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ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTER

No. 498 · Illinois Pollution Control Board News · November, 1995

AMENDATORY VETO OF "BROWNFIELDS" BILL ACCEPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; PROPORTIONATE SHARE LIABILITY BILL AND UST FUNDING BILL SENT TO GOVERNOR

The General Assembly accepted Governor Edgar's amendatory veto of HB 544 on November 16, 1995. HB 544 is a piece of legislation relating to voluntary cleanup of contaminated industrial sites ("brownfields"). In companion legislation on the same date, the General Assembly passed the "brownfields" "trailer bill", which addresses the Governor's concerns and would restore the vetoed proportionate share liability provisions. The General Assembly also passed SB 721 and sent it to the Governor, pertaining to leaking underground storage tank (UST) remedial action reimbursement funding. BROWNFIELDS/UST FUNDING LEGISLATION continued on page 3.

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RULEMAKING UPDATE

1995. The Board's amendments were effective on October 19, 1995, when filed with the Secretary of State.

The Board gave expedited consideration to the amendments in the realization of the importance of wide-spread use of acetone as an industrial solvent. The Board proposed an amendment to the definition of VOM for public comment on July 7, 1995. The Agency submitted a request for additional amendments on July 18, 1995, asking the Board to amend the definitions of "organic material", "petroleum liquid", and "organic solvent" to exclude acetone. The Agency stated that acetone would remain subject to some segments of the volatile organic material regulations unless also excluded from those additional definitions. The Board proposed those additional amendments for public comment on August 3, 1995. The Board held a public hearing on both sets of amendments in Chicago on September 6, 1995. The Board promptly acted to adopt both sets of amendments after the expiration of the 45-day public comment periods for the proposals.

Direct questions to Michael J. McCambridge, at 312-814-6924. Request copies of the proposed amendments from Victoria Agyeman, at 312-814-3620. Please refer to docket R95-16.

BOARD GRANTS EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, PUBLISHES REASON FOR DELAY, R95-20

On October 19, 1995, the Board granted expedited consideration to the latest RCRA Subtitle C update docket, R95-20, which includes federal amendments during the period January 1 through June 30, 1995. At the same time, the Board published a reason for delay in completing the amendments.

During the update period of the first half of 1995, U.S. EPA amended and corrected its RCRA Subtitle C regulations 13 times. The Board included the federal amendments of January 3 and May 19, 1995 in the prior consolidated update docket R95-4/R95-6, on June 1 and 15, 1995. The January 3 federal amendments dealt with corrections to the Phase II land disposal restrictions, and the May 19 amendments dealt with postponement of the effective date of the Subpart CC organic material emissions requirements for tanks, containers, and surface impoundments. The base subject matter of both sets of amendments was the primary subject matter of the R95-4/R95-6 docket. The other 11 first-half, 1995 federal actions will be dealt with in docket R95-20. These 11 actions included the following: updated testing and monitoring methods (January 13 and two April 4 actions); a response to the judicial decision in *City of Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund*, -- U.S. --, 114 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994) (February 3); an administrative determination that additional regulation will be necessary

regulations, certain wastes, called "universal wastes" would become hazardous wastes when removed from municipal solid waste and accumulated for recycling, recovery, or alternative disposal. U.S. EPA established the alternative universal waste regulations to avoid this disincentive to the recycling, recovery, and alternative disposal activities, which essentially remove these environmentally deleterious materials from waste bound for landfills. In this initial installment of alternative universal waste regulations, U.S. EPA included batteries, thermostats, and waste pesticides. U.S. EPA stated that it will later establish more universal waste management standards for other materials, such as waste fluorescent light bulbs.

On October 13, 1995, TDI Batteries, an Illinois manufacturer of nickel-cadmium cells submitted a request for expedited Board consideration of the universal waste rules. TDI stated that it wants to begin a program for recycling or recovery of waste nickel-cadmium batteries, and the current general RCRA Subtitle C standards stand as an impediment to such a program. It was on this basis that the Board granted the request for expedited consideration.

While promising expedited consideration, the Board also explained its reason for delay in adopting final amendments. The nominal due date for the amendments is January 13, 1996, one year after the earliest open federal amendments in this docket. The Board noted that completing its rulemaking activity on the amendments by that time is not possible due to present demands on Board staff and resources and given the volume of the federal amendments. The Board estimated that it hopes to propose amendments for public comment by December 7, 1995, which would allow completion of the rulemaking by the end of February, 1996.

Direct questions to Michael J. McCambridge, at 312-814-6924. Request copies of the proposed amendments from Victoria Agyeman, at 312-814-3620. Please refer to docket R95-20.

HEARING SCHEDULED FOR NEW UTILITY WASTE LANDFILLS PROCEEDING, R96-1

The Board has scheduled a first public hearing in the new utility waste landfill proceeding, R96-1. The Board will accept prefiled testimony, which it will enter into the record at the hearing as if read, if it is received prior to 4:30 p.m. December 5, 1995. The hearing is scheduled to occur as follows:

10:00 a.m., Friday, December 15, 1995
600 South Second Street, Suite 402, Springfield

The Board proposed alternative standards for new utility waste landfills on September 21, 1995, in docket R96-1. The proposed new Part 816 standards would

belief that a rule of general applicability was a more appropriate method to allow the use of the Poz-O-Tec© materials. (See issue 496, Aug., 1995.)

Direct questions to hearing officer Chuck Feinen, at 312-814-3473.

