirements of subsections (b)(3) and (c) of this Section that will burn the excluded fuel;
- iv) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed, except as provided by subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of this Section; and
- v) The following statement must be signed and submitted by the person claiming the exclusion or its authorized representative:

Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for making or submitting false statements, representations, or omissions, I certify that the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138 have been met for all waste identified in this notification. Copies of the records and information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138(b)(8) are available at the comparable or syngas fuel generator<sup>2</sup>'s facility. Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b)(2)(C)(i) through (c)(2)(C)(v) are derived from 40 CFR 261.138(b)(2)(i)(A)(1)-~~and~~ through (b)(2)(i)(A)(5), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

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- 3) Burning. The exclusion applies only if the fuel is burned in the following units that also must be subject to federal, State, and local air emission requirements, including all applicable federal hazardous air pollutant emissions requirements implementing section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7412):
  - A) Industrial furnaces, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - B) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that are further defined as follows:
    - i) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes; or
    - ii) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale;
  - C) Hazardous waste incinerators subject to regulation pursuant to Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 and applicable CAA MACT standards.
  - D) Gas turbines used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale.
- 4) Fuel analysis plan for generators. The generator of ~~a~~ an excluded fuel must develop and follow a written fuel analysis plan that describes the procedures for sampling and analysis of the material to be excluded. The plan must be followed and retained at the site of the generator claiming the exclusion.
  - A) At a minimum, the plan must specify the following:
    - i) The parameters for which each excluded fuel will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of those parameters;

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- ii) The test methods that will be used to test for these parameters;
  - iii) The sampling method that will be used to obtain a representative sample of the excluded fuel to be analyzed;
  - iv) The frequency with which the initial analysis of the excluded fuel will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date; and
  - v) If process knowledge is used in the determination, any information prepared by the generator in making such determination.
- B) For each analysis, the generator must also document the following:
- i) The dates and times that waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;
  - ii) The names and qualifications of the persons who obtained the samples;
  - iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;
  - iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;
  - v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;
  - vi) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity written in the plan that occurred;

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- vii) All laboratory results demonstrating whether the exclusion specifications have been met; and
    - viii) All laboratory documentation that supports the analytical results, unless a contract between the claimant and the laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained by the laboratory for the period specified in subsection (b)(9) of this Section and also provides for the availability of the documentation to the claimant upon request.
  - C) A syngas fuel generator must submit for approval, prior to performing sampling, analysis, or any management of an excluded syngas fuel, a fuel analysis plan containing the elements of subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section to the Agency. The approval of a fuel analysis plan must be stated in writing and received by the facility prior to sampling and analysis to demonstrate the exclusion of a syngas. The approval of the fuel analysis plan may contain such provisions and conditions as the regulatory authority deems appropriate.
- 5) Excluded fuel sampling and analysis.
- A) General. For each waste for which an exclusion is claimed under the specifications provided by subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section, the generator of the waste must test for all the constituents in Appendix H of this Part, except for those constituents that the generator determines, based on testing or knowledge, should not be present in the fuel. The generator is required to document the basis of each determination that a constituent with an applicable specification should not be present. The generator may not determine that any of the following categories of constituents with a specification in the table in Appendix Y to this Part should not be present:
    - i) A constituent that triggered the toxicity characteristic for the constituents that were the basis for listing the secondary material as a hazardous waste, or constituents for which there is a treatment standard for the waste code in 35 Ill.

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Adm. Code 728.140;

- ii) A constituent detected in previous analysis of the waste;
  - iii) Constituents introduced into the process that generates the waste; or
  - iv) Constituents that are byproducts or side reactions to the process that generates the waste.
- B) Use of process knowledge. For each waste for which the comparable fuel or syngas exclusion is claimed where the generator of the excluded fuel is not the original generator of the hazardous waste, the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel may not use process knowledge pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section and must test to determine that all of the constituent specifications of subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section, as applicable, have been met.
- C) The excluded fuel generator may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present at concentrations above the specification levels. It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the excluded fuel. For the fuel to be eligible for exclusion, a generator must demonstrate the following:
- i) That the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean concentration for each constituent of concern is not above the specification level; and
  - ii) That the analyses could have detected the presence of the constituent at or below the specification level.
- D) Nothing in this subsection (b)(5) preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person that generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

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- E) In an enforcement action, the burden of proof to establish conformance with the exclusion specification must be on the generator claiming the exclusion.
- F) The generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with the fuel its waste analysis plan developed pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of this Section.
- G) Viscosity condition for comparable fuel.
  - i) Excluded comparable fuel that has not been blended to meet the kinematic viscosity specification must be analyzed as generated.
  - ii) If hazardous waste is blended to meet the kinematic viscosity specification for comparable fuel, the generator must analyze the hazardous waste as generated to ensure that it meets the constituent and heating value specifications of subsection (a)(1) of this Section, and after blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended fuel meets all comparable fuel specifications.

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Any claim pursuant to this Section must be valid and accurate for all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a hazardous constituent will not shield a generator from liability should that

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constituent later be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.

- 6) This subsection (b)(6) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.38(b)(6), which USEPA has marked ~~"reserved."~~ This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.
- 7) Speculative accumulation. Excluded fuel must not be accumulated speculatively, as such is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(c)(8).
- 8) Operating record. The generator must maintain an operating record on site containing the following information:
  - A) All information required to be submitted to the implementing authority as part of the notification of the claim:
    - i) The owner or operator name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person claiming the exclusion;
    - ii) For each excluded fuel, the USEPA hazardous waste codes that would be applicable if the material were discarded; and
    - iii) The certification signed by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative;
  - B) A brief description of the process that generated the excluded fuel. If the comparable fuel generator is not the generator of the original hazardous waste, provide a brief description of the process that generated the hazardous waste;
  - C) The monthly and annual quantities of each fuel claimed to be excluded;
  - D) Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the excluded fuel, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section;
  - E) The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section;

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- F) If the comparable fuel was generated through treatment or blending, documentation of compliance with the applicable provisions of subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this Section;
- G) If the excluded fuel is to be shipped off-site, a certification from the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of this Section;
- H) The fuel analysis plan and documentation of all sampling and analysis results as required by subsection (b)(4) of this Section; and
- I) If the generator ships excluded fuel off-site for burning, the generator must retain for each shipment the following information on-site:
  - i) The name and address of the facility receiving the excluded fuel for burning;
  - ii) The quantity of excluded fuel shipped and delivered;
  - iii) The date of shipment or delivery;
  - iv) A cross-reference to the record of excluded fuel analysis or other information used to make the determination that the excluded fuel meets the specifications, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section; and
  - v) A one-time certification by the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of this Section.
- 9) Records retention. Records must be maintained for a period of three years.
- 10) Burner certification to the generator. Prior to submitting a notification to the Agency, a generator of excluded fuel that intends to ship the excluded fuel off-site for burning must obtain a one-time written, signed statement from the burner that includes the following:

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- A) A certification that the excluded fuel will only be burned in an industrial furnace, industrial boiler, utility boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this Section;
  - B) Identification of the name and address of the facility that will burn the excluded fuel; and
  - C) A certification that the state in which the burner is located is authorized to exclude wastes as excluded fuel under the provisions of 40 CFR 261.38.
- 11) Ineligible waste codes. Wastes that are listed as hazardous waste because of the presence of dioxins or furans, as set out in Appendix G of this Part, are not eligible for these exclusions, and any fuel produced from or otherwise containing these wastes remains a hazardous waste subject to the full RCRA hazardous waste management requirements.
- 12) Regulatory status of boiler residues. Burning excluded fuel that was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 of this Part does not subject boiler residues, including bottom ash and emission control residues, to regulation as derived from hazardous wastes.
- 13) Residues in containers and tank systems upon cessation of operations.
- A) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that remain in a container or tank system for more than 90 days after the container or tank system ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 725, 727, and 728.
  - B) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a container or tank system after the container or tank system ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are solid wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if the waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121

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through 721.124 or if the fuel were otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 when the exclusion was claimed.

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

- i) The waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124; or
- ii) The fuel was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133. The hazardous waste code for the listed waste applies to these liquid and accumulated solid residues.

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

- 15) Spills and leaks.

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

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spilled or leaked, the USEPA hazardous waste code for the listed waste applies to the spilled or leaked material.

- 16) In corresponding 40 CFR 261.38(b)(16), USEPA included the following disclaimer, which the Board quotes in full: “Nothing in this section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provisions in CERCLA Section 103, which establish reporting obligations for releases of hazardous substances, or the Department of Transportation requirements for hazardous materials in 49 CFR parts 171 through 180.”
- c) Failure to comply with the conditions of the exclusion. An excluded fuel loses its exclusion if any person managing the fuel fails to comply with the conditions of the exclusion under this Section, and the material must be managed as a hazardous waste from the point of generation. In such situations, USEPA, the Agency, or any person may take enforcement action pursuant to section 31 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/31].

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

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**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

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- 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) 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 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 number (if applicable) of the exporter of the CRTs.

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- 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~~ transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.)).
  - vi) The name and address of the recycler ~~and~~ or recyclers and the estimated quantity of used CRTs to be sent to each facility, as well as the name of 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 ~~delivered~~ delivered 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

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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 20460

- 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

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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.

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- 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.
- J) A CRT exporter must file with USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, an annual report summarizing the quantities (in kilograms), frequency of shipment, and ultimate destinations (i.e., the facility or facilities where the recycling occurs) of all used CRTs exported during the previous calendar year. This annual report must also include the following:
  - i) The name, USEPA identification number (if applicable), and mailing and site address of the exporter;
  - ii) The calendar year covered by the report;
  - iii) A certification signed by the CRT exporter 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 this 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."
- K) Annual reports must be submitted to the office specified in subsection (a)(5)(B) of this Section. A CRT exporter must keep copies of each annual report for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report.

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 its granting authorization to export. Nevertheless, the

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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 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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

- a) A ~~person~~-CRT exporter that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must send a ~~one-time~~ notification to the Agency and ~~the Regional Administrator of USEPA-Region 5.~~ This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or lesser period.
- 1) The notification must be in writing, signed by the exporter, and include ~~a statement that the notifier plans to export used, intact CRTs for reuse; the notifier's name, address, and USEPA identification number (if applicable); and the name and phone number of a contact person.~~ the following information:
- A) Name, mailing address, telephone number, and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the exporter of the used, intact CRTs;
  - B) The estimated frequency or rate at which the used, intact CRTs are to be exported for reuse and the period of time over which they are to be exported;
  - C) The estimated total quantity of used, intact CRTs specified in kilograms;
  - D) All points of entry to and departure from each transit country through which the used, intact CRTs will pass, a description of the approximate length of time the used, intact CRTs will remain in ~~such~~that country, and the nature of their handling while there;
  - E) A description of the means by which each shipment of the used, intact CRTs will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.));
  - F) The name and address of the ultimate destination facility or facilities where the used, intact CRTs will be reused, refurbished, distributed, or sold for reuse and the estimated quantity of used,

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intact CRTs to be sent to each facility, as well as the name of any alternate destination facility or facilities;

G) A description of the manner in which the used, intact CRTs will be reused (including reuse after refurbishment) in the foreign country that will be receiving the used, intact CRTs; and

H) A certification signed by the CRT exporter that states as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the CRTs described in this notice are intact and fully functioning or capable of being functional after refurbishment and that the used CRTs will be reused or refurbished and reused. 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.""

