ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
January 24, 2002

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	R02-1
RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS (January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001)	)	(Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking - Land)
	)	

RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS (July 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001 and January 22, 2002)	)	R02-12
	)	(Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking - Land)
	)	

UIC UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS (July 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001)	)	R02-17
	)	(Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking - Land)
	)	(Consolidated)

Proposed Rule. Proposal for Public Comment.

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by S.T. Lawton, Jr.):

Under Sections 7.2 and 22.4(a) of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 22.4(a) (2000)), the Board proposes amendments to the Illinois regulations that are "identical in substance" to hazardous waste regulations that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) adopted to implement Subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA Subtitle C) (42 U.S.C. §§ 6921 *et seq*. (2000)). The nominal timeframe of docket R02-1 includes federal RCRA Subtitle C amendments that USEPA adopted in the period January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001, and that for docket R02-12 includes federal RCRA Subtitle C amendments that USEPA adopted in the period July 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001.

Under Sections 7.2 and 13(c) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 13(c) (2000)), the Board proposes amendments to the Illinois regulations that are "identical in substance" to underground injection control (UIC) regulations that USEPA adopted to implement Section 1421 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 U.S.C. § 300h (2000)). The nominal timeframe of docket R02-17 includes federal UIC amendments that USEPA adopted in the period July 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001.

As is explained in the accompanying opinion adotped this day, for reasons of administrative economy, the Board is consolidating dockets R02-1, R02-12, and R02-17. The caption in today's order reflects this consolidation. At the January 9, 2002 request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency), we have also added to docket R02-12 federal amendments adopted January 22, 2002. These amendments would normally wait at least six

months until the next subsequent update period. The January 22, 2002 amendments cover corrective action management units (CAMUs), and USEPA stated that it intends to implement them in Illinois as federal rules by April 22, 2002, unless Illinois can commit to implement the amendments as State rules by that time.

This order is supported by an opinion that the Board also adopts today. The Board will cause the proposed amendments to be published in the *Illinois Register* and will hold the docket open to receive public comments for 45 days after the date of publication.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, do hereby certify that the above order was adopted on the _____ day of _____ 2002, by a vote of _____.

_____
Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER b: PERMITS

PART 703
RCRA PERMIT PROGRAM

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

SUBPART D: APPLICATIONS

SUBPART E: SHORT TERM AND PHASED PERMITS

SUBPART F: PERMIT CONDITIONS OR DENIAL

SUBPART G: CHANGES TO PERMITS

SUBPART H: REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

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. 14289, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R83-24 at 8 Ill. Reg. 206, effective December 27, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11899, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1110, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13284, effective July 28, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14093, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20702, effective

December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6121, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13543, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19383, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2584, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13069, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 447, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18477, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6278, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14492, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9616, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14554, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9767, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5774, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20794, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6898, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12392, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-5 at 18 Ill. Reg. 18316, effective December 20, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9920, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11225, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 553, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7632, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17930, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2153, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9381, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9765, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9313, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART G: CHANGES TO PERMITS

Section 703.280 Permit Modification at the Request of the Permittee

a) Class 1 modifications. See Section 703.281.

b) Class 2 modifications. See Section 703.282.

c) Class 3 modifications. See Section 703.283.

d) Other modifications.

1) In the case of modifications not explicitly listed in Appendix A, the permittee may submit a Class 3 modification request to the Agency, or the permittee may request a determination by the Agency that the modification be reviewed and approved as a Class 1 or Class 2 modification. If the permittee requests that the modification be classified as a Class 1 or 2 modification, the permittee must provide the Agency with the necessary information to support the requested classification.

2) The Agency must make the determination described in subsection (d)(1) of this Section as promptly as practicable. In determining the appropriate class for a specific modification, the Agency must consider the similarity of the modification to other modifications codified in Appendix A and the following criteria:

A) Class 1 modifications apply to minor changes that keep the permit current with routine changes to the facility or its operation. These changes do not substantially alter the permit conditions or reduce the capacity of the facility to protect human health or the environment. In the case of Class 1 modifications, the Agency may require prior approval.

B) Class 2 modifications apply to changes that are necessary to enable a permittee to respond, in a timely manner, to any of the following:

i) Common variations in the types and quantities of the wastes managed under the facility permit;

ii) Technological advances; and

iii) Changes necessary to comply with new regulations, where these changes can be implemented without substantially changing design specifications or management practices in the permit.

C) Class 3 modifications substantially alter the facility or its operation.

e) Temporary authorizations.

1) Upon request of the permittee, the Agency ~~shall~~ must, without prior public notice and comment, grant the permittee a temporary authorization in accordance with this subsection. Temporary authorizations have a term of not more than 180 days.

2) Procedures.

A) The permittee may request a temporary authorization for the following:

i) Any Class 2 modification meeting the criteria in subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section; and

ii) Any Class 3 modification that meets the criteria in subsection (e)(3)(B)(i) or that meets the criteria in subsections (e)(3)(B)(iii) through (v) and provides improved management or treatment of a hazardous waste already listed in the facility permit.

B) The temporary authorization request must include the following:

i) A description of the activities to be conducted under the temporary authorization;

ii) An explanation of why the temporary authorization is necessary; and

iii) Sufficient information to ensure compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 standards.