RESERVED IDENTICAL-IN-SUBSTANCE DOCKETS DISMISSED, R95-18, R95-19 & R95-21

At its meeting of October 5, 1995, the Board dismissed three identical-in-substance rulemaking dockets because no Board action was required. The three dockets dismissed were R95-18, pertaining to the underground injection control (UIC) regulations; R95-19, pertaining to RCRA Subtitle D municipal solid waste landfill regulations; and R95-21, pertaining to underground storage tank (UST) regulations. The Board reserved these three dockets on June 15, 1995, as well as four others relating to other programs, to accommodate federal amendments that occurred in the update period January 1 through June 30, 1995. (See issue 495, June-July, 1995.) However, subsequent review of the Federal Register revealed no amendments to the federal UIC and UST programs that would require Board amendment of the corresponding Illinois regulations. Further, prior action on August 5, 1995, under docket R95-13 (see issue 496, Aug.-Sep., 1995.), to delay the effective date of the RCRA Subtitle D financial assurance regulations obviated further action in the RCRA Subtitle D program.

As to the other four identical-in-substance dockets not dismissed for this time period, the Board has already completed action in one, and it will likely initiate action in the other three dockets within the next several weeks. The Board adopted the federal amendments to the definition of volatile organic material that occurred in this period in docket R95-16, on October 16, 1995. (See related story in this issue.) The Board's research revealed the U.S. EPA amended the federal drinking water (SDWA), hazardous waste (RCRA Subtitle C) (see related story in this issue), and wastewater pretreatment programs between January 1 and June 30, 1995 in ways that will likely require Board action. Those three remaining reserved identical-in-substance dockets for which further Board action will be required are as follows:

- R95-17 SDWA (drinking water) Amendments
- R95-20 RCRA Subtitle C (hazardous waste) Amendments
- R95-22 Wastewater Pretreatment Amendments

Direct inquiries to Michael J. McCambridge at 312-814-6924. Request copies of the Board's orders in any of these matters from Victoria Agyeman, at 312-814-3620. Please refer to the appropriate docket number.

and allocation of costs. No remediation would be required to levels less than background levels unless residential land use is involved and the Illinois EPA (Agency) determines that the background level poses an acute threat to human health or the environment. If the background level is higher than a remediation objective for residential use adopted by the Board, no residential use of the property is allowed until the residential use objective or an alternative risk-based objective is first achieved.

The new "brownfields" law would establish a Site Investigation and Remedial Activities Program administered by the Agency for contaminated sites. Under the amendments, any person, the "remediation applicant" (or "RA"), may elect to initiate an investigation and remediation of a site, with certain exceptions--at least to the extent allowed by federal law: federal "Superfund" sites; state or federal hazardous or solid waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility sites; sites subject to state or federal underground injection control regulations; and sites where investigation or remediation is required under a federal court or U.S. EPA order.

Under the "brownfields" new provisions, no permit would be required to undertake remedial actions except as required by federal law. Rather, the RA would be required to prepare remediation objectives and remediation objectives completion reports at prescribed times in the process, and the RA may either enter into an agreement to have the Agency review the reports, as a paid-for service, or the RA may contract with an independent "review and evaluation licensed professional engineer" (or "RELPE") to conduct the review on behalf of the Agency, with the authority to approve or disapprove reserved to the Agency. Agency disapprovals or approvals with conditions or an Agency failure to timely render a determination are appealable to the Board.

The Agency must issue a "No Further Action Letter" after it approves a completion report, and the Agency may condition future uses of the property through the Letter. The No Further Action Letter constitutes prima facie evidence that the site does not constitute further threat to human health or the environment and does not require further remediation, so long as the land is used in accordance with the terms of the Letter. The RA must submit that letter to the Registrar of Deeds for the appropriate county for recordation, so that the letter becomes a permanent part of the chain of title for the affected property.

The No Further Action Letter can insulate the RA and others who have or acquire an interest in the property from further liability: the owner or operator, parents and subsidiaries of the owner, any co-owners, holders of any beneficial interest, mortgagees, transferees, heirs and legatees, etc. Some actions that can result in the voiding of the Letter include a failure to adhere to conditions in the Letter, such as a violation of any land use restrictions, failure to maintain and operate any preventative or engineering

remediation objectives and alternative risk-base objectives and procedures for assembling and reviewing site investigation and remediation plans and reports.

The new law would create a Site Recommendation Advisory Committee, consisting of one member from each of seven identified industry and professional groups and one each selected by the Agency from an environmental advocacy group, a community development corporation, and a public interest community group. The Committee will make recommendations regarding state laws and regulations relating to site remediation. It will also make recommendations relating to review and approval of site remediations and Illinois' efforts to implement Title XVII.

The companion to HB 544, SB 46, died in the House upon the passage of HB 544. There was only one substantive difference between SB 46 and HB 544. That was a HB 544 addition to Section 22.2(j)(6)(E)(iii) that would add "industrial hygienists" to the list of examples of an "environmental professional". It would further add a "licensed industrial hygienist" to the list of those "environmental professional" entities for which professional liability insurance is not required. Under Section 22.(j), a person acquiring a property may create a presumption against later claims for reimbursement of remedial costs incurred at the property for contamination that occurred prior to the site acquisition. To create the presumption, the purchaser must have undertaken Phase I and Phase II environmental audits of the property without disclosing contamination or potential contamination at the site. The person who performed the audit must have been an "environmental professional". The statute requires environmental professionals who are not licensed professional engineers to maintain professional liability insurance in the amount of \$500,000.

HB 901: "Brownfields" Proportionate Share Liability:

Governor Jim Edgar amendatorily vetoed SB 46 and HB 544 with specific recommendations for changes on August 18, 1995. (See issue 496, Aug.-Sept., 1995.) The Governor returned the bills because he recognized the need for a system for voluntary brownfields remediation, and he applauded those who negotiated the bill's risk-based remediation of sites. However, Governor Edgar felt that the legislation went beyond the issue of brownfields remediation to alter the liability scheme in non-voluntary situations where the state must step forward to pursue remediation. Although he felt such a change was appropriate, the Governor felt it was irresponsible to alter the state's remediation scheme without addressing the far-reaching consequences.