2) Notifications submitted by mail should 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

Hand-delivered notifications should be sent to the following address:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Office of Federal Activities  
International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code 2254A)  
Environmental Protection Agency  
William Jefferson Clinton Building, Room 6144

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1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20004

In either case, the following must be prominently displayed on the front of the envelope:

“Attention: Notification of Intent to Export CRTs”

A 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

- b) A ~~person~~ CRT exporter that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must keep copies of normal business records, such as contracts, demonstrating that each shipment of exported used, intact CRTs will be reused. This documentation must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date the CRTs were exported. If the documents are written in a language other than English, a CRT exporter of used, intact CRTs sent for reuse must provide both the original, non-English version of the normal business records, as well as a third-party translation of the normal business records into English, within 30 days after a request by USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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Padding cell	

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Format changed	0
Total changes	384

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

PART 721  
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

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CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
AND FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

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721.110	Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste
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45	721.132	Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources
46	721.133	Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container
47		Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof
48	721.135	Wood Preserving Wastes

## SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

51	Section	
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53	721.139	Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass
54		Undergoing Recycling
55	721.140	Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Recycling
56	721.141	Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

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

61	Section	
62	721.240	Applicability
63	721.241	Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart
64	721.242	Cost Estimate
65	721.243	Financial Assurance Condition
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71		
72	721.APPENDIX A	Representative Sampling Methods
73	721.APPENDIX B	Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
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78	721.TABLE C	Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques (Repealed)
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80	721.APPENDIX H	Hazardous Constituents
81	721.APPENDIX I	Wastes Excluded by Administrative Action
82	721.TABLE A	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22
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87 from Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species,  
88 Container Residues, and Soil Residues Thereof  
89 721.TABLE D Wastes Excluded by the Board by Adjusted Standard  
90 721.APPENDIX J Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and  
91 Dibenzofurans (Repealed)  
92 721.APPENDIX Y Table to Section 721.138: Maximum Contaminant Concentration and  
93 Minimum Detection Limit Values for Comparable Fuel Specification  
94 721.APPENDIX Z Table to Section 721.102: Recycled Materials that Are Solid Waste  
95  
96 AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the  
97 Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].  
98  
99 SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and  
100 codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg.  
101 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12,  
102 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in  
103 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998,  
104 effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986;  
105 amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill.  
106 Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective  
107 March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in  
108 R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg.  
109 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January  
110 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39  
111 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective  
112 December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989;  
113 amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill.  
114 Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective  
115 May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-  
116 1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155,  
117 effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992;  
118 amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg.  
119 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26,  
120 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-  
121 16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175,  
122 effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994;  
123 amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill.  
124 Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275,  
125 effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998;  
126 amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended  
127 in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at  
128 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June  
129 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-

21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 986, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18611, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17734, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3213, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12442, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, 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.

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

- 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))).

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, 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (2014).  
~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) of this Section is derived from 40 CFR 3, 40 CFR 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h) (2010).~~

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### **Section 721.104 Exclusions**

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

1) Sewage.

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

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

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

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

- 3) Irrigation return flows.
- 4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- 5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques that are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.
- 6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquors) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 8) Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated, where they are reused in the production process, provided that the following is true:
- A) Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;
  - B) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
  - C) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over 12 months without being reclaimed; and
  - D) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.

9) Wood preserving wastes.

- A) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which are reclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;
- B) Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and which are reused to treat wood; and
- C) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in subsections (a)(9)(A) and (a)(9)(B) of this Section, so long as they meet all of the following conditions:
  - i) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on-site at water-borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;
  - ii) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;
  - iii) Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;
  - iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and
  - v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the Agency stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: "I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation." The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records until closure of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

generating the condensates.

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

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

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

B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;

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

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

containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.

- i) The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways must include the following: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.
- ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have runoff and runoff controls; they must be operated in a manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.
- iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

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

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

- F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7) of this Section, mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
- 18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:
- A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene (Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste code D018);
- B) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An "associated organic chemical manufacturing facility" is a facility for which all of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2869, but its operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. "Petrochemical recovered oil" is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials, including wastewater) from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.
- 19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 20) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
- A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

- B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
  - ii) It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F) of this Section:
  - iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).
  - iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility for no less than three years of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G) of this Section.

- C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a)(20)(B)(ii) of this Section.
  - ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
  - iii) It must maintain for a minimum of three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum identify for each shipment the name and address of the generating facility, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.
  - iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency that identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year, the name and address of each generating facility, and the industrial processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.
- D) Nothing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.
- E) Interim status and permitted storage units that have been used to store only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of the one-time notice described in subsection (a)(20)(B)(i) of this Section, and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous

secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.

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

- i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;
- ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and
- iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

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

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

- i) The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;
- ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and
- iii) The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

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

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

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) For metal contaminants:

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

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

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

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

- i) The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;
- ii) The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;

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

22) Used CRTs.

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

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 721.101(c)(8)~~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.

- 853 D) The reclamation of the hazardous secondary material must be  
 854 legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.  
 855
- 856 E) The hazardous secondary material generator must satisfy each of  
 857 the following conditions:  
 858
- 859 i) The hazardous secondary material must be contained.  
 860
- 861 ii) This subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii) applies when non-RCRA  
 862 management of hazardous secondary material will occur at  
 863 a reclamation facility or transfer facility. For the purposes  
 864 of this subsection (a)(24), "non-Subtitle C management" is  
 865 management of the hazardous secondary material that is not  
 866 addressed under a RCRA Part B permit or under the interim  
 867 status facility standards (of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 or  
 868 similar regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to  
 869 40 CFR 265). Prior to arranging for transport of hazardous  
 870 secondary materials to a reclamation facility where non-  
 871 Subtitle C management will occur, the hazardous secondary  
 872 material generator must make reasonable efforts to ensure  
 873 that the reclaimer intends to properly and legitimately  
 874 reclaim the hazardous secondary material and not discard  
 875 it, and that the reclaimer will manage the hazardous  
 876 secondary material in a manner that is protective of human  
 877 health and the environment. If the hazardous secondary  
 878 material will pass through an intermediate facility where  
 879 non-RCRA management will occur, the hazardous  
 880 secondary material generator must make contractual  
 881 arrangements with the intermediate facility to ensure that  
 882 the hazardous secondary material is sent to the reclamation  
 883 facility identified by the hazardous secondary material  
 884 generator, and the hazardous secondary material generator  
 885 must perform reasonable efforts to ensure that the  
 886 intermediate facility will manage the hazardous secondary  
 887 material in a manner that is protective of human health and  
 888 the environment. Reasonable efforts must be repeated at a  
 889 minimum of once every three years for the hazardous  
 890 secondary material generator to claim the exclusion of this  
 891 subsection (a)(24) and to send the hazardous secondary  
 892 materials to a reclaimer and any intermediate facility. In  
 893 making these reasonable efforts, the generator may use any  
 894 credible evidence available, including information gathered  
 895 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 from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) to subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv) of this Section. This forced renumbering 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(D) and (a)(24)(v)(E) as subsections (a)(24)(E)(v) and (a)(24)(E)(vi) of this Section. Although the Board shifted the language for enhanced readability, the Board intends no shift in meaning.

- 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](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/rcra/finalerp1203.pdf))). USEPA operates the online RCRAInfo database ([www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris/](http://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  
12<sup>th</sup> 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:

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- 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.

- 26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
- A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
  - B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for cleaning;
  - C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
  - E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
    - i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
    - ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met; and
    - iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids

1492 at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at  
 1493 the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry  
 1494 cleaning; and  
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1496 F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry  
 1497 cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301  
 1498 and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC  
 1499 1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-  
 1500 state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311  
 1501 through 1346 and 1370.  
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1503 b) Solid wastes that are not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not  
 1504 hazardous wastes:  
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1506 1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected,  
 1507 transported, stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived  
 1508 fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including  
 1509 garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from  
 1510 households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels,  
 1511 bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds,  
 1512 and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing  
 1513 municipal solid waste must not be deemed to be treating, storing,  
 1514 disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of  
 1515 regulation under this Part, if the following describe the facility:  
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1517 A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:  
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1519 i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings,  
 1520 hotels, motels, and other residential sources); or  
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1522 ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does  
 1523 not contain hazardous waste; and  
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1525 B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or  
 1526 operator of such facility has established contractual requirements  
 1527 or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure  
 1528 that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.  
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1530 BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in City of  
 1531 Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., 511 U.S. 328, 114  
 1532 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and  
 1533 RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash  
 1534 from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as

a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C of this Part until December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995), USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that material leaves the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment).

- 2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:
  - A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops, or
  - B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.
- 3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.
- 4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.
- 6) Chromium wastes.
  - A) Wastes that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section 721.124 and Appendix B to this Part) because chromium is present or which are listed in Subpart D of this Part due to the presence of chromium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:
    - i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium;
    - ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process that uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and

the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and

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

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

- i) Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- ii) Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue;
- iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome

tan/retan/wet finish, and through-the-blue;

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

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

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

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

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

i) Slag from primary copper processing;

ii) Slag from primary lead processing;

iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;

iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;

v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;

vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;

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

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

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

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

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

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

A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:

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

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

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

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

iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 1342).

B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, or K181 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment

system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this subsection (b)(15) after the emergency ends.

- 16) This subsection (b)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(16), which USEPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 17) This subsection (b)(17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17), which pertains exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 18) Solvent-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not hazardous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
  - B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for disposal;
  - C) At the point of being transported for disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the

applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;

E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:

- i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
- ii) The documentation that the 180 day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
- iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported for disposal; and

F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the following facilities:

- i) A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815, including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6943 and 6947; or
- ii) A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264 or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or
- iii) A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
- iv) A hazardous waste combustor, boiler or industrial furnace regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40

CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926.

- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.
- d) Samples.
  - 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).

- 1913 2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B)  
 1914 of this Section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a  
 1915 laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:  
 1916  
 1917 A) Comply with USDOT, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other  
 1918 applicable shipping requirements; or  
 1919  
 1920 B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector  
 1921 determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do  
 1922 not apply to the shipment of the sample:  
 1923  
 1924 i) Assure that the following information accompanies the  
 1925 sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and  
 1926 telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address,  
 1927 and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date  
 1928 of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and  
 1929  
 1930 ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or  
 1931 vaporize from its packaging.  
 1932  
 1933 3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste  
 1934 is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions  
 1935 stated in subsection (d)(1) of this Section.  
 1936  
 1937 e) Treatability study samples.  
 1938  
 1939 1) Except as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, a person that  
 1940 generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability  
 1941 studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any  
 1942 requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification  
 1943 requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery  
 1944 Act. Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of  
 1945 Section 721.105 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) when:  
 1946  
 1947 A) The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by  
 1948 the generator or sample collector;  
 1949  
 1950 B) The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or  
 1951 sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing  
 1952 facility; or  
 1953  
 1954 C) The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility  
 1955 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 (42 USC 6930), provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section. Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.

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

- 2171 C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been  
2172 conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);  
2173  
2174 D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;  
2175  
2176 E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;  
2177  
2178 F) When each treatability study was conducted; and  
2179  
2180 G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each  
2181 treatability study.  
2182  
2183 10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated  
2184 by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if  
2185 so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless  
2186 the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator  
2187 under the exemption of subsection (e) of this Section.  
2188  
2189 11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer  
2190 planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.  
2191  
2192 g) Dredged material that is not a hazardous waste. Dredged material that is subject  
2193 to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the  
2194 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste.  
2195 For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:  
2196  
2197 "Dredged material" has the meaning ascribed it in 40 CFR 232.2  
2198 (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).  
2199  
2200 "Permit" means any of the following:  
2201  
2202 A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army  
2203 Corps) under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control  
2204 Act (33 USC 1344);  
2205  
2206 A permit issued by the Army Corps under section 103 of the  
2207 Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33  
2208 USC 1413); or  
2209  
2210 In the case of Army Corps civil works projects, the administrative  
2211 equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two  
2212 paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps  
2213 regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).

h) Carbon dioxide stream injected for geologic sequestration. Carbon dioxide streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:

- 1) Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190 through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable.

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

- 2) Injection of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with the applicable requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730;
- 3) No hazardous wastes shall be mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, the carbon dioxide stream; and
- 4) Required Certifications.

A) Any generator of a carbon dioxide stream, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with hazardous wastes, and I have transported the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with (or have contracted with a pipeline

operator or transporter to transport the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with) U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (49 USC 60101 et seq.) and regulations (49 CFR Parts 190 through 199) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, as applicable, for injection into a well subject to the requirements for the Class VI Underground Injection Control Program of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.)."

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

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730."

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

(Source: Amended at 39 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 (42 USC 6930), 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 (42 USC 6930).
- 1) A total of one kilogram of one or more of the acute hazardous wastes listed in Section 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 or 721.133(e).
- BOARD NOTE: "Full regulation" means those regulations applicable to generators of 1,000 kg or greater of 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, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

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 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) The hazardous waste determination requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;
  - 2) The CESQG may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time 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 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 (42 USC 6930). 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 CESQG waste landfill disposal standards in 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 the used oil standards in 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 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

### Section 721.138 Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel

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

- 1) Comparable fuel specifications.

- A) Physical specifications.

- i) Heating value. The heating value must exceed 5,000 Btu/lb (11,500 J/g).

- ii) Viscosity. The viscosity must not exceed 50 cS, as fired.