C) The permittee must send a notice about the temporary authorization request to all persons on the facility mailing list maintained by the Agency and to appropriate units of State and local governments as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.163(a)(5). This notification must be made within seven days after submission of the authorization request.

3) The Agency must approve or deny the temporary authorization as quickly as practical. To issue a temporary authorization, the Agency must find as follows:

A) That the authorized activities are in compliance with the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

B) That the temporary authorization is necessary to achieve one of the following objectives before action is likely to be taken on a modification request:

i) To facilitate timely implementation of closure or corrective action activities;

ii) To allow treatment or storage in tanks, containers or in containment buildings in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728;

iii) To prevent disruption of ongoing waste management activities;

iv) To enable the permittee to respond to sudden changes in the types or quantities of the wastes managed under the facility permit; or

v) To facilitate other changes to protect human health and the environment.

4) A temporary authorization must be reissued for one additional term of up to 180 days, provided that the permittee has requested a Class 2 or 3 permit modification for the activity covered in the temporary authorization and either of the following is true:

A) The reissued temporary authorization constitutes the Agency's decision on a Class 2 permit modification in accordance with Section 703.282(f)(1)(D) or (f)(2)(D); or

B) The Agency determines that the reissued temporary authorization involving a Class 3 permit modification request is warranted to allow the authorized activities to continue while the modification procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.283 are conducted.

f) Public notice and appeals of permit modification decisions.

1) The Agency must notify persons on the facility mailing list and appropriate units of State and local government within 10 days after any decision to grant or deny a Class 2 or 3 permit modification request. The Agency must also notify such persons within 10 days after an automatic authorization for a Class 2 modification goes into effect under Section 703.282(f)(3) or (f)(5).

2) The Agency's decision to grant or deny a Class 2 or 3 permit modification request may be appealed under the permit appeal procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.212.

3) An automatic authorization that goes into effect under Section 703.282(f)(3) or (f)(5) may be appealed under the permit appeal procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.212; however, the permittee may continue to conduct the activities pursuant to the automatic authorization until the Board enters a final order on the appeal notwithstanding the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.204.

g) Newly regulated wastes and units.

1) The permittee is authorized to continue to manage wastes listed or identified as hazardous under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or to continue to manage hazardous waste in units newly regulated as hazardous waste management units, if each of the following is true:

A) The unit was in existence as a hazardous waste facility with respect to the newly listed or characterized waste or newly regulated waste management unit on the effective date of the final rule listing or identifying the waste, or regulating the unit;

B) The permittee submits a Class 1 modification request on or before the date on which the waste becomes subject to the new requirements;

C) The permittee is in compliance with the applicable standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 and 726;

D) The permittee also submits a complete class 2 or 3 modification request within 180 days after the effective date of the rule listing or identifying the waste, or subjecting the unit to management standards under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725 or 726; and

E) In the case of land disposal units, the permittee certifies that such unit is in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 for groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements on the date 12 months after the effective date of the rule identifying or listing the waste as hazardous, or regulating the unit as a hazardous waste management unit. If the owner or operator fails to certify compliance with all these requirements, the owner or operator loses authority to operate under this Section.

2) New wastes or units added to a facility's permit under this subsection do not constitute expansions for the purpose of the 25 percent capacity expansion limit for Class 2 modifications.

h) Military hazardous waste munitions treatment and disposal. The permittee is authorized to continue to accept waste military munitions notwithstanding any permit conditions barring the permittee from accepting off-site wastes, if each of the following is true:

1) The facility was in existence as a hazardous waste facility and the facility was already permitted to handle the waste military munitions on the date

when the waste military munitions became subject to hazardous waste regulatory requirements;

2) On or before the date when the waste military munitions become subject to hazardous waste regulatory requirements, the permittee submits a Class 1 modification request to remove or amend the permit provision restricting the receipt of off-site waste munitions; and

3) The permittee submits a complete Class 2 modification request within 180 days after the date when the waste military munitions became subject to hazardous waste regulatory requirements.

i) Permit modification list. The Agency must maintain a list of all approved permit modifications and must publish a notice once a year in a State-wide newspaper that an updated list is available for review.

j) Combustion facility changes to meet federal 40 CFR 63 MACT standards. The following procedures apply to hazardous waste combustion facility permit modifications requested under Section 703.Appendix A, paragraph L(9).

1) Facility owners or operators must ~~comply~~ have complied with the federal notification of intent to comply (NIC) requirements of 40 CFR ~~63.1210(b) and (c) before~~ 63.1210 that was in effect prior to May 14, 2001, (see 40 CFR 63 (2000)) in order to request a permit modification ~~can be requested~~ under this Section.

2) If the Agency does not act to either approve or deny the request within 90 days of receiving it, the request must be deemed approved. The Agency may, at its discretion, extend this 90-day deadline one time for up to 30 days by notifying the facility owner or operator in writing before the 90 days has expired.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.42(d) through (j) (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 42302 (July 10, 2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

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, 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, 2000; 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. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Section 720.110 Definitions

When used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726 and 728 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.

"Act" or "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.)