The provision to which Governor Edgar objected related to apportionment of liability and would have limited the ability to seek contribution for remedial action or to compel remedial action under certain circumstances. By its terms, Section 58.9 would have broadly applied to remedial actions outside the scope of new Title XVII. It would

action and, together with that person, to determine the proportionate share of liability for the action.

HB 901, a bill that originally pertained to UST funding but which the General Assembly has accepted as a "brownfields" "trailer" bill, would attempt to restore the concept of proportionate share liability. It would require the Board to adopt regulations for determining proportionate share liability within 18 months of the bill's becoming law. It would also establish a \$2,500 fee payable by the recipient of a "No Further Remediation" letter and quarterly transfer half a million dollars from the Solid Waste Management Fund into the Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund, in response to the Governor's concerns over funding "orphan share" sites. The House of Representatives accepted HB 901 by a vote of 97-10-9, and the Senate accepted it by a vote of 44-10-2. Upon signature of the Governor, it will become effective on July 1, 1996.

SB 721: UST Funding

The current UST funding provision, which was attached to SB 721, a major anti-crime package, passed the House with a vote of 88-11-15 and the Senate with a vote of 88-11-15. Upon signature of the Governor, it would take effect on January 1, 1996. This bill would raise revenue for the financially troubled UST Fund by imposing a \$60 fee on each tank truck of gasoline delivered to a service station. This new fee, which will expire by its own terms on January 1, 2003, is anticipated to raise \$46 million per year for UST cleanup reimbursement. Since SB 721 principally deals with crime, most notably with sex-offender notification, litigation has been threatened over whether the bill violated the Constitutional "single subject matter" requirement.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

SIGNIFICANT RECENT FEDERAL ACTIONS

The Board continues its series of reports on recent federal actions from the Federal Register that are of interest to the Board and the regulated community. Below are highlighted 12 such actions that occurred in October, 1995:

Proposed Addition of Jennison-Wright Facility to NPL

U.S. EPA proposed adding 12 sites to the National Priorities List (NPL) on October 2, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 51390), including the Jennison-Wright facility in Granite City, Illinois. Based on its Hazard Ranking System score, the Jennison-Wright facility is proposed as a Group 13 facility. The NPL includes 1,238 facilities nationwide in groups of 50 facilities each, with the facilities of the highest priority for remedial action appearing in Group 1. Under section 1006 of P.L. 104-19, enacted July 27, 1995, U.S.

211(k)(2)(B) requires a minimum oxygen content of 2.0 percent by weight (wt %). Determining that higher oxygen contents can contribute to increased nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions, U.S. EPA established regulations, at 40 CFR 80, that limit the oxygen content of reformulated gasolines to 2.7 wt %, unless the state had gained approval of a higher cap of 3.5 percent by demonstrating that no ozone exceedances had occurred in the affected area for the preceding three years. (3.5 to 4.0 wt % oxygen content corresponds with an approximate ethanol content of up to 10 percent by volume.) The proposed amendments would allow the use of reformulated gasolines with an oxygen content up to 3.5 wt %, unless the Governor of the affected state requests a lowered maximum oxygen content limit of 2.7 wt %.

Delayed RCRA Subtitle D Compliance Deadline for Landfills in Dry or Remote Areas

On October 6, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 52337), U.S. EPA adopted a delayed effective date, until October 7, 1997, for the RCRA Subtitle D municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) requirements for certain landfills. Under the amendments, small MSWLFs located in dry or remote areas. A small MSWLF is one that receives less than 20 tons of waste per day, a dry area is defined as one annually receiving less than 25 inches of rainfall, and a remote area is defined as one annually experiencing a continuous three-month or longer interruption in transportation that prevents access to a regional waste management facility. U.S. EPA took this action to allow additional time for states to determine alternative groundwater monitoring requirements for these facilities. The covered facilities are exempted from the RCRA Subtitle D requirements, except those pertaining to final cover.

Proposed Listing of Global Warming Potentials for Ozone-Depleting Substances

On October 6, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 52357), U.S. EPA proposed a listing of global warming potentials (GWPs) for 16 Class I and Class II ozone-depleting substances. U.S. EPA proposed the list, as Appendix I to 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, pursuant to its mandate under Section 602(e) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. § 7671a(e)). Section 602(e) requires U.S. EPA to adopt a list of Class I and Class II ozone-depleting substances, together with their GWPs, consistent with the Montreal Protocol. The proposed GWPs, projected at 20 years, 100 years, and 500 years for each substance, are intended as an index of each compound to survive in the atmosphere and participate in the "greenhouse effect" global warming.

The GWP indices are based on three factors: the capacity to absorb infrared radiation, the residence time in the atmosphere, and the time over which the radiative effects will be considered. U.S. EPA explained that the first two of these factors are technical, and the third is based on the interests of the users of the compound. The numbers are derived from the document, "Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion:

On October 10, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 52734), U.S. EPA proposed a voluntary national low emission vehicle (LEV) program. The program would allow automobile manufacturers to elect to comply with more stringent exhaust emissions standards for passenger cars and light-duty trucks. The National LEV would establish a single set of standards for the entire country (except for California) by basing the standards on those of California. If a manufacturer opts into the program, the standards become mandatory for its vehicles. The proposed rules are the result of a cooperative effort of the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) states, automobile manufacturers, environmentalists, fuel providers, U.S. EPA, and others. The proposed amendments would harmonize the existing mandatory federal emissions standards with the California emissions standards, in order to decrease the burden of compliance on auto manufacturers.

The program provides for transitional LEVs (TLEVs) beginning with model year 1997. A manufacturer opting into the national LEV program would have to meet the emissions standards for the following model year, through 2003 or until national Tier II emissions standards would apply. Under Section 202(i) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. § 7521(i)), U.S. EPA is prohibited from adopting Tier II standards until model year 2004. The program requirements would include tailpipe standards for non-methane organic gasses (NMOG), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), formaldehyde, and particulate matter (PM) emissions. The program would set forth fleet average NMOG values; allow the use of California reformulated gasoline II as a test fuel; impose the California on-board vehicle diagnostic system requirements (OBD II); include emissions averaging, banking, and trading provisions; and provide for low volume manufacturers.