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

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

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

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

- C) It must contain less than 300 ppmv of total nitrogen other than diatomic nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>);

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

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

- 3) Blending to meet the specifications.
  - A) Hazardous waste shall not be blended to meet the comparable fuel specification under subsection (a)(1) of this Section, except as provided by subsection (a)(3)(B) of this Section;
  - B) Blending to meet the viscosity specification. A hazardous waste blended to meet the viscosity specification for comparable fuel must fulfill the following requirements:
    - i) As generated, and prior to any blending, manipulation, or processing, the hazardous waste must meet the constituent and heating value specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A)(i) and (a)(1)(B) of this Section;
    - ii) The hazardous waste must be blended at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and
    - iii) The hazardous waste must not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
- 4) Treatment to meet the comparable fuel specifications.
  - A) A hazardous waste may be treated to meet the specifications for comparable fuel set forth in subsection (a)(1) of this Section, provided the treatment fulfills the following requirements:
    - i) The treatment destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying hazardous constituents or materials;
    - ii) The treatment is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727; and
    - iii) The treatment does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
  - B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a comparable fuel remain a hazardous waste.

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- 5) Generation of a syngas fuel.
- A) A syngas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous wastes to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (a)(2) of this Section, provided the processing fulfills the following requirements:
- i) The processing destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying constituents or materials;
  - ii) The processing is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, 724, 725, or 727 or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c); and
  - iii) The processing does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (a)(6) of this Section.
- B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a syngas fuel remain a hazardous waste.
- 6) Dilution prohibition. A generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must not in any way dilute a hazardous waste to meet the specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A)(i) or (a)(1)(B) of this Section for comparable fuel, or subsection (a)(2) of this section for Syngas.
- b) Implementation.
- 1) General.
- A) Wastes that meet the specifications provided by subsection (a) of this Section for comparable fuel or syngas fuel are excluded from the definition of solid waste provided that the following requirements are met. For purposes of this Section, such materials are called "excluded fuel," the person claiming and qualifying for the exclusion is called the "excluded fuel generator," and the person burning the excluded fuel is called the "excluded fuel burner."

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

2) Notices.

A) Notice to the Agency.

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

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

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

- iii) An excluded fuel generator must include an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of material for which an exclusion would be claimed in notices for newly excluded fuel or for revised notices as required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section.

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

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

the units that will burn the excluded fuel;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for making or submitting false statements, representations, or omissions, I certify that the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138 have been met for all waste identified in this notification. Copies of the records and information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138(b)(8) are available at the comparable or syngas fuel generator's facility. Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately

responsible for obtaining the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

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

- 3) Burning. The exclusion applies only if the fuel is burned in the following units that also must be subject to federal, State, and local air emission requirements, including all applicable federal hazardous air pollutant emissions requirements implementing section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7412):
  - A) Industrial furnaces, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - B) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that are further defined as follows:
    - i) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes; or
    - ii) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale;
  - C) Hazardous waste incinerators subject to regulation pursuant to Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 and applicable CAA MACT standards.
  - D) Gas turbines used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale.
- 4) Fuel analysis plan for generators. The generator of a-an excluded fuel must develop and follow a written fuel analysis plan that describes the procedures for sampling and analysis of the material to be excluded. The plan must be followed and retained at the site of the generator claiming the exclusion.

- A) At a minimum, the plan must specify the following:
- i) The parameters for which each excluded fuel will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of those parameters;
  - ii) The test methods that will be used to test for these parameters;
  - iii) The sampling method that will be used to obtain a representative sample of the excluded fuel to be analyzed;
  - iv) The frequency with which the initial analysis of the excluded fuel will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date; and
  - v) If process knowledge is used in the determination, any information prepared by the generator in making such determination.
- B) For each analysis, the generator must also document the following:
- i) The dates and times that waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;
  - ii) The names and qualifications of the persons who obtained the samples;
  - iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;
  - iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;
  - v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;
  - vi) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity

written in the plan that occurred;

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

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

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

5) Excluded fuel sampling and analysis.

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

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

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

- iii) Constituents introduced into the process that generates the waste; or
  - iv) Constituents that are byproducts or side reactions to the process that generates the waste.
- B) Use of process knowledge. For each waste for which the comparable fuel or syngas exclusion is claimed where the generator of the excluded fuel is not the original generator of the hazardous waste, the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel may not use process knowledge pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section and must test to determine that all of the constituent specifications of subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section, as applicable, have been met.
- C) The excluded fuel generator may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present at concentrations above the specification levels. It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the excluded fuel. For the fuel to be eligible for exclusion, a generator must demonstrate the following:
- i) That the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean concentration for each constituent of concern is not above the specification level; and
  - ii) That the analyses could have detected the presence of the constituent at or below the specification level.
- D) Nothing in this subsection (b)(5) preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person that generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.
- E) In an enforcement action, the burden of proof to establish conformance with the exclusion specification must be on the generator claiming the exclusion.
- F) The generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with the fuel its waste analysis plan developed pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of this Section.

G) Viscosity condition for comparable fuel.

- i) Excluded comparable fuel that has not been blended to meet the kinematic viscosity specification must be analyzed as generated.
- ii) If hazardous waste is blended to meet the kinematic viscosity specification for comparable fuel, the generator must analyze the hazardous waste as generated to ensure that it meets the constituent and heating value specifications of subsection (a)(1) of this Section, and after blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended fuel meets all comparable fuel specifications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A) All information required to be submitted to the implementing

authority as part of the notification of the claim:

- i) The owner or operator name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person claiming the exclusion;
  - ii) For each excluded fuel, the USEPA hazardous waste codes that would be applicable if the material were discarded; and
  - iii) The certification signed by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative;
- B) A brief description of the process that generated the excluded fuel. If the comparable fuel generator is not the generator of the original hazardous waste, provide a brief description of the process that generated the hazardous waste;
- C) The monthly and annual quantities of each fuel claimed to be excluded;
- D) Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the excluded fuel, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section;
- E) The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section;
- F) If the comparable fuel was generated through treatment or blending, documentation of compliance with the applicable provisions of subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this Section;
- G) If the excluded fuel is to be shipped off-site, a certification from the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (b)(10) of this Section;
- H) The fuel analysis plan and documentation of all sampling and analysis results as required by subsection (b)(4) of this Section; and
- I) If the generator ships excluded fuel off-site for burning, the generator must retain for each shipment the following information on-site:
  - i) The name and address of the facility receiving the excluded

fuel for burning;

ii) The quantity of excluded fuel shipped and delivered;

iii) The date of shipment or delivery;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12) Regulatory status of boiler residues. Burning excluded fuel that was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 of this Part does not subject boiler residues, including bottom ash

and emission control residues, to regulation as derived from hazardous wastes.

- 13) Residues in containers and tank systems upon cessation of operations.
  - A) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that remain in a container or tank system for more than 90 days after the container or tank system ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 725, 727, and 728.
  - B) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a container or tank system after the container or tank system ceases to be operated for storage or transport of excluded fuel product are solid wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if the waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124 or if the fuel were otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133 when the exclusion was claimed.
  - C) Liquid and accumulated solid residues that are removed from a container or tank system and ~~which~~ do not meet the specifications for exclusion under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section are solid wastes subject to regulation as hazardous waste if either of the following conditions exist with regard to the residues:
    - i) The waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste under Sections 721.121 through 721.124; or
    - ii) The fuel was otherwise a hazardous waste listed under Sections 721.131 through 721.133. The hazardous waste code for the listed waste applies to these liquid and accumulated solid residues.
- 14) Waiver of RCRA closure requirements. Interim status and permitted storage and combustion units, and generator storage units exempt from the permit requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, or 727, provided that the storage and combustion unit has been used to manage only hazardous waste that is subsequently excluded under the conditions of this Section, and that afterward will be used only to manage fuel excluded under this Section.

15) Spills and leaks.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**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) 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 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 number (if applicable) of the exporter of the CRTs.

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- 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 or recyclers and the estimated quantity of used CRTs to be sent to each facility, as well as the name ofand 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 ~~delivered~~delivered 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 20460

- 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.
- J) A CRT exporter must file with USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, an annual report summarizing the quantities (in kilograms), frequency of shipment, and ultimate destinations (i.e., the facility or facilities where the recycling occurs) of all used CRTs exported during the previous calendar year. This annual report must also include the following:
  - i) The name, USEPA identification number (if applicable), and mailing and site address of the exporter;
  - ii) The calendar year covered by the report;

iii) A certification signed by the CRT exporter 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 this 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."

K) Annual reports must be submitted to the office specified in subsection (a)(5)(B) of this Section. A CRT exporter must keep copies of each annual report for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report.

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 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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

- a) A CRT exporter~~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~~. This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or lesser period.
  - 1) The notification must be in writing, signed by the exporter, and include the following information:~~a statement that the notifier plans to export used, intact CRTs for reuse, the notifier's name, address, and USEPA identification number (if applicable), and the name and phone number of a contact person.~~
    - A) Name, mailing address, telephone number, and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the exporter of the used, intact CRTs;
    - B) The estimated frequency or rate at which the used, intact CRTs are to be exported for reuse and the period of time over which they are to be exported;
    - C) The estimated total quantity of used, intact CRTs specified in kilograms;
    - D) All points of entry to and departure from each transit country through which the used, intact CRTs will pass, a description of the

approximate length of time the used, intact CRTs will remain in that country, and the nature of their handling while there;

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

F) The name and address of the ultimate destination facility or facilities where the used, intact CRTs will be reused, refurbished, distributed, or sold for reuse and the estimated quantity of used, intact CRTs to be sent to each facility, as well as the name of any alternate destination facility or facilities;

G) A description of the manner in which the used, intact CRTs will be reused (including reuse after refurbishment) in the foreign country that will be receiving the used, intact CRTs; and

H) A certification signed by the CRT exporter that states as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the CRTs described in this notice are intact and fully functioning or capable of being functional after refurbishment and that the used CRTs will be reused or refurbished and reused. 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."

2) Notifications submitted by mail should 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

Hand-delivered notifications should be sent to the following address:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Office of Federal Activities  
International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code 2254A)  
Environmental Protection Agency  
William Jefferson Clinton Building, Room 6144  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington DC 20004

In either case, the following must be prominently displayed on the front of the envelope:

"Attention: Notification of Intent to Export CRTs".

A 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

- b) A CRT exporter~~person~~ that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must keep copies of normal business records, such as contracts, demonstrating that each shipment of exported used, intact CRTs will be reused. This documentation must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date the CRTs were exported. If the documents are written in a language other than English, a CRT exporter of used, intact CRTs sent for reuse must provide both the original, non-English version of the normal business records, as well as a third-party translation of the normal business records into English, within 30 days after a request by USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722
- 3) 

<u>Section Numbers</u> :	<u>Proposed Action</u> :
722.120	Amendment
722.124	New Section
722.125	New Section
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking of which the amendments to Part 722 are a single segment. Also affected are 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721, 723, 724, and 725, which are covered by separate notices in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
NOV 20 2014  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

To save space, a more detailed description of the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 722 implement segments of the February 7, 2014 USEPA amendments relating to the e-Manifest rule. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014 in docket R15-1 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 October 16, 2014 opinion and order in docket R15-1.

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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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 rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 11) 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) (2012)].
- 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 R15-1 and be addressed to:

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

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R15-1:

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

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

312/814-6924

michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

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

13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

- A) 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].

14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 2014

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

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

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

PART 722  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO  
GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	
722.110	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
722.111	Hazardous Waste Determination
722.112	USEPA Identification Numbers
722.113	Electronic Reporting

SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

Section	
722.120	General Requirements
722.121	Manifest Tracking Numbers, Manifest Printing, and Obtaining Manifests
722.122	Number of Copies
722.123	Use of the Manifest
722.124	Use of the Electronic Manifest
722.125	Electronic Manifest Signatures
722.127	Waste Minimization Certification

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section	
722.130	Packaging
722.131	Labeling
722.132	Marking
722.133	Placarding
722.134	Accumulation Time

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

Section	
722.140	Recordkeeping
722.141	Annual Reporting
722.142	Exception Reporting
722.143	Additional Reporting
722.144	Special Requirements for Generators of between 100 and 1,000 kilograms per month

SUBPART E: EXPORTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section	
722.150	Applicability
722.151	Definitions
722.152	General Requirements
722.153	Notification of Intent to Export
722.154	Special Manifest Requirements
722.155	Exception Report
722.156	Annual Reports
722.157	Recordkeeping
722.158	International Agreements

SUBPART F: IMPORTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section	
722.160	Imports of Hazardous Waste

SUBPART G: FARMERS

Section	
722.170	Farmers

SUBPART H: TRANS-BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS OF  
HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR RECOVERY WITHIN THE OECD

Section	
722.180	Applicability
722.181	Definitions

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722.182	General Conditions
722.183	Notification and Consent
722.184	Movement Document
722.185	Contracts
722.186	Provisions Relating to Recognized Traders
722.187	Reporting and Recordkeeping
722.189	OECD Waste Lists

SUBPART K: ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE  
DETERMINATION AND ACCUMULATION OF UNWANTED MATERIAL FOR  
LABORATORIES OWNED BY ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC ENTITIES

Section	
722.300	Definitions
722.301	Applicability
722.302	Opting into the Subpart K Requirements
722.303	Notice of Election into the Subpart K Requirements
722.304	Notice of Withdrawal from the Subpart K Requirements
722.305	Summary of the Requirements of this Subpart K
722.306	Container Standards in the Laboratory
722.307	Personnel Training
722.308	Removing Unwanted Material from the Laboratory
722.309	Hazardous Waste Determination and Removal of Unwanted Material from the Laboratory
722.310	Hazardous Waste Determination in the Laboratory
722.311	Hazardous Waste Determination at an On-Site Central Accumulation Area
722.312	Hazardous Waste Determination at an On-Site Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility
722.313	Laboratory Clean-Outs
722.314	Laboratory Management Plan
722.315	Unwanted Material That Is Not Solid Waste or Hazardous Waste
722.316	Non-Laboratory Hazardous Waste Generated at an Eligible Academic Entity

722.APPENDIX A      Hazardous Waste Manifest

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].