"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 consisting 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 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 ~~shall~~ 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 which the Board has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in Section 720.132.

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

"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 under the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart DD and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart DD.

"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.

~~"Corrective action management unit" or "CAMU" means an area within a facility that is used only for managing remediation wastes for implementing corrective action or cleanup at the facility.~~
~~BOARD NOTE: USEPA must also designate a CAMU until it grants this authority to the Agency. See the note following 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.652.~~

"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.

"Designated facility" means a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility,

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 (1999);

The facility has received a RCRA permit from a state authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271 (1999); or

The facility is regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2) or 266.Subpart F; and

The facility has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120.

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" or "D/F" 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 runon to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

"Elementary neutralization unit" means a device which:

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

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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D and to each characteristic identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

"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:

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:

> All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. 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 under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, 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 under 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 under 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 which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

"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 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D, 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 which is 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 it neither:

Meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor

Is 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:

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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Appendix E for 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.

"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 infra-red 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 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 originated and signed by the generator that contains the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.Subpart B.

"Manifest document number" means the USEPA twelve digit identification number assigned to the generator plus a unique five digit document number assigned to the manifest by the generator for recording and reporting purposes.

"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, 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, as amended, have been completed.

"Mining overburden returned to the mine site" means any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which 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 under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730; containment building; corrective action management unit (CAMU); unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.231; or staging pile.

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

"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".)

"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 which 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. Noncontiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he 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 the requirements of 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;

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,

incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, 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, 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 noncontainerized 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.

"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 contain listed hazardous wastes or which themselves exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic~~ that are managed for ~~the purpose of~~ 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 under 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 defined in Standard Industrial Classification Manual, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

"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 2500 Btu/lb or less of sludge treated on a wet weight basis.

"Small quantity generator" means a generator that generates less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

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

"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 the requirements of 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) which 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 nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which 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-tetra-chlorodibenzo-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 the requirements of 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 which 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 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:

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

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 under 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;

Thermostats, 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:

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" or "U.S. EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"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; and

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 which is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which 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".)

"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 26 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 703 through 705, 721 through 726, 728, 730, 733, 738, and 739:

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

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

ACI 318-83: "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete", adopted September 1983.

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

ANSI B31.3 and B31.4. See ASME/ANSI B31.3 and B31.4.

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.

"Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks", API Publication 2517, Third Edition, February 1989.

"Guide for Inspection of Refinery Equipment, Chapter XIII, Atmospheric and Low Pressure Storage Tanks", 4th Edition, 1981, reaffirmed December 1987.

"Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems", API Recommended Practice 1615, Fourth Edition, November 1987.

ASME. Available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th 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. 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. Also available from ANSI.

ASTM. Available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, 215-299-5400:

ASTM C 94-90, Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete, approved March 30, 1990.

ASTM D 88-87, Standard Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity, April 24, 1981, reapproved January 1987.

ASTM D 93-85, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, approved October 25, 1985.

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

ASTM D 2161-87, Standard Practice for Conversion of Kinematic Viscosity to Saybolt Universal or to Saybolt Furol Viscosity, March 27, 1987.

ASTM D 2267-88, Standard Test Method for Aromatics in Light Naphthas and Aviation Gasolines by Gas Chromatography, approved November 17, 1988.

ASTM D 2382-88, Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High Precision Method), approved October 31, 1988.

ASTM D 2879-92, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope, approved 1992.

ASTM D 3828-87, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed Tester, approved December 14, 1988.

ASTM E 168-88, Standard Practices for General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis, approved May 27, 1988.

ASTM E 169-87, Standard Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet-Visible Quantitative Analysis, approved February 1, 1987.

ASTM E 260-85, Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography, approved June 28, 1985.

ASTM Method G 21-70 (1984a), Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi.

ASTM Method G 22-76 (1984b), Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria.

MICE. Methods Information Communication Exchange Service, 703-821-4690:

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication number SW-846, Update IIIA (April 1998).

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.

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication number SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (September 1994), IIA (August, 1993), IIB (January 1995), and III (December 1996) (Document Number 955-001-00000-1).

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

"Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems", NACE Recommended Practice RP-02-85, approved March 1985.

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

"Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" NFPA 30, issued July 17, 1987. Also available from ANSI.

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:

APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions, PB80-208895, December 1981.

"Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan for Land Disposal Restrictions Program", EPA/530-SW-87-011, March 15, 1987 (document number PB88-170766).

"Guideline on Air Quality Models", Revised 1986 (document number PB86-245-248 (Guideline) and PB88-150-958 (Supplement), also set forth at 40 CFR 51, Appendix W).

"Method 164, Revision A, n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated n-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM; Non-polar Material) by Extraction and Gravimetry" (document number PB99-121949).

"Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", Third Edition, March 1983 (document number PB84-128677).

"Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations", December 1990 (document number PB91-120-006).

"Petitions to Delist Hazardous Wastes — A Guidance Manual, Second Edition", EPA/530-R-93-007, March 1993 (document number PB93-169 365).

"Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources", October 1992, Publication Number EPA-450/R-92-019.

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication number SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (September 1994), IIA (August 1993), IIB (January 1995), III (December 1996), and IIIA (April 1998) (document number 955-001-00000-1).