U.S. EPA believes that this program will relieve 13 northeastern OTC states (Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and part of Virginia are in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR) that defines the OTC states) to develop their own low emission vehicle requirements. U.S. EPA believes that implementation of the program would improve the air quality in all 57 of the ozone nonattainment areas across the country. It estimates that a national LEV program-certified vehicle would emit 400 pounds less over its lifetime. U.S. EPA estimates that this would result nationally in 400 tons per day (tpd) less NOx and 279 tpd less NMOG emissions by 2005 and 1,200 tpd less NOx and 778 tpd NMOG by 2015. U.S. EPA further estimated a reduction in the emissions of particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 microns (PM10) by 2005 of 28.6 tpd, as well as reductions in emissions of formaldehyde, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, certain metals, and other toxic pollutants. Due to statutory constraints, U.S. EPA intends to implement the LEV

U.S. EPA published its determination on October 11, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 52874) not to revise the identical primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The present primary and secondary NAAQSs for NO₂ were established on April 30, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 8186) and reviewed and reaffirmed by U.S. EPA on June 19, 1985 (50 Fed. Reg. 25532). (Primary NAAQSs are based on effects on human health; secondary standards are based on effects on the public welfare (including the environment).) U.S. EPA conducted a mandatory 5-year review of the effects of NO₂ emissions pursuant to Sections 108 and 019 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§ 7408 & 7409), under the consent order entered in Oregon Natural Resources Council v. Browner, No. 91-6529-HO (D. Or. Feb. 8, 1995). U.S. EPA conducted a full scientific review of the effects of NO₂ emissions. Although it raised a number of questionable areas where it could not attribute observed environmental effects, U.S. EPA determined that no change was appropriate to either the primary or secondary NAAQS.

The present NAAQS for NO₂ is 100 micrograms per cubic meter of air (mg/m³), or 0.053 parts per million (ppm), annual arithmetic average. Typical peak NO₂ levels across the country range from 0.007 to 0.061 ppm, the highest hourly values range from 0.04 to 0.54 ppm. All areas of the country are currently in compliance with the NAAQS for NO₂. Los Angeles is the only area that has had any history of nonattainment with the current standard.

U.S. EPA stated that NO₂ forms in the atmosphere from the oxidation of nitric oxide (NO). NO₂ emissions can adversely affect human health, vegetation, materials, and visibility. Nitrogen oxides NO_x (the sum of NO and NO₂) can contribute to the formation of tropospheric ozone, the deposition of acidic precipitation (acid rain), and eutrophication of aquatic systems. Anthropogenic sources of NO_x include motor vehicles and electric utility generating plants. Natural sources produce a comparatively minor amount of NO_x.

Notice of Approved State Acid Rain Programs

On October 11, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 52911), U.S. EPA published a list of the states that have submitted an acid rain program which U.S. EPA has approved. Title IV-A and V of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§ 7651-7651o), require U.S. EPA to establish a program to reduce emissions of pollutants (primarily nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂)) that contribute to the deposition of acidic precipitation (acid rain). Key to this program is U.S. EPA review and approval of state-submitted plans for compliance. U.S. EPA has reviewed and approved plans from a number of states, and it published the notice for public information purposes. The states (or portions of states) having approved plans (by U.S. EPA region) are as follows: Region I:

Annual Adjustment of Excess Acid Rain Emissions Penalty

On October 11, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 52913), U.S. EPA published the annual adjustment to the excess emissions penalty under the acid rain program. 40 CFR 77.6 requires that units that do not meet the emissions limitations for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) or hold enough emissions allowances for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) must pay a penalty of \$2,000, in 1990 dollars. U.S. EPA revised the annual compliance factor for 1995 emissions to 1.196 based on a comparison of the Consumer Price Index for 1995 with that for 1990. This corresponds to a penalty of \$2,392 per excess ton of SO₂ emitted in 1995. The penalty index for 1996 emissions of SO₂ or NO_x is 1.227, calculated in the same way. This translates to a penalty of \$2,454 per excess ton emitted in 1996.

Whole Effluent Toxicity Methods Approved for CWA Monitoring

On October 16, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 53529), U.S. EPA approved whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing methods to the tables at 40 CFR 136.3 of analytical methods approved for Clean Water Act testing. The newly-approved methods measure chronic and acute toxicity of wastewater effluent and receiving stream water. U.S. EPA adopted the new methods as national standard methods to avoid problems inherent with the several states each having different approved methods. U.S. EPA estimated that the national standardization could save members of the regulated community up to 20 percent of the cost of testing, which presently ranges from \$160 to \$2,240 per test, depending on the method required by the state. The national standard will also avoid the need to justify chosen WET methods on a permit-by-permit basis. U.S. EPA initiated these amendments at the request of various states. U.S. EPA did not include methods for measuring mutagenicity of viruses and stated that it would not do so until better methods are available.

Proposed Ozone Transport Region Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Flexibility Amendments

On October 23, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 54321), U.S. EPA proposed flexibility amendments to the vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) requirements for the certain qualifying areas in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR). (The OTR consists of Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and part of Virginia.) The proposed amendments would allow OTR states additional flexibility in complying with the federal I/M requirements. The amendments would allow some relief for three areas that would otherwise be exempt from the federal I/M requirements, were they not located in the OTR: areas classified as "attainment" for the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone, areas classified as "marginal", and areas classified as "moderate" but having a population of fewer than 200,000. The amendments would

On October 25, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 54764), U.S. EPA amended its regulations relating to the use and disposal of sewage sludge. U.S. EPA deleted the pollutant loading limits for chromium and revised the limit for selenium. Corresponding amendments removed chromium from the list of pollutants for which a pretreatment removal credit is available.