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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 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1131, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20709, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19392, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13129, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 452, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18523, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16653, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9644, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14562, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17696, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20822, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9935, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11236, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 603, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17950, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9822, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5105, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6312, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3138, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 871, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11927, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18817, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8773, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17763, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

**Section 722.120 General Requirements**

- a) Manifest form required.
  - 1) A generator that transports hazardous waste or offers a hazardous waste for transportation for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal or a treatment, storage, or disposal facility that offers for transport a rejected load of hazardous waste must prepare a manifest on USEPA Form 8700-22 (and, if necessary, on USEPA Form 8700-22A) according to the instructions

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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included in the appendix to 40 CFR 262 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

- 2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.20(a)(2), an applicability statement that became obsolete for the purposes of the Illinois rules on September 6, 2006. This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.
- 3) **eE**-Manifest. In lieu of using the manifest form specified in subsection (a)(1) of this Section, a person required to prepare a manifest under subsection (a)(1) of this Section may prepare and use an e-Manifest, provided that the person complies with the following requirements:
  - A) Section 722.124 for use of e-Manifests; and
  - B) 40 CFR 3.10, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for the reporting of electronic documents to USEPA.
- b) A generator must designate on the manifest one receiving facility that is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.
- c) A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate receiving facility that is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.
- d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated receiving facility or the alternate facility, the generator must either designate another receiving facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.
- e) The requirements of this Subpart B do not apply to hazardous waste produced by generators of greater than 100 kg but less than 1,000 kg in a calendar month where the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - 1) The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement that specifies the type of waste and frequency of shipments;
  - 2) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

- 3) The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.
- f) The requirements of this Subpart B and Section 722.132(b) do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.110(a), the generator or transporter must comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 723.131 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 722.124 Use of the Electronic Manifest**

- a) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with Section 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.
  - 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of Section 722.125.
  - 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person by submission to the e-Manifest System.

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- 3) Any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 for a generator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by retention of a signed e-Manifest in the generator's account on the national e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized Agency inspector.
- 4) No generator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if the generator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the generator bears no responsibility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has rendered the language "and requirement in these regulations" in corresponding 40 CFR 722.124(a) and (a)(1) through (a)(3) as "any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728" in the appropriate segments of this subsection (a). The Board intends that use of the e-Manifest System have the same effect in Illinois as it would where the federal requirements directly apply.

- b) A generator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from its own electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the generator's site by the transporter who accepts the hazardous waste shipment from the generator for off-site transportation.
- c) Restriction on use of e-Manifests. A generator may prepare an e-Manifest for the tracking of hazardous waste shipments involving any RCRA hazardous waste only if it is known at the time the manifest is originated that all waste handlers named on the manifest participate in the e-Manifest System.
- d) Requirement for one printed copy. To the extent the hazardous materials regulation on shipping papers for carriage by public highway requires shippers of hazardous materials to supply a paper document for compliance with 49 CFR 177.817, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, a generator originating an e-Manifest must also provide the initial transporter with one printed copy of the e-Manifest.

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- e) Special procedures when e-Manifest is unavailable. If a generator has prepared an e-Manifest for a hazardous waste shipment, but the e-Manifest System becomes unavailable for any reason prior to the time that the initial transporter has signed electronically to acknowledge the receipt of the hazardous waste from the generator, the generator must obtain and complete a paper manifest and if necessary, a continuation sheet (USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A) in accordance with the manifest instructions referenced in Appendix A to this Part, and use these paper forms from this point forward in accordance with the requirements of Section 722.123.
- f) Special procedures for electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If a generator has prepared an e-Manifest for a hazardous waste shipment, and signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, the generator must also sign with an ink signature the generator or offeror certification on the printed copy of the manifest provided under subsection (d) of this Section.
- g) Imposition of user fee. A generator that is a user of the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination of each e-Manifest. USEPA shall maintain and update from time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees, which shall be determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of use of the e-Manifest System.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA stated in corresponding 40 CFR 262.24(g) that it would publish the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.

(Source: Added at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 722.125 Electronic Manifest Signatures**

Electronic signature methods for the e-Manifest System must fulfill the following criteria:

- a) The signature must be a legally valid and enforceable signature under applicable USEPA and other federal requirements pertaining to electronic signatures; and

(Source: Added at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

Document comparison by Workshare Compare on Monday, November 17, 2014  
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Input:	
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Description	35-722-JCArr01(issue44)
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Deletions		24
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Style change		0
Format changed		0
Total changes		38

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

PART 722  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO  
GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	
722.110	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
722.111	Hazardous Waste Determination
722.112	USEPA Identification Numbers
722.113	Electronic Reporting

SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

Section	
722.120	General Requirements
722.121	Manifest Tracking Numbers, Manifest Printing, and Obtaining Manifests
722.122	Number of Copies
722.123	Use of the Manifest
722.124	<u>Use of the Electronic Manifest</u>
722.125	<u>Electronic Manifest Signatures</u>
722.127	Waste Minimization Certification

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section	
722.130	Packaging
722.131	Labeling
722.132	Marking
722.133	Placarding
722.134	Accumulation Time

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section	
722.140	Recordkeeping
722.141	Annual Reporting
722.142	Exception Reporting

44 722.143 Additional Reporting  
 45 722.144 Special Requirements for Generators of between 100 and 1,000 kilograms per  
 46 month  
 47

48 SUBPART E: EXPORTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
 49

50 Section  
 51 722.150 Applicability  
 52 722.151 Definitions  
 53 722.152 General Requirements  
 54 722.153 Notification of Intent to Export  
 55 722.154 Special Manifest Requirements  
 56 722.155 Exception Report  
 57 722.156 Annual Reports  
 58 722.157 Recordkeeping  
 59 722.158 International Agreements  
 60

61 SUBPART F: IMPORTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
 62

63 Section  
 64 722.160 Imports of Hazardous Waste  
 65

66 SUBPART G: FARMERS  
 67

68 Section  
 69 722.170 Farmers  
 70

71 SUBPART H: TRANS-BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS OF  
 72 HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR RECOVERY WITHIN THE OECD  
 73

74 Section  
 75 722.180 Applicability  
 76 722.181 Definitions  
 77 722.182 General Conditions  
 78 722.183 Notification and Consent  
 79 722.184 Movement Document  
 80 722.185 Contracts  
 81 722.186 Provisions Relating to Recognized Traders  
 82 722.187 Reporting and Recordkeeping  
 83 722.189 OECD Waste Lists  
 84

SUBPART K: ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE  
DETERMINATION AND ACCUMULATION OF UNWANTED MATERIAL FOR  
LABORATORIES OWNED BY ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC ENTITIES

Section

- 722.300 Definitions
- 722.301 Applicability
- 722.302 Opting into the Subpart K Requirements
- 722.303 Notice of Election into the Subpart K Requirements
- 722.304 Notice of Withdrawal from the Subpart K Requirements
- 722.305 Summary of the Requirements of this Subpart K
- 722.306 Container Standards in the Laboratory
- 722.307 Personnel Training
- 722.308 Removing Unwanted Material from the Laboratory
- 722.309 Hazardous Waste Determination and Removal of Unwanted Material from the Laboratory
- 722.310 Hazardous Waste Determination in the Laboratory
- 722.311 Hazardous Waste Determination at an On-Site Central Accumulation Area
- 722.312 Hazardous Waste Determination at an On-Site Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility
- 722.313 Laboratory Clean-Outs
- 722.314 Laboratory Management Plan
- 722.315 Unwanted Material That Is Not Solid Waste or Hazardous Waste
- 722.316 Non-Laboratory Hazardous Waste Generated at an Eligible Academic Entity

722.APPENDIX A Hazardous Waste Manifest

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 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1131, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20709, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19392, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13129, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 452, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18523, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16653, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9644, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14562, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17696, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg.

20822, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9935, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11236, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 603, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17950, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9822, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5105, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6312, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3138, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 871, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11927, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18817, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8773, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17763, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

### Section 722.120 General Requirements

#### a) Manifest form required.

1) A generator that transports hazardous waste or offers a hazardous waste for transportation for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal or a treatment, storage, or disposal facility that offers for transport a rejected load of hazardous waste must prepare a manifest on USEPA Form 8700-22 (and, if necessary, on USEPA Form 8700-22A) according to the instructions included in the appendix to 40 CFR 262 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.20(a)(2), an applicability statement that became obsolete for the purposes of the Illinois rules on September 6, 2006. This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.

3) E-Manifest. In lieu of using the manifest form specified in subsection (a)(1) of this Section, a person required to prepare a manifest under subsection (a)(1) of this Section may prepare and use an e-Manifest, provided that the person complies with the following requirements:

A) Section 722.124 for use of e-Manifests; and

B) 40 CFR 3.10, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for the reporting of electronic documents to USEPA.

- b) A generator must designate on the manifest one receiving facility that is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.
- c) A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate receiving facility that is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.
- d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated receiving facility or the alternate facility, the generator must either designate another receiving facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.
- e) The requirements of this Subpart B do not apply to hazardous waste produced by generators of greater than 100 kg but less than 1,000 kg in a calendar month where the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - 1) The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement that specifies the type of waste and frequency of shipments;
  - 2) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and
  - 3) The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.
- f) The requirements of this Subpart B and Section 722.132(b) do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.110(a), the generator or transporter must comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 723.131 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### **Section 722.124 Use of the Electronic Manifest**

- a) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with Section 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A are the legal

equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.

- 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of Section 722.125.
- 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person by submission to the e-Manifest System.
- 3) Any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 728 for a generator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by retention of a signed e-Manifest in the generator's account on the national e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized Agency inspector.
- 4) No generator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if the generator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the generator bears no responsibility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has rendered the language "and requirement in these regulations" in corresponding 40 CFR 722.124(a) and (a)(1) through (a)(3) as "any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728" in the appropriate segments of this subsection (a). The Board intends that use of the e-Manifest System have the same effect in Illinois as it would where the federal requirements directly apply.

- b) A generator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from its own electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the generator's site by the transporter who accepts the hazardous waste shipment from the generator for off-site transportation.
- c) Restriction on use of e-Manifests. A generator may prepare an e-Manifest for the tracking of hazardous waste shipments involving any RCRA hazardous waste

only if it is known at the time the manifest is originated that all waste handlers named on the manifest participate in the e-Manifest System.

- d) Requirement for one printed copy. To the extent the hazardous materials regulation on shipping papers for carriage by public highway requires shippers of hazardous materials to supply a paper document for compliance with 49 CFR 177.817, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, a generator originating an e-Manifest must also provide the initial transporter with one printed copy of the e-Manifest.
- e) Special procedures when e-Manifest is unavailable. If a generator has prepared an e-Manifest for a hazardous waste shipment, but the e-Manifest System becomes unavailable for any reason prior to the time that the initial transporter has signed electronically to acknowledge the receipt of the hazardous waste from the generator, the generator must obtain and complete a paper manifest and if necessary, a continuation sheet (USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A) in accordance with the manifest instructions referenced in Appendix A to this Part, and use these paper forms from this point forward in accordance with the requirements of Section 722.123.
- f) Special procedures for electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If a generator has prepared an e-Manifest for a hazardous waste shipment, and signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, the generator must also sign with an ink signature the generator or offeror certification on the printed copy of the manifest provided under subsection (d) of this Section.
- g) Imposition of user fee. A generator that is a user of the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination of each e-Manifest. USEPA shall maintain and update from time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees, which shall be determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of use of the e-Manifest System.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA stated in corresponding 40 CFR 262.24(g) that it would publish the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.