OECD. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France:

OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, Method 301B: "CO_2 Evolution (Modified Sturm Test)", adopted 17 July 1992.

Table 2.B of the Annex of OECD Council Decision C(88)90(Final) of 27 May 1988.

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).

USDOD. Available from the United States Department of Defense:

"DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards" (DOD 6055.9-STD), as in effect in July 1999.

The Motor Vehicle Inspection Report (DD Form 626), as in effect on November 8, 1995.

Requisition Tracking Form (DD Form 1348), as in effect on November 8, 1995.

The Signature and Tally Record (DD Form 1907), as in effect on November 8, 1995.

Special Instructions for Motor Vehicle Drivers (DD Form 836), as in effect on November 8, 1995.

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

"Technical Assistance Document: Corrosion, Its Detection and Control in Injection Wells", EPA 570/9-87-002, August 1987.

USEPA. 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, Publication Number EPA-450/R-92-019.

USEPA. Available from RCRA Information Center (RIC), 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, first floor, Arlington, VA 22202 (Docket # F-94-IEHF-FFFFF):

OECD Amber List of Wastes, Appendix 4 to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations) (May 1993).

OECD Green List of Wastes, Appendix 3 to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations) (May 1994).

OECD Red List of Wastes, Appendix 5 to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations) (May 1993).

Table 2.B of the Annex of OECD Council Decision C(88)90(Final) (May 27, 1988).

USGSA. Available from the United States Government Services Administration:

Government Bill of Lading (GBL) (GSA Standard Form 1109), as in effect on November 8, 1995.

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, Appendix B (2000)

40 CFR 51.100(ii) (2000)

40 CFR 51, Appendix W (2000)

40 CFR 52.741, Appendix B (2000)

40 CFR 60 (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 42297 (July 10, 2000)

40 CFR 61, Subpart V (2000)

40 CFR 63 (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 42296 (July 10, 2000), 66 Fed. Reg. 24270 (May 14, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 35087 (July 3, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 52361 (October 15, 2001)

40 CFR 136 (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 81295 (December 22, 2000) and 66 Fed. Reg. 32774 (June 18, 2001)

40 CFR 142 (2000)

40 CFR 220 (2000)

40 CFR 232.2 (2000)

40 CFR 260.20 (2000)

40 CFR 264 (2000)

40 CFR 268.41 (1990)

40 CFR 268, Appendix IX (2000)

40 CFR 270.5 (2000)

40 CFR 302.4, 302.5, and 302.6 (2000)

40 CFR 761 (2000)

49 CFR 171 (2000)

49 CFR 173 (2000)

49 CFR 178 (2000)

c) Federal Statutes

Sections 201(v), 201(w), and 360b(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v), 321(w), and 512(j)), as amended through October 25, 1994.

Section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-145, 50 USC 1521(j)(1) (1997).

d) This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 721
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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721.101 Purpose and Scope
721.102 Definition of Solid Waste
721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste
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SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section
721.130 General

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39

at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2000; 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. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.102 Definition of Solid Waste

a) Solid waste.

1) A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by Section 721.104(a) or that is not excluded pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.130 and 720.131.

2) A discarded material is any material that is:

A) Abandoned, as explained in subsection (b) of this Section;

B) Recycled, as explained in subsection (c) of this Section;

C) Considered inherently waste-like, as explained in subsection (d) of this Section; or

D) A military munition identified as a solid waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302.

b) Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being:

1) Disposed of; or

2) Burned or incinerated; or

3) Accumulated, stored or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned or incinerated.

c) Materials are solid wastes if they are recycled--or accumulated, stored or treated before recycling--as specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this Section if they are:

1) Used in a manner constituting disposal.

A) Materials noted with a "yes" in column 1 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part are solid wastes when they are:

i) Applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal; or

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

B) However, commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133 are not solid wastes if they are applied to the land and that is their ordinary manner of use.

2) Burned for energy recovery.

A) Materials noted with a "yes" in column 2 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part are solid wastes when they are:

i) Burned to recover energy;

ii) Used to produce a fuel or are otherwise contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste);

iii) Contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste).

B) However, commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133 are not solid wastes if they are themselves fuels.

3) Reclaimed. Materials noted with a "yes" in column 3 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part are solid wastes when reclaimed (except as provided under Section 721.104(a)(17)). Materials noted with a "--" in column 3 of Appendix Z of this Part are not solid wastes when reclaimed (except as provided under Section 721.104(a)(17)).

BOARD NOTE: The court in Association of Battery Recyclers, Inc. v. EPA, 208 F.3d 1047 (D.C. Cir. 2000), held that USEPA could not include in the definition of solid waste primary mineral processing secondary materials that were not "truly discarded, disposed of, thrown away, or abandoned." The court ordered USEPA to correct the regulatory definition of solid waste in accordance with this holding. The court vacated the portion of 40 C.F.R. 261.2(c)(3) that states "except as provided in 40 C.F.R. 261.4(a)(17)." USEPA has not yet completed rulemaking action in response to the court's order.

4) Accumulated speculatively. Materials noted with "yes" in column 4 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part are solid wastes when accumulated speculatively.

d) Inherently waste-like materials. The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner:

1) Hazardous waste numbers F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026, and F028.