U.S. EPA adopted 40 CFR 503, which sets forth the federal requirements for use and disposal of sewage sludge on November 25, 1992 (58 Fed. Reg. 9248, Feb. 19, 1993). Those regulations govern the final use of sewage sludge for land application as a soil conditioner or crop fertilizer, land disposal of the sludge, and incineration of sewage sludge. U.S. EPA simultaneously amended the wastewater pretreatment regulations to grant removal credits for removal of certain pollutants from wastewater. A wastewater treatment facility that effectively removed a pollutant in its own treatment could grant a credit to an industrial discharger for that pollutant, so as to increase that discharger's allowable discharge rates to the facility's collection system.

The Leather Industries of America, Inc. sued U.S. EPA in the District of Columbia Circuit Court on March 5, 1993 to challenge the pollutant limits for chromium. On June 17, 1993, the City of Pueblo Colorado sued U.S. EPA in the Tenth Circuit to challenge the limits for selenium. The latter case was later transferred to the District of Columbia Circuit, and that court remanded the chromium and selenium rules to U.S. EPA for modification or further justification. *Leather Industries of America, Inc. v. EPA*, 40 F.3d 392 (D.C. Cir. 1994). The present amendments responded to that remand.

In adopting the amendments, U.S. EPA simultaneously proposed additional amendments to both the sewage sludge rules and the wastewater pretreatment requirements (60 Fed. Reg. 54771). U.S. EPA described those amendments to the land application, surface disposal, pathogen and vector attraction, and incineration provisions as intended to clarify the existing requirements and offer greater flexibility in compliance. U.S. EPA also proposed addition of chromium to the list of contaminants for which removal credits are available.

Approval of Illinois Part IV 15% ROP SIP

On October 26, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 54810), in a direct final rule, U.S. EPA approved Illinois' ozone state implementation plan submittal (SIP) based on another segment of the Part IV 15 percent reduction of pollution (15% ROP) plan. U.S. EPA approved that segment of the Illinois Part IV 15% ROP plan that lowers the applicability cutoff for wood furniture coaters from a potential to emit 100 tons of volatile organic material (VOM) to 25 tons per year. The federal approval will become effective on December 26, 1995, unless withdrawn before that date in response to public comments. (The notice for the proposed rule appeared at 60 Fed. Reg. 54832 on the same date.) U.S.

fabric, vinyl, metal furniture, baked large appliance, and miscellaneous parts and products coating categories. The Part IV amendments also imposed reductions in VOM emissions from sources in the automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts coating categories that exceed specified emissions levels. The amendments further made the VOM emissions limits applicable to wood furniture coating operations at a lowered threshold. The Part IV amendments also required specified controls on synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation and reactor processes and on bakery industry ovens. Finally, the amendments made a number of minor amendments and corrections to the regulations, largely in response to comments submitted by U.S. EPA and affected entities. The Part IV 15% ROP amendments were filed with the Secretary of State and became effective on May 9, 1995.

U.S. EPA approved other segments of the Part IV 15% ROP plan by a direct final rule on September 27, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 49770), effective November 27, 1995. That segment pertained to SOCMI air oxidation process emissions, which extended the applicability of the SOCMI air oxidation process rules to existing processes. (See issue 498, Oct., 1995.)

Administrative Stay of Used Oil Mixtures Rule

On October 30, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 55202), U.S. EPA stayed a segment of the used oil regulations, at 40 CFR 279.10(b)(2), applicable to mixtures of used oil and characteristic waste or waste listed because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste that is destined for recycling. The effect of this stay is that the general hazardous waste regulations, including the land disposal restrictions, apply to these used oil mixtures until U.S. EPA takes further regulatory action.

Pursuant to Section 3014(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6935(a)), as added by § 7(a) of the Used Oil Recycling Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-463, 94 Stat. 2055, 2057, and amended by § 242, of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, Pub. L. 98-616, 98 Stat. 3221, 3260, U.S. EPA adopted the used oil regulations on September 10, 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 41566). Those regulations set forth a set of less burdensome rules that apply to used oil destined for recycling in lieu of the general hazardous waste management regulations. U.S. EPA intended to ensure that hazardous waste regulation of used oil does not discourage recycling of this material, consistent with the protection of human health and the environment. A segment of the used oil rules, the mixtures rule, governs when mixtures of hazardous waste and used oil are regulated as hazardous waste and when they are regulated under the used oil standards (and the general hazardous waste rules, including the land disposal restrictions, are inapplicable).

A couple of weeks after U.S. EPA promulgated the used oil regulations, the District of Columbia federal court released its decision in *Chemical Waste Management*,

Until U.S. EPA can adopt a new used oil mixtures rule, it will stay 40 CFR 279.10(b)(2). In announcing the stay, U.S. EPA stated that by bringing used oil mixtures under the exclusive governance of the used

oil regulations (which do not include land disposal restrictions), the rules allow the dilution of certain hazardous waste with used oil instead of the treatment otherwise required under RCRA § 3004(m) and the Chemical Waste Management decision, so that some hazardous waste could go for land disposal without adequate prior treatment.

(Editor's note: The federal stay of the used oil mixtures rule has the effect of more stringent regulation of the relevant used oil mixtures. The Board adopted the used oil regulations in R93-4, effective November 22, 1993. Under federal law, the stay will not become effective in Illinois until the Board adopts it.)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

OPENS A HOME PAGE ON THE WORLD WIDE WEBB

The Pollution Control Board has developed a Home Page on the World Wide Webb on the Internet and began placing information on the Home Page in September. This replaces the former Electronic Bulletin Board System (BBS). The World Wide Webb contains Board Agendas, Environmental Registers, Annual Reports, Citizen Participation Guides, and various documents about the Board. Additional information about the Home Page address is provided on page 21 of this issue.