(Source: Added at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## **Section 722.125 Electronic Manifest Signatures**

Electronic signature methods for the e-Manifest System must fulfill the following criteria:

- 299
- 300 a) The signature must be a legally valid and enforceable signature under applicable
- 301 USEPA and other federal requirements pertaining to electronic signatures; and
- 302
- 303 b) The signature must be a method that is designed and implemented in a manner
- 304 that USEPA considers to be as cost-effective and practical as possible for the
- 305 users of the e-Manifest System.
- 306

307 (Source: Added at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723
- 3) 

<u>Section Numbers:</u>	<u>Proposed Action:</u>
723.120	Amendment
723.125	New Section
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking of which the amendments to Part 723 are a single segment. Also affected are 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721, 722, 724 and 725, which are covered by separate notices in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

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To save space, a more detailed description of the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 723 implement segments of the February 7, 2014 USEPA amendments relating to the e-Manifest rule. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014 in docket R15-1 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 October 16, 2014 opinion and order in docket R15-1.

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

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the IAPA, 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 rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 11) 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).
- 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 R15-1 and be addressed to:

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

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R15-1:

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

312/814-6924  
michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].

14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: 38 Ill. Reg. 13977, 14005-07 (July 7, 2014).

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

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

PART 723  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO  
TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	
723.110	Scope
723.111	USEPA Identification Number
723.112	Transfer Facility Requirements
723.113	Electronic Reporting

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST  
SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

Section	
723.120	The Manifest System
723.121	Compliance with the Manifest
723.122	Recordkeeping
723.125	Electronic Manifest Signatures

SUBPART C: HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES

Section	
723.130	Immediate Action
723.131	Discharge Cleanup

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 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 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11961, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20718, effective December 2,

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13570, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19412, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9945, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 589, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17965, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 881, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11969, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17959, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST  
SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

**Section 723.120 The Manifest System**

- a) No acceptance without a manifest.
  - 1) Manifest requirement. A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless the transporter is also provided with a manifest form (USEPA Form 8700-22, and if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A) signed in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.123, or is provided with an e-Manifest that is obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3) and signed with a valid and enforceable electronic signature as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Exports.
    - A) In the case of exports other than those subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, a transporter may not accept such waste from a primary exporter or other person if the transporter knows that the shipment does not conform to the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent; and unless, in addition to a manifest signed by the generator ~~as provided~~ in accordance with this Section, the transporter must also be provided with a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent that, except for shipment by rail, is attached to the manifest (or shipping paper for exports by water (bulk shipment)).

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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- B) For exports of hazardous waste subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste without a tracking document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.184.
- 3) This subsection (~~ea~~)(3) corresponds with 40 CFR 263.20(a)(3), an applicability statement that became obsolete for the purposes of the Illinois rules on September 6, 2006. This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.
- 4) Use of e-Manifest ~~—~~ legal equivalence to paper forms for participating transporters. ~~e~~E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of USEPA Forms 8700~~—~~22 and 8700~~—~~22A, are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in these regulations to obtain, complete, sign, carry, provide, give, use, or retain a manifest.
  - A) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - B) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person by submission to the e-Manifest System.
  - C) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the waste shipment, except that, to the extent that the hazardous materials regulation on shipping papers for carriage by public highway requires transporters of hazardous

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

materials to carry a paper document to comply with 49 CFR 177.817, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, a hazardous waste transporter must carry one printed copy of the e-Manifest on the transport vehicle.

- D) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a transporter to keep or retain a copy of a manifest is satisfied by the retention of an e-Manifest in the transporter's account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized state inspector.
- E) No transporter may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this ~~section~~Section if that transporter can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is exclusively due to a technical difficulty with the USEPA e-Manifest System for which the transporter bears no responsibility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has rendered the language ~~"and"~~"any" requirement in these regulations~~"~~" in corresponding 40 CFR 723.20(a)(4)(A) through (a)(4)(D) as ~~"any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728"~~" in the appropriate segments of this subsection (a)(4).

- 5) A transporter may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the transporter's own electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from the equipment provided by a participating generator, by another transporter, or by a designated facility.
- 6) Special procedures when e-Manifest is not available. If after a manifest has been originated electronically and signed electronically by the initial transporter, and the e-Manifest System should become unavailable for any reason, then the following requirements apply:
  - A) The transporter in possession of the hazardous waste when the e-Manifest becomes unavailable must reproduce sufficient copies of the printed manifest that is carried on the transport vehicle

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

pursuant to subsection (a)(4)(C)(i) of this Section, or obtain and complete another paper manifest for this purpose. The transporter ~~must~~must reproduce sufficient copies to provide the transporter and all subsequent waste handlers with a copy for their files, plus two additional copies that will be delivered to the designated facility with the hazardous waste.

- B) On each printed copy, the transporter must include a notation in the Special Handling and Additional Description space (Item 14) that the paper manifest is a replacement manifest for a manifest originated in the e-Manifest System, must include (if not pre-printed on the replacement manifest) the manifest tracking number of the e-Manifest that is replaced by the paper manifest, and must also include a brief explanation why the e-Manifest was not available for completing the tracking of the shipment electronically.
  - C) A transporter signing a replacement manifest to acknowledge receipt of the hazardous waste must ensure that each paper copy is individually signed and that a legible handwritten signature appears on each copy.
  - D) From the point at which the e-Manifest is no longer available for tracking the waste shipment, the paper replacement manifest copies must be carried, signed, retained as records, and given to a subsequent transporter or to the designated facility, following the instructions, procedures, and requirements that apply to the use of all other paper manifests.
- 7) Special procedures for electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If a transporter using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method ~~which~~that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, then the transporter must sign the e-Manifest electronically and also sign with an ink signature the transporter acknowledgement of receipt of materials on the printed copy of the manifest that is carried on the vehicle in accordance with subsection (a)(4)(C)(i) of this Section. This printed copy bearing the generator's and

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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transporter's ink signatures must also be presented by the transporter to the designated facility to sign in ink to indicate the receipt of the waste materials or to indicate discrepancies. After the owner or operator of the designated facility has signed this printed manifest copy with its ink signature, the printed manifest copy must be delivered to the designated facility with the waste materials.

- 8) Imposition of user fee for e-Manifest use. A transporter that is a user of the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination or processing of each e-Manifest. USEPA has stated that it will maintain and update from time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees, which must be determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of use of the e-Manifest System. USEPA has stated that it will publish the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.
- b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter must return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.
- c) The transporter must ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of exports, the transporter must ensure that a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent also accompanies the hazardous waste.
- d) A transporter that delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility must do the following:
  - 1) It must obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest;
  - 2) It must retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122; and
  - 3) It must give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.

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- e) Subsections (c), (d), and (f) do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if all of the following are true:
  - 1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility;
  - 2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste and, for exports, a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste;
  - 3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper;
  - 4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the designated facility; and
  - 5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with Section 723.122.
- f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the following requirements apply instead of subsections (c), (d), and (e), which do not apply:
  - 1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter must do the following:
    - A) It must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;
    - B) It must return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;
    - C) It must forward at least three copies of the manifest to the following entities:

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

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- i) The next non-rail transporter, if any;
  - ii) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or
  - iii) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States;
- D) It must retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.
- 2) Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) and, for exports, a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

BOARD NOTE: Intermediate rail transporters are not required to sign either the manifest or shipping paper.

- 3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter must do the following:
  - A) It must obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received by the facility); and
  - B) It must retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.
- 4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail transporter must do the following:
  - A) It must obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

- B) It must retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122.
- 5) Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter must sign and date the manifest and provide a copy to the rail transporter.
- g) Transporters that transport hazardous waste out of the United States must do the following:
  - 1) Sign and date the manifest in the International Shipments block to indicate the date that the hazardous waste left the United States;
  - 2) Retain one copy in accordance with Section 723.122(d);
  - 3) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator; and
  - 4) Give a copy of the manifest to a U.S. Customs official at the point of departure from the United States.
- h) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator that generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with this Section or Section 723.122 provided that:
  - 1) The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement provided for in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(e);
  - 2) The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment:
    - A) The name, address and USEPA Identification Number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) of the generator of the waste;
    - B) The quantity of waste accepted;
    - C) All shipping information required by the United States Department of Transportation;

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

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- D) The date the waste is accepted; and
- 3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and
- 4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg.       , effective                     )

**Section 723.125 Electronic Manifest Signatures**

- a) e-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
- b) This subsection (b) corresponds with 40 CFR 263.25(b), a provision that USEPA has marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal rule.

(Source: Added at 39 Ill. Reg.       , effective                     )

Document comparison by Workshare Compare on Monday, November 17, 2014  
3:39:26 PM

Input:	
Document 1 ID	file:///I:/Input/Agency Rulemakings - Files Received/2014/10Oct2014/35-723-Agency-(Issue 44).docx
Description	35-723-Agency-(Issue 44)
Document 2 ID	file:///I:/Input/Agency Rulemakings - Files Received/2014/10Oct2014/35-723-JCARr01(issue44).docx
Description	35-723-JCARr01(issue44)
Rendering set	Standard

Legend:	
<u>Insertion</u>	
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<u>Moved from</u>	
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Format change	
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Inserted cell	
Deleted cell	
Moved cell	
Split/Merged cell	
Padding cell	

Statistics:	
	Count
Insertions	23
Deletions	32
Moved from	0
Moved to	0
Style change	0
Format changed	0
Total changes	55

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

PART 723  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO  
TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	Scope
723.110	USEPA Identification Number
723.111	Transfer Facility Requirements
723.112	Electronic Reporting
723.113	

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST  
SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

Section	
723.120	The Manifest System
723.121	Compliance with the Manifest
723.122	Recordkeeping
723.125	<u>Electronic Manifest Signatures</u>

SUBPART C: HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES

Section	
723.130	Immediate Action
723.131	Discharge Cleanup

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 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 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11961, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20718, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13570, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19412, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9945, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 589, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17965, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective February 23, 2006;

amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 881, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11969, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17959, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

### Section 723.120 The Manifest System

- a) No acceptance without a manifest.
  - 1) Manifest requirement. A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless the transporter is also provided with a manifest form (USEPA Form 8700-22, and if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A) signed in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.123, or is provided with an e-Manifest that is obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3) and signed with a valid and enforceable electronic signature as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Exports.
    - A) In the case of exports other than those subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, a transporter may not accept such waste from a primary exporter or other person if the transporter knows that the shipment does not conform to the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent; and unless, in addition to a manifest signed by the generator as provided in accordance with this Section, the transporter must also be provided with a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent that, except for shipment by rail, is attached to the manifest (or shipping paper for exports by water (bulk shipment)).
    - B) For exports of hazardous waste subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste without a tracking document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.184.
  - 3) This subsection (a)(3) corresponds with 40 CFR 263.20(a)(3), an applicability statement that became obsolete for the purposes of the Illinois rules on September 6, 2006. This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.

- 4) Use of e-Manifest – legal equivalence to paper forms for participating transporters. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A, are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in these regulations to obtain, complete, sign, carry, provide, give, use, or retain a manifest.
  - A) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - B) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person by submission to the e-Manifest System.
  - C) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the waste shipment, except that, to the extent that the hazardous materials regulation on shipping papers for carriage by public highway requires transporters of hazardous materials to carry a paper document to comply with 49 CFR 177.817, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, a hazardous waste transporter must carry one printed copy of the e-Manifest on the transport vehicle.
  - D) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a transporter to keep or retain a copy of a manifest is satisfied by the retention of an e-Manifest in the transporter's account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized state inspector.
  - E) No transporter may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if that transporter can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is

exclusively due to a technical difficulty with the USEPA e-Manifest System for which the transporter bears no responsibility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has rendered the language "any requirement in these regulations" in corresponding 40 CFR 723.20(a)(4)(A) through (a)(4)(D) as "any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728" in the appropriate segments of this subsection (a)(4).

- 5) A transporter may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the transporter's own electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from the equipment provided by a participating generator, by another transporter, or by a designated facility.
- 6) Special procedures when e-Manifest is not available. If after a manifest has been originated electronically and signed electronically by the initial transporter, and the e-Manifest System should become unavailable for any reason, then the following requirements apply:
  - A) The transporter in possession of the hazardous waste when the e-Manifest becomes unavailable must reproduce sufficient copies of the printed manifest that is carried on the transport vehicle pursuant to subsection (a)(4)(C)(i) of this Section, or obtain and complete another paper manifest for this purpose. The transporter must reproduce sufficient copies to provide the transporter and all subsequent waste handlers with a copy for their files, plus two additional copies that will be delivered to the designated facility with the hazardous waste.
  - B) On each printed copy, the transporter must include a notation in the Special Handling and Additional Description space (Item 14) that the paper manifest is a replacement manifest for a manifest originated in the e-Manifest System, must include (if not pre-printed on the replacement manifest) the manifest tracking number of the e-Manifest that is replaced by the paper manifest, and must also include a brief explanation why the e-Manifest was not available for completing the tracking of the shipment electronically.
  - C) A transporter signing a replacement manifest to acknowledge receipt of the hazardous waste must ensure that each paper copy is individually signed and that a legible handwritten signature appears on each copy.