2) Secondary materials fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste or are listed as a hazardous waste as defined in Subpart C or D of this Part, except for brominated material that meets the following criteria:

A) The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45 percent;

B) The material must contain less than a total of one percent of toxic organic compounds listed in Appendix H of this Part; and

C) The material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hard piping).

3) The following criteria are used to add wastes to the list:

A) Disposal method or toxicity.

i) The materials are ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or

ii) The materials contain toxic constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the materials substitute (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and are not used or reused during the recycling process; and

B) The material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.

e) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

1) Materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being:

A) Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or

B) Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or

C) Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the materials must be managed in such a manner that there is no placement on the land. In cases where ~~thematerials~~ the materials are generated and reclaimed within the primary mineral processing industry, the conditions of the exclusion found at Section 721.104(a)(17) apply rather than this provision.

2) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process (described in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(C) of this Section):

A) Materials used in a manner constituting disposal or used to produce products that are applied to the land; or

B) Materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or

C) Materials accumulated speculatively; or

D) Materials listed in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section.

f) Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes or are conditionally exempt from regulation. Respondents in actions to enforce regulations implementing Subtitle C of RCRA or Section 21 of the Environmental Protection Act that raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste or that the material is conditionally exempt from regulation must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, the person must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste or that the material is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste

a) A solid waste, as defined in Section 721.102, is a hazardous waste if:

1) It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 721.104(b); and

2) It meets any of the following criteria:

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

exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to mixture.

B) It is listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from the lists in Subpart D of this Part under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

C) ~~It is a mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part, unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part, or unless the solid waste is excluded from regulation under Section 721.104(b)(7) and the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part for which the hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part was listed. (However, nonwastewater mixtures are still subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)~~This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iii), which USEPA removed and marked as "reserved" at 66 Fed. Reg. 27266 (May 16, 2001). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

D) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from this subsection (a)(2) under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122, paragraph (g) of this Section, or subsection (h) of this Section; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part are not hazardous wastes (except by application of subsection (a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) of this Section) if the generator demonstrates that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or 310 (including wastewater at facilities that have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and:

i) One or more of the following solvents listed in Section 721.131: carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the

headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 1 part per million;

ii) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131: methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloro-ethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million;

iii) One of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation: heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (USEPA hazardous waste no. K050), crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K169), clarified slurry oil tank sediment and/or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K170), spent hydrotreating catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171), and spent hydrorefining catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K172);

iv) A discarded commercial chemical product or chemical intermediate listed in Section 721.133 arising from de minimis losses of these materials from manufacturing operations in which these materials are used as raw materials or are produced in the manufacturing process. For purposes of this subsection, "de minimis" losses include those from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves, or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks, or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and

rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing;

v) Wastewater resulting from laboratory operations containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, provided that the annualized average flow of laboratory wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater flow into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system or provided that the wastes' combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility. Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in this calculation;

vi) One or more of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K157), provided that the maximum weekly usage of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine (including all amounts that cannot be demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed through treatment, or recovered, i.e., what is discharged or volatilized) divided by the average weekly flow of process wastewater prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 parts per million by weight; or

vii) Wastewaters derived from the treatment of one or more of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K156), provided, that the maximum concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 milligrams per liter.

E) Rebuttable presumption for used oil. Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste

(for example, by using an analytical method from SW-846, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to show that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part).

i) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to metalworking oils or fluids containing chlorinated paraffins if they are processed through a tolling arrangement as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.124(c) to reclaim metalworking oils or fluids. The presumption does apply to metalworking oils or fluids if such oils or fluids are recycled in any other manner, or disposed.

ii) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to used oils contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) removed from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for reclamation. The rebuttable presumption does apply to used oils contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from sources other than refrigeration units.

b) A solid waste that is not excluded from regulation under subsection (a)(1) of this Section becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:

1) In the case of a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in Subpart D of this Part.

2) In the case of a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part is first added to the solid waste.

3) In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of this Part.

c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of subsection (d) of this Section, a hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section.

d) Any solid waste described in subsection (c) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:

1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)

2) In the case of a waste that is a listed waste under Subpart D of this Part, a waste that contains a waste listed under Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, it also has been excluded from subsection (c) of this Section under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

e) Specific inclusions and exclusions.

1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)

2) The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste:

A) Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).

B) Wastes from burning any of the materials exempted from regulation by Section 721.106(a)(3)(C) and (a)(3)(D).

C) Nonwastewater residues, such as slag, resulting from high temperature metal recovery (HTMR) processing of K061, K062, or F006 waste in the units identified in this subsection that are disposed of in non-hazardous waste units, provided that these residues meet the generic exclusion levels identified in the tables in this subsection for all constituents and the residues exhibit no characteristics of hazardous waste. The types of units identified are rotary kilns, flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma arc furnaces, slag reactors, rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace combinations, or the following types of industrial furnaces (as

defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110): blast furnaces, smelting, melting and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces), and other furnaces designated by the Agency pursuant to that definition.

i) Testing requirements must be incorporated in a facility's waste analysis plan or a generator's self-implementing waste analysis plan; at a minimum, composite samples of residues must be collected and analyzed quarterly and when the process or operation generating the waste changes.

ii) Persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements. The generic exclusion levels are:

Constituent	Maximum for any single composite sample (mg/L)
Generic exclusion levels for K061 and K062 nonwastewater HTMR residues.	
Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Vanadium	1.26
Zinc	70
Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues	
Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50

Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Cyanide (total) (mg/kg)	1.8
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70

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

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

submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

D) Biological treatment sludge from the treatment of one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K156) and wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K157).