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FINAL ACTIONS - October 5, 1995 BOARD MEETING

91-94 Safety-Kleen Corporation (Elgin Recycle Center) v. EPA - The Board granted voluntary withdrawal of this RCRA permit appeal involving a Kane County facility.

94-238 Ragulo Gonzales (Sundance Filling Station) v. Office of the State Fire Marshal - The Board granted voluntary withdrawal of this underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal involving a Winnebago County facility.

95-153 Gwen Fiss v. EPA - Having previously granted an extension of time to file an underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal, the Board dismissed this docket because no petition was timely filed on behalf of this Winnebago County facility.

95-174 Sierra Club, Madison County Conservation Alliance, and Jim Bensman v. City of Wood River, Wood River Partners, L.L.C. - The Board affirmed the grant of local approval in this third party pollution control facility siting appeal involving a proposed Madison County landfill.

95-179 Village of Elburn v. EPA - The Board granted this Kane County facility a five-year variance from the standards of issuance and restricted status provisions of the public water supplies regulations, subject to conditions, as they would otherwise relate to the radium content of drinking water, in order to allow the continued operation and possible expansion

of its water supply and distribution system.

95-187 Liquid Carbonic Industries Corporation v. EPA - Having previously granted an extension of time to file a underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal, the Board dismissed this docket because no petition was timely filed on behalf of this Cook County facility.

96-23 City of Byron v. EPA - The Board granted this Ogle County facility a five-year variance from the standards of issuance and restricted status requirements of the public water supply regulations, subject to conditions, as they would otherwise relate to the radium content of drinking water, to allow the continued operation and possible expansion of the its water supply and distribution system, subject to conditions.

AC 94-98 County of Will v. CDT Landfill - The Board found after hearing that the Will County respondent had not violated Section 21(o)(9) of the Act and dismissed this administrative citation. (Consolidated with AC 95-1 and AC 95-2 for hearing.)

AC 96-11 EPA v. Thomas E. Damm and Marilyn S. Damm - The Board entered a default order, finding that these Macoupin County respondents had violated Sections 21(p)(1), 21(p)(3), and 21(p)(5) of the Act and ordering them to pay a civil penalty of \$1,500.00.

R95-21 In the Matter of: UST Update, USEPA Regulations (January 1 through June 30, 1995) - See Rulemaking Update.

NEW CASES - October 5, 1995 BOARD MEETING

96-31 Central Illinois Public Service Company v. EPA - Having previously granted this Crawford County facility an extension of time to file its NPDES permit appeal, the Board accepted a timely petition for hearing.

96-46 The Galesburg Sanitary District v. EPA - The Board denied involuntary dismissal and found that this petition for a variance from the effluent biochemical oxygen demand requirements of the water pollution control requirements filed on behalf of a Knox County facility was deficient; but rather than order the filing of an amended petition at this time and due to the unique posture of this petition, the Board committed to determine a threshold issue of regulatory interpretation and ordered the Agency to file a response brief on that issue.

96-53 David and Susi Shelton v. Steven and Nancy Crown - The Board found that this citizens' noise enforcement action against Cook County respondents was neither frivolous nor duplicitous and accepted it for hearing.

96-59 Earle Aronson (Don's Gas for Less)_ v. Office of the State Fire Marshal - The Board held this underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal involving a Kane County facility.

96-68 Donetta Gott, Lyndell Chaplin, Gary Wells, Earnest L. Ellison and Maxine Ellison v. M'Orr Park, Inc. - The Board held this citizens' air enforcement action against a Pike County facility for a frivolous and duplicitous determination.

96-69 Thomas Corning and Kimberly Corning v. Thurela's, Pam and Arthur Hegji as owners - The Board held this citizens' noise enforcement action against Lake County respondents for a frivolous and duplicitous determination.

96-72 City of Ottawa v. EPA - The Board held this petition for a five-year extension of the variance granted on November 8, 1990 in PCB 90-100 from the standards of issuance and restricted status provisions of the public water supply regulations, as they would otherwise relate to the radium content of drinking water, filed on behalf of a LaSalle County facility for an Agency recommendation.

96-73 Fruit Belt Service Company v. EPA - The Board accepted this underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal involving a Pulaski County facility for hearing.

96-74 Cosmos Realty, Inc. (Title XVI) v. EPA - The Board held this request for a 90-day extension of the time to file an underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal involving a Cook County facility.

96-75 People of the State of Illinois v. Harvey Cash, d/b/a Cash Oil Company - The Board received this air enforcement action against a Clay County facility and referred it for hearing.

AC 96-16 County of Vermilion v. First National Bank of Danville - The Board received an administrative citation against a Vermilion County respondent.

AC 96-17 EPA v. Community Landfill Corporation - The Board received an administrative citation against a Kankakee County respondent.

FINAL ACTIONS - October 19, 1995 BOARD MEETING

94-137 Robert Schwake Stone Company v. EPA - The Board, having received a stipulation and settlement agreement, dismissed this underground storage tank fund reimbursement determination appeal involving a Cook County facility. Board Member J. Theodore Meyer concurred.

94-214 Amoco Oil Company (Plainfield Facility) v. EPA - The Board granted voluntary

95-99 Rexam Medical Packaging, Inc. (formerly DRG Medical Packaging, Inc.) v. EPA - The Board granted this Lake County facility a 15-month variance from certain of the air pollution control regulations applicable to the emission of volatile organic material from flexographic printing presses in the Chicago metropolitan area, subject to conditions.

96-4 Stone Container Corporation v. EPA - Having previously granted an extension of time to file an amended air permit appeal, the Board dismissed this docket because no amended petition was timely filed on behalf of this Lake County facility.

96-45 Village of Gardner v. EPA - The Board granted this Grundy County facility a 42-month variance, subject to conditions, from the standards of issuance and restricted status provisions of the public water supply regulations as they relate to the radium content of the petitioner's drinking water and its gross alpha particle activity.