D) From the point at which the e-Manifest is no longer available for tracking the waste shipment, the paper replacement manifest copies must be carried, signed, retained as records, and given to a subsequent transporter or to the designated facility, following the instructions, procedures, and requirements that apply to the use of all other paper manifests.

7) Special procedures for electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If a transporter using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, then the transporter must sign the e-Manifest electronically and also sign with an ink signature the transporter acknowledgement of receipt of materials on the printed copy of the manifest that is carried on the vehicle in accordance with subsection (a)(4)(C)(i) of this Section. This printed copy bearing the generator's and transporter's ink signatures must also be presented by the transporter to the designated facility to sign in ink to indicate the receipt of the waste materials or to indicate discrepancies. After the owner or operator of the designated facility has signed this printed manifest copy with its ink signature, the printed manifest copy must be delivered to the designated facility with the waste materials.

8) Imposition of user fee for e-Manifest use. A transporter that is a user of the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination or processing of each e-Manifest. USEPA has stated that it will maintain and update from time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees, which must be determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of use of the e-Manifest System. USEPA has stated that it will publish the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.

- b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter must return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.
- c) The transporter must ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of exports, the transporter must ensure that a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent also accompanies the hazardous waste.
- d) A transporter that delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility must do the following:

- 1) It must obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest;
  - 2) It must retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122; and
  - 3) It must give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.
- e) Subsections (c), (d), and (f) do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if all of the following are true:
- 1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility;
  - 2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste and, for exports, a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste;
  - 3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper;
  - 4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the designated facility; and
  - 5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with Section 723.122.
- f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the following requirements apply instead of subsections (c), (d), and (e), which do not apply:
- 1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter must do the following:
    - A) It must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;

- 258 B) It must return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail  
259 transporter;  
260
- 261 C) It must forward at least three copies of the manifest to the  
262 following entities:  
263
- 264 i) The next non-rail transporter, if any;  
265
- 266 ii) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that  
267 facility by rail; or  
268
- 269 iii) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in  
270 the United States;  
271
- 272 D) It must retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in  
273 accordance with Section 723.122.  
274
- 275 2) Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the  
276 information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification  
277 numbers, generator certification and signatures) and, for exports, a  
278 USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste  
279 at all times.  
280
- 281 BOARD NOTE: Intermediate rail transporters are not required to sign either the  
282 manifest or shipping paper.  
283
- 284 3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail  
285 transporter must do the following:  
286
- 287 A) It must obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the  
288 owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the  
289 shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received by the  
290 facility); and  
291
- 292 B) It must retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in  
293 accordance with Section 723.122.  
294
- 295 4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail  
296 transporter must do the following:  
297
- 298 A) It must obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of  
299 the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and  
300

B) It must retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122.

g) Transporters that transport hazardous waste out of the United States must do the following:

h) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator that generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with this Section or Section 723.122 provided that:

A) The name, address and USEPA Identification Number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) of the generator of the waste;

C) All shipping information required by the United States Department of Transportation;

- 3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and

- 344 4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after  
345 termination or expiration of the agreement.

346  
347 (Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)  
348

349 **Section 723.125 Electronic Manifest Signatures**  
350

- 351 a) e-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
352 722.125.

- 353  
354 b) This subsection (b) corresponds with 40 CFR 263.25(b), a provision that USEPA  
355 has marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the  
356 corresponding federal rule.

357  
358 (Source: Added at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724
- 3) 

<u>Section Numbers:</u>	<u>Proposed Action:</u>
724.171	Amendment
724.241	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking of which the amendments to Part 724 are a single segment. Also affected are 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721, 722, 723, and 725, which are covered by separate notices in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

To save space, a more detailed description of the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 724 implement segments of the February 7, 2014 USEPA amendments relating to the e-Manifest rule. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014 in docket R15-1 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 October 16, 2014 opinion and order in docket R15-1.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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 IAPA, 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 rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 11) 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)].
- 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 R15-1 and be addressed to:

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

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R15-1:

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

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

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

13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

- A) 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].

14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: 38 Ill. Reg. 13977; 14005-07 (July 7, 2014)

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

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section	
724.110	Applicability
724.111	USEPA Identification Number
724.112	Required Notices
724.113	General Waste Analysis
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AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14059, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11964, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6138, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 8684, effective April 21, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13577, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19397, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13135, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 458, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18527, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14511, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16658, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9654, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14572, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17702, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5806, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20830, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12487, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17601, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9951, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11244, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 636, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7638, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17972, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2186, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9437, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1146, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5115, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6635, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3725, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6009, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6365, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3196, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 893, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12365, effective July 14, 2008;

amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1106, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18873, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17965, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17773, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

### Section 724.171 Use of Manifest System

- a) Receipt of manifested hazardous waste.
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2) of this Section, to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) ~~If~~ The owner, operator, or agent must sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
    - B) ~~If~~ The owner, operator, or agent must note any discrepancies (as defined in Section ~~725.172~~ 724.172) on each copy of the manifest;
    - C) ~~If~~ The owner, operator, or agent must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
    - D) ~~If~~ The owner, operator, or agent must send a copy (Page 3) of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery; ~~and~~
    - E) Within 30 days ~~of~~ after delivery, the owner, operator, or agent must send the top copy (Page 1) of the manifest to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing. In lieu of mailing this paper copy to the e-Manifest System operator, the owner or operator may transmit to the e-Manifest System operator an image file of Page 1 of the manifest, or both a data string file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest. Any data or image files transmitted to USEPA under this subsection (a) must be submitted in data file and image file formats that are

acceptable to USEPA and that are supported by USEPA's electronic reporting requirements and by the e-Manifest System; and

~~EEF~~) ~~It~~ The owner, operator, or agent must retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.

3) If a facility receives hazardous waste imported from a foreign source, the receiving facility must mail a copy of the manifest and documentation confirming USEPA's consent to the import of hazardous waste to the following address within 30 days after delivery: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460.

b) If a facility receives, from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter, hazardous waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator's certification, and signatures), the owner or operator, or the owner or operator's agent, must do the following:

- 1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;
- 2) It must note any significant discrepancies (as defined in Section 724.172(a)) in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

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

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

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

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

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

- d) Within three working days after the receipt of a shipment subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the owner or operator of a facility must provide a copy of the movement document bearing all required signatures to the exporter; to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; to the Bureau of Land, Division of Land Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276; and to competent authorities of all other concerned countries. The original copy of the movement document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date of signature.
- e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes under its state hazardous waste program. A facility must also determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies of the manifest to that state.
- f) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. [eE](#)-Manifests that are obtained, completed, transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of the paper manifest form are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.

- 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for the owner or operator of a facility to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or to return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person.
  - 3) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the hazardous waste shipment.
  - 4) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for an owner or operator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by the retention of the facility's e-Manifest copies in its account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector.
  - 5) No owner or operator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this ~~section~~Section if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the owner or operator bears no responsibility.
- g) An owner or operator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the owner's or operator's electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the owner's or operator's site by the transporter that delivers the waste shipment to the facility.
- h) Special procedures applicable to replacement manifests. If a facility receives hazardous waste that is accompanied by a paper replacement manifest for a manifest that was originated electronically, the following procedures apply to the delivery of the hazardous waste by the final transporter:
- 1) Upon delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator must sign and date each copy of the paper replacement manifest by hand in Item 20 (Designated Facility Certification of Receipt) and note any discrepancies in Item 18 (Discrepancy Indication Space) of the paper replacement manifest;



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

- a) "Closure plan" means the plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.212.
- b) "Current closure cost estimate" means that the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Section 724.242(a), (b), and (c).
- c) "Current post-closure cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Section 724.244(a), (b), and (c).
- d) "Parent corporation" means a corporation that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation which is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a "subsidiary" of the parent corporation.
- e) "Post-closure plan" means the plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 724.217 through 724.220.
- f) The following terms are used in the specifications for the financial test for closure, post-closure care, and liability coverage. The definitions are intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and are not intended to limit the meanings of terms in a way that conflicts with generally accepted accounting practices.
  - "Assets" means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.
  - "Current assets" means cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.
  - "Current liabilities" means obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.
  - "Current plugging and abandonment cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.212(a), (b), and (c).
  - "Independently audited" refers to an audit performed by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from ~~40 CFR 264.141 (2010)~~, the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This term is used in the definition of “pollution incident”.

“Legal defense costs” means any expenses that an insurer incurs in defending

against claims of third parties brought under the terms and conditions of an insurance policy.

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of “pollution incident.”

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of “property damage.”

“Property damage” means as follows:

Either of the following:

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

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

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

- h) "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 (h), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of any sister state that govern the guarantee and the adequacy of the consideration.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 264.141(h) ~~(2010)~~ (2014) and the discussion at 53 Fed. Reg. 33938, 33941-33943 (Sep. 1, 1988). This term is also independently defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.141(h) and 727.240(b)(8). Any Agency determination that a substantial business relationship exists is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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

PART 724  
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313	AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the	
314	Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].	
315		
316	SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14059, effective October 12, 1983; amended in	
317	R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11964, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1136,	
318	effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective August 12, 1986;	
319	amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6138, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill.	
320	Reg. 8684, effective April 21, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13577, effective August	
321	4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19397, effective November 12, 1987; amended in	
322	R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13135, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 458,	
323	effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18527, effective November 13,	
324	1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14511, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at	
325	14 Ill. Reg. 16658, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9654,	
326	effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14572, effective October 1, 1991;	
327	amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg.	
328	17702, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5806, effective March 26,	
329	1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20830, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-	
330	16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12487,	
331	effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17601, effective November 23, 1994;	
332	amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9951, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill.	
333	Reg. 11244, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 636,	
334	effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7638, effective April 15, 1998;	
335	amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17972, effective September 28, 1998; amended	
336	in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2186, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at	
337	23 Ill. Reg. 9437, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1146, effective	
338	January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 20, 2000; expedited	
339	correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5115, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26	
340	Ill. Reg. 6635, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3725, effective	
341	February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6009, effective April 13, 2005; amended in	
342	R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6365, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill.	
343	Reg. 3196, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 893,	
344	effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12365, effective July 14,	

2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1106, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18873, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17965, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17773, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

### Section 724.171 Use of Manifest System

- a) Receipt of manifested hazardous waste.
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2) of this Section, to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) The owner, operator, or agentIt must sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
    - B) The owner, operator, or agentIt must note any discrepancies (as defined in Section 724.172) on each copy of the manifest;
    - C) The owner, operator, or agentIt must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
    - D) The owner, operator, or agentIt must send a copy (Page 3) of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery; ~~and~~
    - E) Within 30 days after delivery, the owner, operator, or agent must send the top copy (Page 1) of the manifest to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing. In lieu of mailing this paper copy to the e-Manifest System operator, the owner or operator may transmit to the e-Manifest System operator an image file of Page 1 of the manifest, or both a data string file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest. Any data or image files transmitted to USEPA under this subsection (a) must be submitted in data file and image file formats that are

acceptable to USEPA and that are supported by USEPA's  
electronic reporting requirements and by the e-Manifest System;  
and

~~FE)~~ The owner, operator, or agent~~It~~ must retain at the facility a copy of  
each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.

3) If a facility receives hazardous waste imported from a foreign source, the  
receiving facility must mail a copy of the manifest and documentation  
confirming USEPA's consent to the import of hazardous waste to the  
following address within 30 days after delivery: Office of Enforcement  
and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International  
Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), U.S. Environmental Protection  
Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460.

b) If a facility receives, from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter, hazardous  
waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information  
required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers,  
generator's certification, and signatures), the owner or operator, or the owner or  
operator's agent, must do the following:

1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the  
manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste  
covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;

2) It must note any significant discrepancies (as defined in Section  
724.172(a)) in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been  
received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

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

3) It must immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at  
least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not  
been received);

4) The owner or operator must send a copy of the signed and dated manifest  
or a signed and dated copy of the shipping paper (if the manifest has not  
been received within 30 days after delivery) to the generator within 30  
days after the delivery; and

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

- 5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from the date of delivery.

- c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

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

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

- e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes under its state hazardous waste program. A facility must also determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies of the manifest to that state.