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

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

f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (e) of this Section and provided the debris, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102, does not exhibit a characteristic identified at Subpart C of this Part, the following materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721 to 726, 728, or 730:

1) Hazardous debris as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 that has been treated using one of the required extraction or destruction technologies specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table F; persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements; or

2) Debris as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 that the Agency, considering the extent of contamination, has determined is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste.

g) Exclusion of certain wastes listed in Subpart D solely because they exhibit a characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

1) A hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability, as defined under Section 721.121; corrosivity, as defined under Section 721.122; or reactivity, as defined under Section 721.123 is not a hazardous waste, if

the waste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part.

2) The exclusion described in subsection (g)(1) of this Section also pertains to the following:

A) Any mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under subsection (a)(2)(D) of this Section; and

B) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under subsection (e)(1) of this Section.

3) Wastes excluded under this Section are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.

h) Eligible radioactive mixed waste.

1) Hazardous waste containing radioactive waste is no longer a hazardous waste when it meets the eligibility criteria and conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart N (i.e., it is “eligible radioactive mixed waste”).

2) The exemption described in subsection (h)(1) of this Section also pertains to the following:

A) Any mixture of a solid waste and an eligible radioactive mixed waste; and

B) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of an eligible radioactive mixed waste.

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

(Source: Amended at 26 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 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, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2011 et seq.).

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 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:

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 twelve 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart W, 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 submits 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 for a period of no less than three years from the date specified in the notice. 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 ~~shall~~ must reinstate the exclusion in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it ~~shall~~ 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, byproducts, 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, 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, and 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 (i.e., comparable or syngas fuels) that meet the requirements of Section 721.138.

17) Secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, and 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 benefication, provided that:

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

B) The secondary material is not accumulated speculatively;

C) Except as provided in subsection ~~(a)(16)(D)~~ (a)(17)(D) of this Section, the secondary 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 secondary 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 which 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 ~~shall~~ must allow by permit that solid mineral processing secondary materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the secondary 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 ~~shall~~ 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 secondary 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 secondary material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have runon and runoff controls; they must be operated in a manner which controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.

iii) Before making a determination under this subsection ~~(a)(16)(D)~~ (a)(17)(D), the Agency ~~shall~~ 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.Subpart D for the RCRA Subtitle C permit public notice requirements.

E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, identifying 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 secondary 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.

BOARD NOTE: The court in Association of Battery Recyclers, Inc. v. EPA, 208 F.3d 1047 (D.C. Cir. 2000), held that USEPA could not include in the definition of solid waste primary mineral processing secondary materials that were not "truly discarded, disposed of, thrown away, or abandoned." The court ordered USEPA to correct the regulatory definition of solid waste in accordance with this holding. The court vacated the portion of 40 C.F.R. 261.2(c)(3) that states "except as provided in 40 C.F.R. 261.4(a)(17)." USEPA has not yet completed rulemaking action in response to the court's order.

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, byproducts, 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).

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

1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, 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 ~~shall~~ must not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if such facility:

A) Receives and burns only:

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

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

B) Such 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 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 (Sections 721.124 and 721.Appendix B) 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 it is shown by a waste generator or by waste generators that:

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) 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) are:

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 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 certain circumstances:

A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:

i) The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for ~~Hazardous Waste Codes K169, K170, K171, and K172 if these wastes had been~~ the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers that is generated after the effective date ~~of the listing (January 19, 1999);~~ 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

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

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

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

B) ~~After February 13, 2001, leachate~~ Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, or K172 will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After November 21, 2003, leachate or gas condensate derived from K176, K177, or K178 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) of this Section after the emergency ends.

c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 722 through 725, and 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.

d) Samples

1) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2) of this Section, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (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.

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

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

e) Treatability study samples.

1) Except as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Section 721.105 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) when:

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

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

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

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

A) The generator or sample collector uses (in "treatability studies") no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated wastestream;

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 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1000 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 subsections (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(ii) of this Section are met.

i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Postal Service (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;

iii) Documentation showing: 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 5000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste:

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: 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 ~~shall~~ 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 wastestream 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 ~~shall~~ 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, 705, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section. Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.