96-55 People of the State of Illinois v. Lafarge Corporation - The Board accepted a stipulation and settlement agreement in this air enforcement action involving a Massac County facility, ordered the respondent to pay a civil penalty of \$100,000.00, and ordered it to cease and desist from further violation. J. Theodore Meyer concurred.

96-67 Village of Lake in the Hills v. EPA - The Board granted voluntary dismissal of this petition for a variance from the standards of issuance and restricted status provisions of the public water supply regulations, as they apply to the barium content of the drinking water from this McHenry County facility.

96-81 Duo-Fast Corporation v. EPA - Upon receipt of an Agency recommendation, the Board granted a thirty 30-day extension of the ninety 90-day limitation on the accumulation of hazardous waste at this Cook County facility, subject to conditions.

96-83 City of Joliet v. EPA - Upon receipt of an Agency recommendation, the Board granted this Will County facility a 45-day provisional variance from certain of the ammonia nitrogen effluent requirements of the water pollution control regulations, subject to conditions, to allow continued operation during a period of wastewater treatment facility repairs.

AS 91-13 In the Matter of: Petition of the City of Rock Island for an Adjusted Standard From 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304 - The Board granted this Rock Island facility an adjusted standard from the total suspended solids, iron, and manganese effluent standards

discharge of groundwater from its deep well system into the Mississippi river; but the Board found that since the petition requested relief only as to iron, there was insufficient information in the record to support a similar adjusted standard applicable to the petitioner's dis-

charges of total suspended solids, as recommended by the Agency.

R95-16 In the Matter of: Exemptions From the Definition of VOM, USEPA Recommended Policy Amendments (January 1, 1995 through June 30, 1995) - See Rulemaking Update.

NEW CASES - October 19, 1995 BOARD MEETING

95-165 Richard Buri v. Batavia Concrete, Inc. - The Board denied involuntary dismissal of this citizen's RCRA Subtitle C (hazardous waste), public water supply, and underground storage tank enforcement action filed against a Kane County facility, found that the complaint was neither frivolous nor duplicitous, and accepted it for hearing.

96-59 Earle Aronson (Don's Gas For Less) v. Office of the State Fire Marshal - The Board accepted this underground storage tank appeal involving a Kane County facility for hearing.

96-68 Donetta Gott, Lyndell Chaplin, Gary Wells, Earnest L. Ellison and Maxine Ellison v. M'Orr Park, Inc. - The Board found that this citizens' air enforcement action against a Pike County facility was neither frivolous nor duplicitous and accepted it for hearing.

96-69 Thomas Corning and Kimberly Corning v. Thurela's, Pam and Arthur Hegji as owners - The Board held this citizens' noise enforcement action against a Lake County facility.

96-71 A.E. Staley Manufacturing Company v. EPA - The Board requested an amended

96-76 People of the State of Illinois v. Chemetco, Inc. - The Board received this RCRA Subtitle C (hazardous waste) enforcement action against a Madison County facility for hearing.

96-77 Land and Lakes Company (Land & Lakes #3) v. EPA - Having received a notice of 90-day extension of time to file, the Board reserved this docket for any land permit appeal that may be filed on behalf of this Cook County facility.

96-78 Cosmos Realty, Inc. (Old Law) v. EPA - Having received a notice of 90-day extension of time to file, the Board reserved this docket for any underground storage tank corrective action appeal that may be filed on behalf of this Cook County facility.

96-79 Those Opposed to Area Landfills (T.O.T.A.L) a Concerned Citizens Group v. City of Salem - The Board accepted this third party appeal of local grant of siting approval for a proposed Marion County regional pollution control facility for hearing. (Consolidated with PCB 96-82.)

96-80 People of the State of Illinois v. Behn Precious Metals, Inc. - Upon receipt of a proposed stipulation and settlement agreement and an agreed motion for relief from the hearing requirement in this air enforcement action against a Winnebago County facility, the Board ordered publication of the required newspaper notice.

96-81 Duo-Fast Corporation v. EPA - See Final Actions.

96-82 Concerned Adjoining Owners, a Concerned Citizens's Group v. City of Salem - The Board accepted this third party appeal of local grant of siting

approval for a proposed Marion County regional pollution control facility for hearing. (Consolidated with PCB 96-79.)

96-83 City of Joliet v. EPA - See Final Actions.

AC 96-2 EPA v. William E. Hanna - The Board accepted an appeal of this administrative citation filed against a Carroll County facility for hearing.

Confirmation of hearing dates and times is available from the Clerk of the Board at 312-814-6931.

November 2
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

November 3
9:00 a.m.

PCB 94-244

W-E, Citizens

Rodney B. Nelson, M.D. v. Kane County Forest Preserve, Jack E. Cook, Chairman, Kane
County Board, Warren Kammerer, Chairman - Kane County Judicial Center, Multi-
Purpose Room, 37W777, Route 38, St. Charles.

November 7
9:00 a.m.

PCB 94-157

UST-FRD

Community Trust Bank (Wilson's Service Center) v. EPA - Centralia City Hall, Council
Chambers, 222 South Poplar, Centralia.

November 16
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

November 28
10:00 a.m.
R96-3

Land

In the Matter of: Waste Disposal Rules: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.902 - Law Enforcement Training Building, 600 South Second Street, Third Floor, Conference Room, Springfield.

December 5

10:00 a.m.

AS 95-3

Water

In the Matter of: The Joint Petition of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the City of Metropolis for an Adjusted Standard from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304, for Suspended Solids and 5-Day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD-5) - Metropolis City Hall, City Council Chambers, 106 West 5th Street, Metropolis.

December 5

10:30 a.m.

PCB 94-243

P-A, Land

ESG Watts, Inc. (Taylor Ridge Landfill) v. EPA - Rock Island County Office Building, Third Floor, 1504 Third Avenue, Rock Island.

December 7

10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St., Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

December 12

1:30 p.m.