- f) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of the paper manifest form are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.

- 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for the owner or operator of a facility to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or to return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person.
  - 3) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the hazardous waste shipment.
  - 4) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for an owner or operator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by the retention of the facility's e-Manifest copies in its account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector.
  - 5) No owner or operator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the owner or operator bears no responsibility.
- g) An owner or operator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the owner's or operator's electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the owner's or operator's site by the transporter that delivers the waste shipment to the facility.
- h) Special procedures applicable to replacement manifests. If a facility receives hazardous waste that is accompanied by a paper replacement manifest for a manifest that was originated electronically, the following procedures apply to the delivery of the hazardous waste by the final transporter:
- 1) Upon delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator must sign and date each copy of the paper replacement manifest by hand in Item 20 (Designated Facility Certification of Receipt)

- 516 and note any discrepancies in Item 18 (Discrepancy Indication Space) of  
 517 the paper replacement manifest;  
 518  
 519 2) The owner or operator of the facility must give back to the final  
 520 transporter one copy of the paper replacement manifest;  
 521  
 522 3) Within 30 days after delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated  
 523 facility, the owner or operator of the facility must send one signed and  
 524 dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the generator, and send an  
 525 additional signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the  
 526 e-Manifest System; and  
 527  
 528 4) The owner or operator of the facility must retain at the facility one copy of  
 529 the paper replacement manifest for at least three years after the date of  
 530 delivery.  
 531  
 532 i) Special procedures applicable to electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If  
 533 an owner or operator using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using  
 534 an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests  
 535 aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature  
 536 method, then the owner or operator must also sign with an ink signature the  
 537 facility's certification of receipt or discrepancies on the printed copy of the  
 538 manifest provided by the transporter. Upon executing its ink signature on this  
 539 printed copy, the owner or operator must retain this original copy among its  
 540 records for at least three years after the date of delivery of the waste.  
 541  
 542 j) Imposition of user fee for e-Manifest use. An owner or operator that is a user of  
 543 the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination  
 544 or processing of each e-Manifest. An owner or operator may also be assessed a  
 545 user fee by USEPA for the collection and processing of paper manifest copies that  
 546 owners or operators must submit to the e-Manifest System operator under  
 547 subsection (a)(2)(E). USEPA has stated that it would maintain and update from  
 548 time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest System user fees, which will be  
 549 determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of  
 550 use of the e-Manifest System. USEPA has said that it would publish the current  
 551 schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.  
 552  
 553 k) E-Manifest signatures. E-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in  
 554 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.  
 555

556 (Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)  
 557  
 558

## SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- a) "Closure plan" means the plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.212.
- b) "Current closure cost estimate" means that the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Section 724.242(a), (b), and (c).
- c) "Current post-closure cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Section 724.244(a), (b), and (c).
- d) "Parent corporation" means a corporation that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation which is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a "subsidiary" of the parent corporation.
- e) "Post-closure plan" means the plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 724.217 through 724.220.
- f) The following terms are used in the specifications for the financial test for closure, post-closure care and liability coverage. The definitions are intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and are not intended to limit the meanings of terms in a way that conflicts with generally accepted accounting practices.
  - "Assets" means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.
  - "Current assets" means cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.
  - "Current liabilities" means obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.
  - "Current plugging and abandonment cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.212(a), (b), and (c).
  - "Independently audited" refers to an audit performed by an independent

certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

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

"Net working capital" means current assets minus current liabilities.

"Net worth" means total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.

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

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term~~40 CFR 264.141 (2010).~~

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This term is used in the definition of "pollution

incident."

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of "pollution incident."

"Pollution incident" means emission, discharge, release, or escape of pollutants into or upon land, the atmosphere or any watercourse or body of water, provided that such emission, discharge, release, or escape results in "environmental damage." The entirety of any such emission, discharge, release, or escape must be deemed to be one "pollution incident." "Waste" includes materials to be recycled, reconditioned, or reclaimed. The term "pollution incident" includes an "occurrence."

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of "property damage."

"Property damage" means as follows:

Either of the following:

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

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

This term does not include those liabilities that , consistent with

standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for property damage.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

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

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

- h) "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 (h), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of any sister state that govern the guarantee and the adequacy of the consideration.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 264.141(h) ~~(2014)~~(2010) and the discussion at 53 Fed. Reg. 33938, 33941-33943 (Sep. 1, 1988). This term is also independently defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.141(h) and 727.240(b)(8). Any Agency determination that a substantial business relationship exists is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725
- 3) 

<u>Section Numbers:</u>	<u>Proposed Action:</u>
725.171	Amendment
725.241	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues involved: The following briefly describes the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking of which the amendments to Part 725 are a single segment. Also affected are 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721, 722, 723, and 724, which are covered by separate notices in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
NOV 20 2014  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

To save space, a more detailed description of the subjects and issues involved in the docket R15-1 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014, proposing amendments in docket R15-1, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 725 implement segments of the February 7, 2014 USEPA amendments relating to the e-Manifest rule. The Board has included a limited number of corrections and clarifying amendments that are not directly derived from the instant federal amendments.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 16, 2014 in docket R15-1 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 October 16, 2014 opinion and order in docket R15-1.

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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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 IAPA, 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 rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 11) Are there any other 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)]
- 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 R15-1 and be addressed to:

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

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R15-1:

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

## POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

312/814-6924

michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

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

13) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

- A) 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].
- 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. 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)].

14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: 38 Ill. Reg. 13977; 14005-07 (July 7, 2014)

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

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

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

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

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

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

SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

Section	
725.130	Applicability
725.131	Maintenance and Operation of Facility
725.132	Required Equipment
725.133	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment
725.134	Access to Communications or Alarm System

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

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- 725.135 Required Aisle Space
- 725.137 Arrangements with Local Authorities

SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

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

SUBPART F: GROUNDWATER MONITORING

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

SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

- Section

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

725.210	Applicability
725.211	Closure Performance Standard
725.212	Closure Plan; Amendment of Plan
725.213	Closure; Time Allowed for Closure
725.214	Disposal or Decontamination of Equipment, Structures, and Soils
725.215	Certification of Closure
725.216	Survey Plat
725.217	Post-Closure Care and Use of Property
725.218	Post-Closure Care Plan; Amendment of Plan
725.219	Post-Closure Notices
725.220	Certification of Completion of Post-Closure Care
725.221	Alternative Post-Closure Care Requirements

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

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

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

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

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725.278 Air Emission Standards

SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

Section

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

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Section

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

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

Section

725.350	Applicability
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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

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

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

Section	
725.400	Applicability
725.401	Design Requirements
725.402	Action Leakage Rate
725.403	Response Actions
725.404	Monitoring and Inspections
725.409	Surveying and Recordkeeping
725.410	Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.412	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.413	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
725.414	Special Requirements for Liquid Wastes
725.415	Special Requirements for Containers

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

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section

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

SUBPART P: THERMAL TREATMENT

Section

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

SUBPART Q: CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Section

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

SUBPART R: UNDERGROUND INJECTION

Section

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725.530      Applicability

SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

Section

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

SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

Section

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

SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

Section

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

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725.962	Skip Period Alternative for Valves
725.963	Test Methods and Procedures
725.964	Recordkeeping Requirements

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

Section	
725.980	Applicability
725.981	Definitions
725.982	Schedule for Implementation of Air Emission Standards
725.983	Standards: General
725.984	Waste Determination Procedures
725.985	Standards: Tanks
725.986	Standards: Surface Impoundments
725.987	Standards: Containers
725.988	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
725.989	Inspection and Monitoring Requirements
725.990	Recordkeeping Requirements
725.991	Alternative Tank Emission Control Requirements (Repealed)

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

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

SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

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

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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725.APPENDIX E Examples of Potentially Incompatible Wastes  
725.APPENDIX F Compounds with Henry's Law Constant Less Than 0.1 Y/X (at 25°C)

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9575, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4187, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6028, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3460, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1031, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12566, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1155, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18890, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18052, effective October 14,

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17811, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

**Section 725.171 Use of Manifest System**

- a) Receipt of manifested hazardous waste.
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2) of this Section, to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) ~~It~~ The owner, operator, or agent must sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
    - B) ~~It~~ The owner, operator, or agent must note any discrepancies (as defined in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~725.172~~ 724.172) on each copy of the manifest;
    - C) ~~It~~ The owner, operator, or agent must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
    - D) ~~It~~ The owner, operator, or agent must send a copy (Page 3) of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery; ~~and~~
    - E) Within 30 days ~~of~~after delivery, the owner, operator, or agent must send the top copy (Page 1) of the manifest to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing. In lieu of mailing this paper copy to the e-Manifest System operator, the owner or operator may transmit to the e-Manifest System operator

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an image file of Page 1 of the manifest, or both a data string file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest. Any data or image files transmitted to the e-Manifest System operator under this subsection (a) must be submitted in data file and image file formats that are acceptable to USEPA and that are supported by USEPA's electronic reporting requirements and by the e-Manifest System; and

~~EFF)~~ ~~It~~ The owner, operator, or agent must retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.

3) If a facility receives hazardous waste imported from a foreign source, the receiving facility must mail a copy of the manifest and documentation confirming USEPA's consent to the import of hazardous waste to the following address within 30 days after delivery: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.

b) If a facility receives from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter hazardous waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification, and signatures), the owner or operator or its agent must do each of the following:

- 1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;
- 2) It must note any significant discrepancies, as defined in Section 725.172(a), in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under Section 725.113(c) include waste analysis need not perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. Section 725.172(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

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

BOARD NOTE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.123(c) requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).

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

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

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

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- e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes under its state hazardous waste program. A facility must also determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies of the manifest to that state.
- f) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of the paper manifest form are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.
  - 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for the owner or operator of a facility to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or to return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person.
  - 3) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the hazardous waste shipment.
  - 4) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for an owner or operator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by the retention of the facility's e-Manifest copies in its account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector.
  - 5) No owner or operator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this ~~section~~Section if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due

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exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the owner or operator bears no responsibility.

- g) An owner or operator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the owner's or operator's electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the owner's or operator's site by the transporter that delivers the waste shipment to the facility.
- h) Special procedures applicable to replacement manifests. If a facility receives hazardous waste that is accompanied by a paper replacement manifest for a manifest that was originated electronically, the following procedures apply to the delivery of the hazardous waste by the final transporter:
  - 1) Upon delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator must sign and date each copy of the paper replacement manifest by hand in Item 20 (Designated Facility Certification of Receipt) and note any discrepancies in Item 18 (Discrepancy Indication Space) of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 2) The owner or operator of the facility must give back to the final transporter one copy of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 3) Within 30 days after delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator of the facility must send one signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the generator, and send an additional signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the e-Manifest System; and
  - 4) The owner or operator of the facility must retain at the facility one copy of the paper replacement manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- i) Special procedures applicable to electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If an owner or operator using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method ~~which~~that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, ~~then~~ the owner or operator must also sign with an ink signature the

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facility's certification of receipt or discrepancies on the printed copy of the manifest provided by the transporter. Upon executing its ink signature on this printed copy, the owner or operator must retain this original copy among its records for at least three years after the date of delivery of the waste.

- j) Imposition of user fee for e-Manifest use. An owner or operator that is a user of the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination or processing of each e-Manifest. An owner or operator may also be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the collection and processing of paper manifest copies that owners or operators must submit to the e-Manifest System operator under Section 725.171 subsection (a)(2)(vE). USEPA has state stated that it would maintain and update from time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest System user fees, which will be determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of use of the e-Manifest System. USEPA has said that it would publish the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.
- k) eE-Manifest signatures. eE-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 725.241 Definitions of Terms as Used in this Subpart H

- a) "Closure plan" means the plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.212.
- b) "Current closure cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Sections 725.242(a), (b), and (c).
- c) "Current post-closure cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Sections 725.244(a), (b), and (c).
- d) "Parent corporation" means a corporation that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation that is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a "subsidiary" of the parent corporation.

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- e) "Post-closure plan" means the plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 725.217 through 725.220.
- f) The following terms are used in the specifications for the financial tests for closure, post-closure care, and liability coverage. The definitions are intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and are not intended to limit the meanings of terms in a way that conflicts with generally accepted accounting practices.
  - "Assets" mean all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.
  - "Current assets" mean cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.
  - "Current liabilities" means obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.
  - "Current plugging and abandonment cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.212(a), (b), and (c).
  - "Independently audited" refers to an audit performed by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.
  - "Liabilities" means probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.
  - "Net working capital" means current assets minus current liabilities.
  - "Net worth" means total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.
  - "Tangible net worth" means the tangible assets that remain after deducting

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liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles, such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties.