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

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

3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 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, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1000 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 estimates the number of studies and the amount of waste expected to be used in treatability studies during the current year, and includes the following information for the previous calendar year:

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

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

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

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

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

F) When each treatability study was conducted; and

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

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

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

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

"Dredged material" has the same meaning as in 40 CFR 232.2, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

"Permit" means any of the following:

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.124 Toxicity Characteristic

a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in the table in subsection (b) below at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The reference to the "EP toxicity test" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 808.410(b)(4) is to be understood as referencing the test required by this Section. The Phase IV Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) regulations, as it applies to manufactured gas plant (MGP) waste, was the subject of a court case in Association of Battery Recyclers v. EPA, No. 98-1368, decided on April 21, 2000 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In this case, the court vacated the Phase IV LDR insofar as it provides for the use of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) to determine whether MGP waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the ~~U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste Number~~ USEPA hazardous waste number specified in the following table that corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FOR
THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC

~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Contaminant	CAS Number	Note	Regulatory Level(mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2		5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3		100.0
D018	Benzene	71-43-2		0.5
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-9		1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5		0.5
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9		0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7		100.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3		6.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3		5.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	4	200.0
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	4	200.0
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	4	200.0
D026	Cresol		4	200.0
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7		10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7		7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2		0.5

D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4		0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	3	0.13
D012	Endrin	72-20-8		0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	76-44-8		0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	3	0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3		0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1		3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1		5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9		0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6		0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5		10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3		200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3		2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5		100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	3	5.0
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2		1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4		5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4		0.7
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2		0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6		0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4		400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2		2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1		1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4		0.2

Notes to Table:

3 Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory level.

4 If o-, m-, p-cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total cresol is 200.0 mg/L.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Industry and Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
	Wood Preservation:	
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachloro-phenol.	(T)
	Inorganic Pigments:	
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(T)
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	(T)
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	(T)
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	(T)
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).	(T)
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	(T)
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	(T)
	Organic Chemicals:	
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R,T)

K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	(T)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	(T)
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	(T)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	(T)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	(T)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(T)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)

K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R,T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(C,T)
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(I,T)

K109	Spent filter cartridges from the product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K111	Product wastewaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C,T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)

K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K158	Baghouse dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.	(T)
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126.)	(R,T)

K174	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer (including sludges that result from commingled ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer wastewater and other wastewater), unless the sludges meet the following conditions: (1) they are disposed of in a subtitle C or non- hazardous landfill licensed or permitted by the state or federal government; (2) they are not otherwise placed on the land prior to final disposal; and (3) the generator maintains documentation demonstrating that the waste was either disposed of in an on-site landfill or consigned to a transporter or disposal facility that provided a written commitment to dispose of the waste in an off-site landfill. Upon a showing by the government that a respondent in any enforcement action brought to enforce the requirements of Subtitle C of this Part managed wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer or ethylene dichloride, the respondent must demonstrate that it meets the conditions of the exclusion that are set forth above. In doing so, the respondent must provide appropriate documentation that the terms of the exclusion were met (e.g., contracts between the generator and the landfill owner or operator, invoices documenting delivery of waste to landfill, etc.).	(T)
K175	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process.	(T)
	Inorganic Chemicals:	
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
<u>K176</u>	<u>Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).</u>	<u>(E)</u>

K177	Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	(T)
K178	Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.	(T)

Pesticides:

K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)

K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(C,T)
K125	Filtration, evaporation and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	(C,T)
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
	Explosives:	
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
	Petroleum Refining:	
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)

K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K169	Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K170	Clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K171	Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I,T)
K172	Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I,T)
	Iron and Steel:	
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110).	(C,T)
	Primary Aluminum:	
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	(T)
	Secondary Lead:	
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)

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

K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)

Veterinary Pharmaceuticals:

K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K102	Residue from use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)

Ink Formulation:

K086	Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, dryers, soaps and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	(T)

Coking:

K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke from coal or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludges from coking operations).	(T)
K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)

K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	(T)
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	(T)
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.)	(T)
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.Appendix G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

USEPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
F001	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.
F002	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane.
F003	N.A.
F004	Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.

F005	Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane.
F006	Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed).
F007	Cyanide (salts).
F008	Cyanide (salts).
F009	Cyanide (salts).
F010	Cyanide (salts).
F011	Cyanide (salts).
F012	Cyanide (complexed).
F019	Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed).
F020	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their clorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines and other salts.
F021	Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives.
F022	Tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
F023	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetra- chlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines and other salts.
F024	Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorochylopentadiene, hexachlorocylohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.
F025	Chloromethane, dicloromethane, trichloromethane; carbon tetrachloride; chloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethane; 1,2-dichloroethane; trans-1,2-dichloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; trichloroethylene; 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane; tetrachloroethylene; pentachloroethane; hexachloroethane; allyl chloride (3-chloropropene); dichloropropane; dichloropropene; 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachlorocyclopentadiene; benzene; chlorobenzene; dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; toluene; naphthalene.
F026	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.

F027	Tetra-, penta, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
F028	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
F032	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, chromium, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorordibenzo-p-dioxins, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzofurans.
F034	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic chromium.
F035	Arsenic, chromium and lead.
F037	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F038	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F039	All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and non-wastewaters) under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table B (Constituent Concentrations in Waste).
K001	Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,4- dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4- dinitrophenol, cresosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a) anthracene, dibenz(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K002	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K003	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K004	Hexavalent chromium.
K005	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K006	Hexavalent chromium.
K007	Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.
K008	Hexavalent chromium.
K009	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.
K010	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.
K011	Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid.
K013	Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile.
K014	Acetonitrile, acrylamide.
K015	Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride.
K016	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene.
K017	Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers [bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis- (2-chloroethyl) ethers], trichloropropane, dichloropropanols.