PCB 95-150

A-V

Marathon Oil Company v. EPA - Crawford County Courthouse, Second Floor Courtroom, Robinson.

December 12

10:30 a.m.

PCB 96-79

L-S-R, 3d P

Those Opposed to Area Landfills (T.O.T.A.L.), a Concerned Citizens' Group v. City of Salem - Salem City Hall, Council Chambers, 101 South Broadway, Salem.

December 13

10:00 a.m.

PCB 96-60

L-S-R, 3d P

Concerned Citizens of Williamson County and Rev. Paul Crain and Rose Rowell, as members of Concerned Citizens of Williamson County, et al. v. Bill Kibler Development Corp., a/k/a Kibler Development Corp. and the Williamson County Board of Commissioners - Williamson County Courthouse, 200 West Jefferson, Marion.

December 14

10:00 a.m.

PCB 96-60

L-S-R, 3d P

Concerned Citizens of Williamson County and Rev. Paul Crain and Rose Rowell, as members of Concerned Citizens of Williamson County, et al. v. Bill Kibler Development Corp., a/k/a Kibler Development Corp. and the Williamson County Board of Commissioners - Williamson County Courthouse, 200 West Jefferson, Marion.

December 15

10:00 a.m.

R 96-1

R, Land

In the Matter of: Proposed Standards for Conversion Systems: Poz-O-Tec Liner Caps and Monofills; 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807, 810, 811, and 816 - Illinois Pollution Control Board, 600 South Second Street, Suite 402, Springfield.

December 21
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

December 21
1:00 p.m.
PCB 95-122
UST-E,
Citizens'

Olive Streit and Lisa Streit v. Oberweis Dairy, Inc., Richard J. Fetzer and Johnnie W.
Ward, d/b/a Serve-N-Save, and Richard J. Fetzer, individually, Amoco Oil Company,
Mobil Oil Corporation - Old Kane County Courthouse, Courtroom 110, 100 South Third
Street, Geneva.

December 22
9:30 a.m.
PCB 95-122
UST-E,
Citizens'

Olive Streit and Lisa Streit v. Oberweis Dairy, Inc., Richard J. Fetzer and Johnnie W.
Ward, d/b/a Serve-N-Save, and Richard J. Fetzer, individually, Amoco Oil Company,
Mobil Oil Corporation - Old Kane County Courthouse, Courtroom 110, 100 South Third
Street, Geneva.

January 4
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

January 8

9:30 a.m.

PCB 96-91

L-S-R, 3d P

SPILL, Madison County Conservation Alliance, Sierra Club, Nameoki Township Clerk Helen Hawkins, Kathy Andria, Shirley Crain, Glenda Fulkerson, John Gall, Thelma Orr, Ron Shaw and Pearl Stogsdill v. City of Madison and Metro-East, L.L.C. - Regional State Headquarters Complex, IDOT Classroom, 1100 East Port Plaza Drive, Collinsville.

January 9

10:00 a.m.

PCB 95-163

A, W &

RCRA-E

People of the State of Illinois v. Clark Refining & Marketing, Inc. - Hartford Village Hall, 507 North Delmar, Hartford.

January 18

10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St., Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

February 1

10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St., Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

February 15

10:30 a.m.

Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

March 21
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

April 4
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

April 18
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

May 2
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

May 16
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

June 20
10:30 a.m.

Pollution Control Board Meeting, James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St.,
Conference Room 9-040, Chicago

Calendar Code

3d P Third Party Action

A-C Administrative Citation

A-E Air Enforcement

A-S Adjusted Standard

A-V Air Variance

CSO Combined Sewer Overflow Exception

GW Groundwater

HW Delist RCRA Hazardous Waste Delisting

L-E Land Enforcement

L-S-R Landfill Siting Review

L-V Land Variance

MW Medical Waste (Biological Materials)

N-E Noise Enforcement

N-V Noise Variance

P-A Permit Appeal

PWS-E Public Water Supply Enforcement

PWS-V Public Water Supply Variance

R Regulatory Proceeding proceeding (hazardous waste only)

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

T-S Trade Secrets

UST-Appeal Underground Storage Tank Corrective Action Appeal

UST-E Underground Storage Tank Enforcement

UST-FRD Underground Storage Tank Fund Reimbursement Determination

W-E Water Enforcement

W-V Water Variance

WWS Water-Well Setback Exception

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<http://www.state.il.us/>

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Chicago, Illinois 60601

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.. The following State Agencies are, upon request, provided copies of opinions and

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..

Board Member Profiles
Biographical information of Board members.

..

Board Meeting Dates and Agendas
Listing of regularly scheduled Board meetings and tentative meeting agendas.

..

Information Services
Listing of IPCB contacts and a summary discussion of the Board's process.

..

Pending Rulemakings
Monthly update of rulemaking activity pending before the Board.

..

Procedural Rules
Full listing of the Board's procedural rules.

..

Annual Reports

An electronic version of annual reports. Includes the 25th Anniversary/FY95 Annual Report.

Any questions or comments may be addressed to Joe D'Alessandro at the IPCB by phone at (217) 524-8512 or via e-mail at the following address: jdpcb@aol.com.

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Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois, November, 1995, 2,000 copies, order #57701.

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The Illinois Pollution Control Board is an independent seven member board which adopts the environmental control standards for the State of Illinois and rules on enforcement actions and other environmental disputes. The Board Members are:

Claire A. Manning, Chairman
Springfield, Illinois

Emmett E. Dunham	Ronald C. Flemal	G. Tanner Girard
Elmhurst, Illinois	DeKalb, Illinois	Grafton, Illinois

Marili McFawn	J. Theodore Meyer	Joseph Yi
Palatine, Illinois	Chicago, Illinois	Park Ridge, Illinois

The Environmental Register is a newsletter published by the Board monthly. The Register provides updates on rulemakings and other information, lists final actions, and contains the Board's hearing calendar. The Register is provided free of charge.

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