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This term is used in the definition of “pollution incident.”

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of “pollution incident.”

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of “property damage.”

“Property damage” means as follows:

Either of the following:

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

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

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

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

~~"Sudden accidental occurrence"~~ means an occurrence that is not continuous or repeated in nature.

- h) ~~"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 (h), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of any sister state that govern the guarantee and the adequacy of the consideration.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 265.141(h) ~~(2010)~~ (2014) and the discussion at 53 Fed. Reg. 33938, 33941-33943 (Sep. 1, 1988). This term is also independently defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.141(h) and 727.240(b)(8). Any Agency determination that a substantial business relationship exists is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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Total changes	217

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

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

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725.102	Electronic Reporting
725.104	Imminent Hazard Action

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

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

SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

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SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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47	725.152	Content of Contingency Plan
48	725.153	Copies of Contingency Plan
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50	725.155	Emergency Coordinator
51	725.156	Emergency Procedures

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57	725.171	Use of Manifest System
58	725.172	Manifest Discrepancies
59	725.173	Operating Record
60	725.174	Availability, Retention, and Disposition of Records
61	725.175	Annual Report
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63	725.177	Additional Reports

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69	725.191	Groundwater Monitoring System
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72	725.194	Recordkeeping and Reporting

## SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

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79	725.212	Closure Plan; Amendment of Plan
80	725.213	Closure; Time Allowed for Closure
81	725.214	Disposal or Decontamination of Equipment, Structures, and Soils
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83	725.216	Survey Plat
84	725.217	Post-Closure Care and Use of Property
85	725.218	Post-Closure Care Plan; Amendment of Plan
86	725.219	Post-Closure Notices

87	725.220	Certification of Completion of Post-Closure Care
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94	725.241	Definitions of Terms as Used in this Subpart H
95	725.242	Cost Estimate for Closure
96	725.243	Financial Assurance for Closure
97	725.244	Cost Estimate for Post-Closure Care
98	725.245	Financial Assurance for Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance
99	725.246	Use of a Mechanism for Financial Assurance of Both Closure and Post-Closure
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102	725.248	Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
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111	725.273	Management of Containers
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124	725.294	General Operating Requirements
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126	725.296	Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Tank Systems
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130 725.300 Waste Analysis and Trial Tests  
 131 725.301 Generators of 100 to 1,000 Kilograms of Hazardous Waste Per Month  
 132 725.302 Air Emission Standards  
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134 SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS  
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 137 725.320 Applicability  
 138 725.321 Design and Operating Requirements  
 139 725.322 Action Leakage Rate  
 140 725.323 Containment System  
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 142 725.325 Waste Analysis and Trial Tests  
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 144 725.328 Closure and Post-Closure Care  
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149 SUBPART L: WASTE PILES  
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 152 725.350 Applicability  
 153 725.351 Protection from Wind  
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 156 725.354 Design and Operating Requirements  
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164 SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT  
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 168 725.372 General Operating Requirements  
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177		SUBPART N: LANDFILLS
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180	725.400	Applicability
181	725.401	Design Requirements
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187	725.412	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
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190	725.415	Special Requirements for Containers
191	725.416	Disposal of Small Containers of Hazardous Waste in Overpacked Drums (Lab Packs)
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194		SUBPART O: INCINERATORS
195		
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197	725.440	Applicability
198	725.441	Waste Analysis
199	725.445	General Operating Requirements
200	725.447	Monitoring and Inspections
201	725.451	Closure
202	725.452	Interim Status Incinerators Burning Particular Hazardous Wastes
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204		SUBPART P: THERMAL TREATMENT
205		
206	Section	
207	725.470	Other Thermal Treatment
208	725.473	General Operating Requirements
209	725.475	Waste Analysis
210	725.477	Monitoring and Inspections
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213	725.483	Interim Status Thermal Treatment Devices Burning Particular Hazardous Wastes
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215		SUBPART Q: CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

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218	725.500	Applicability
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223	725.505	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
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## SUBPART R: UNDERGROUND INJECTION

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228	Section	
229	725.530	Applicability

## SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

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233	Section	
234	725.540	Applicability
235	725.541	Assessment of Existing Drip Pad Integrity
236	725.542	Design and Installation of New Drip Pads
237	725.543	Design and Operating Requirements
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## SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

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243	Section	
244	725.930	Applicability
245	725.931	Definitions
246	725.932	Standards: Process Vents
247	725.933	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
248	725.934	Test Methods and Procedures
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## SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

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253	Section	
254	725.950	Applicability
255	725.951	Definitions
256	725.952	Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service
257	725.953	Standards: Compressors
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259	725.955	Standards: Sampling Connecting Systems
260	725.956	Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines
261	725.957	Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor or Light Liquid Service
262	725.958	Standards: Pumps, Valves, Pressure Relief Devices, Flanges, and Other
263		Connectors
264	725.959	Standards: Delay of Repair
265	725.960	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
266	725.961	Percent Leakage Alternative for Valves
267	725.962	Skip Period Alternative for Valves
268	725.963	Test Methods and Procedures
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271 SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS, SURFACE

272 IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS

273	Section	
274	725.980	Applicability
275	725.981	Definitions
276	725.982	Schedule for Implementation of Air Emission Standards
277	725.983	Standards: General
278	725.984	Waste Determination Procedures
279	725.985	Standards: Tanks
280	725.986	Standards: Surface Impoundments
281	725.987	Standards: Containers
282	725.988	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
283	725.989	Inspection and Monitoring Requirements
284	725.990	Recordkeeping Requirements
285	725.991	Alternative Tank Emission Control Requirements (Repealed)

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287 SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

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289	Section	
290	725.1100	Applicability
291	725.1101	Design and Operating Standards
292	725.1102	Closure and Post-Closure Care

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294 SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

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297	725.1200	Applicability
298	725.1201	Design and Operating Standards
299	725.1202	Closure and Post-Closure Care

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301	725.APPENDIX A	Recordkeeping Instructions

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

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9575, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4187, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6028, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3460, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1031, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12566, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1155, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18890, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18052, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17811, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

**Section 725.171 Use of Manifest System**

- a) Receipt of manifested hazardous waste.
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2) of this Section, to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) The owner, operator, or agentIt must sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
    - B) The owner, operator, or agentIt must note any discrepancies (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172~~Section 725.172~~) on each copy of the manifest;
    - C) The owner, operator, or agentIt must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
    - D) The owner, operator, or agentIt must send a copy (Page 3) of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery;~~and~~
    - E) Within 30 days after delivery, the owner, operator, or agent must send the top copy (Page 1) of the manifest to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing. In lieu of mailing this paper copy to the e-Manifest System operator, the owner or operator may transmit to the e-Manifest System operator an image file of Page 1 of the manifest, or both a data string file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest. Any data or image files transmitted to the e-Manifest System operator under this subsection (a) must be submitted in data file and image file formats that are acceptable to USEPA and that are supported by USEPA's electronic reporting requirements and by the e-Manifest System; and

FE) The owner, operator or agentIt must retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.

3) If a facility receives hazardous waste imported from a foreign source, the receiving facility must mail a copy of the manifest and documentation confirming USEPA's consent to the import of hazardous waste to the following address within 30 days after delivery: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.

b) If a facility receives from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter hazardous waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification, and signatures), the owner or operator or its agent must do each of the following:

- 1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;
- 2) It must note any significant discrepancies, as defined in Section 725.172(a), in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under Section 725.113(c) include waste analysis need not perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. Section 725.172(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

3) It must immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received);

4) The owner or operator must send a copy of the signed and dated manifest or a signed and dated copy of the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery) to the generator within 30 days after the delivery; and

BOARD NOTE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.123(c) requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is

- 431 sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).  
 432 5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed  
 433 in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from  
 434 the date of delivery.  
 435

- 436 c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or  
 437 operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
 438 722.  
 439

440 BOARD NOTE: The provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 are applicable to  
 441 the on-site accumulation of hazardous wastes by generators. Therefore, the  
 442 provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 apply only to owners or operators that  
 443 are shipping hazardous waste which they generated at that facility.  
 444

- 445 d) Within three working days of the receipt of a shipment subject to Subpart H of 35  
 446 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the owner or operator of a facility must provide a copy of the  
 447 movement document bearing all required signatures to the exporter; to the Office  
 448 of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities,  
 449 International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection  
 450 Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; to the Bureau of  
 451 Land, Division of Land Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection  
 452 Agency, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276; and to competent  
 453 authorities of all other countries concerned. The original copy of the tracking  
 454 document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date  
 455 of signature.  
 456

- 457 e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates  
 458 any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes  
 459 under its state hazardous waste program. A facility must also determine whether  
 460 the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies  
 461 of the manifest to that state.  
 462

- 463 f) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed,  
 464 transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in  
 465 accordance with this Section in lieu of the paper manifest form are the legal  
 466 equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for  
 467 all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain,  
 468 complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.  
 469

- 470 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for the owner or  
 471 operator of a facility to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand,  
 472 or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or

obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.

- 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or to return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person.
- 3) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the hazardous waste shipment.
- 4) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for an owner or operator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by the retention of the facility's e-Manifest copies in its account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector.
- 5) No owner or operator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the owner or operator bears no responsibility.

g) An owner or operator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the owner's or operator's electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the owner's or operator's site by the transporter that delivers the waste shipment to the facility.

h) Special procedures applicable to replacement manifests. If a facility receives hazardous waste that is accompanied by a paper replacement manifest for a manifest that was originated electronically, the following procedures apply to the delivery of the hazardous waste by the final transporter:

- 1) Upon delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator must sign and date each copy of the paper replacement manifest by hand in Item 20 (Designated Facility Certification of Receipt) and note any discrepancies in Item 18 (Discrepancy Indication Space) of the paper replacement manifest;

- 2) The owner or operator of the facility must give back to the final transporter one copy of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 3) Within 30 days after delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator of the facility must send one signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the generator and send an additional signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the e-Manifest System; and
  - 4) The owner or operator of the facility must retain at the facility one copy of the paper replacement manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- i) Special procedures applicable to electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If an owner or operator using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, the owner or operator must also sign with an ink signature the facility's certification of receipt or discrepancies on the printed copy of the manifest provided by the transporter. Upon executing its ink signature on this printed copy, the owner or operator must retain this original copy among its records for at least three years after the date of delivery of the waste.
- j) Imposition of user fee for e-Manifest use. An owner or operator that is a user of the e-Manifest System may be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the origination or processing of each e-Manifest. An owner or operator may also be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the collection and processing of paper manifest copies that owners or operators must submit to the e-Manifest System operator under subsection (a)(2)(E). USEPA has stated that it would maintain and update from time-to-time the current schedule of e-Manifest System user fees, which will be determined based on current and projected e-Manifest System costs and level of use of the e-Manifest System. USEPA has said that it would publish the current schedule of e-Manifest user fees as an appendix to 40 CFR 262.
- k) E-Manifest signatures. E-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

### Section 725.241 Definitions of Terms as Used in this Subpart H

- a) "Closure plan" means the plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.212.
- b) "Current closure cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Sections 725.242(a), (b), and (c).
- c) "Current post-closure cost estimate" means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Sections 725.244(a), (b), and (c).
- d) "Parent corporation" means a corporation that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation that is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a "subsidiary" of the parent corporation.
- e) "Post-closure plan" means the plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 725.217 through 725.220.
- f) The following terms are used in the specifications for the financial tests for closure, post-closure care, and liability coverage. The definitions are intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and are not intended to limit the meanings of terms in a way that conflicts with generally accepted accounting practices.

"Assets" mean all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.

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

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

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

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

"Liabilities" means probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other

entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

"Net working capital" means current assets minus current liabilities.

"Net worth" means total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.

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

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This term is used in the definition of "pollution incident."

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of "pollution incident."

"Pollution incident" means emission, discharge, release or escape of pollutants into or upon land, the atmosphere, or any watercourse or body of water, provided that such emission, discharge, release, or escape results in "environmental damage." The entirety of any such emission, discharge, release, or escape must be deemed to be one "pollution incident." "Waste" includes materials to be recycled, reconditioned, or reclaimed. The term "pollution incident" includes an "occurrence."

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term. This definition is used in the definition of "property damage."

"Property damage" means as follows:

Either of the following:

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

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

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

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. definition of this term.

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

- h) "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 (h), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of any sister state that govern the guarantee and the adequacy of the consideration.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 265.141(h) (2014)~~(2010)~~ and the discussion at 53 Fed. Reg. 33938, 33941-33943 (Sep. 1, 1988). This term is also independently defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.141(h) and 727.240(b)(8). Any Agency determination that a substantial business relationship exists is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)