K018	1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene.
K019	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K020	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K021	Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform.
K022	Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).
K023	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K024	Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoguinone.
K025	Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene.
K026	Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline.
K027	Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diamine.
K028	1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride.
K029	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform.
K030	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride.
K031	Arsenic.
K032	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K033	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K034	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K035	Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)-pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K036	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K037	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K038	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K039	Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K040	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K041	Toxaphene.
K042	Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.
K043	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K044	N.A.
K045	N.A.
K046	Lead.
K047	N.A.
K048	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K049	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K050	Hexavalent chromium.

K051	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K052	Lead.
K060	Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic.
K061	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K062	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K064	Lead, cadmium.
K065	Lead, cadmium.
K066	Lead, cadmium.
K069	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K071	Mercury.
K073	Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K083	Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
K084	Arsenic.
K085	Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride.
K086	Lead, hexavalent chromium.
K087	Phenol, naphthalene.
K088	Cyanide (complexes).
K090	Chromium.
K091	Chromium.
K093	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K094	Phthalic anhydride.
K095	1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K096	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane.
K097	Chlordane, heptachlor.
K098	Toxaphene.
K099	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K100	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K101	Arsenic.
K102	Arsenic.
K103	Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
K104	Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phynylenediamine.
K105	Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K106	Mercury.
K111	2,4-Dinitrotoluene.
K112	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.
K113	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.
K114	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine.
K115	2,4-Toluenediamine.
K116	Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, chloroform, phosgene.
K117	Ethylene dibromide.
K118	Ethylene dibromide.
K123	Ethylene thiourea.

K124	Ethylene thiourea.
K125	Ethylene thiourea.
K126	Ethylene thiourea.
K131	Dimethyl sulfate, methyl bromide.
K132	Methyl bromide.
K136	Ethylene dibromide.
K141	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K142	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K143	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene.
K144	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene.
K145	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, naphthalene.
K147	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K148	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K149	Benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride, chloroform, chloromethane, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, toluene.
K150	Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloromethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.
K151	Benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, toluene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene.
K156	Benomyl, carbaryl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, triethylamine.
K157	Carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, pyridine, triethylamine.
K158	Benomyl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, chloroform, methylene chloride.
K159	Benzene, butylate, EPTC, molinate, pebulate, vernolate.
K161	Antimony, arsenic, metam-sodium, ziram.
K169	Benzene.
K170	Benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, benzo (a) anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
K171	Benzene, arsenic.
K172	Benzene, arsenic.

K174	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,6,7,8,9-HpCDF), all hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (HxCDDs), all hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs), all pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PeCDDs), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9- octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF), all pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs), all tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (TCDDs), all tetrachlorodibenzofurans (TCDFs).
K175	Mercury
K176	Arsenic, lead.
K177	Antimony.
K178	Thallium.

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

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section

SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SUBPART F: RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

SUBPART S: ~~CORRECTIVE ACTION~~ SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ~~SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS~~ CLEANUP

Section

SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

Section

SUBPART X: MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

Section

SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

Section

SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

Section

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

Section

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

Section

SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

Section

724.Appendix I Groundwater Monitoring List

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. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section 724.440 Applicability

a) The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of hazardous waste incinerators (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), except as Section 724.101 provides otherwise.

b) Integration of the MACT standards.

1) Except as provided by ~~subsection~~ subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this Section, the standards of this Part no longer apply when an owner or

operator demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the Agency a Notification of Compliance, under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Part will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2) The MACT standards of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE do not replace the closure requirements of Section 724.451 or the applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB, and CC of this Part.

3) The particulate matter standard of Section 724.443(c) remains in effect for incinerators that elect to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard of 40 CFR 63.1206(b)(14), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: Sections 9.1 and 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.1 and 39.5] make the federal MACT standards directly applicable to entities in Illinois and authorize the Agency to issue permits based on the federal standards. In adopting this subsection (b), USEPA stated as follows:

> Under [the approach adopted by USEPA as a] final rule, MACT air emissions and related operating requirements are to be included in title V permits; RCRA permits will continue to be required for all other aspects of the combustion unit and the facility that are governed by RCRA (e.g., corrective action, general facility standards, other combustor-specific concerns such as materials handling, risk-based emissions limits and operating requirements, as appropriate, and other hazardous waste management units).

64 Fed Reg. 52828, 52975 (Sept. 30,1999).

c) After consideration of the waste analysis included with Part B of the permit application, the Agency, in establishing the permit conditions, must exempt the applicant from all requirements of this Subpart except Section 724.441 (Waste Analysis) and Section 724.451 (Closure):

1) If the Agency finds that the waste to be burned is:

A) Listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 solely because it is ignitable (Hazard Code I), corrosive (Hazard Code C), or both;

B) Listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 solely because it is reactive (Hazard Code R) for characteristics other than those listed in Section 721.123(a)(4) and (5), and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone;

C) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristic of ignitability, as determined by the test for characteristics of hazardous wastes under Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or

D) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses any of the reactivity characteristics described by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(1), (2), (3), (6), (7) and (8) and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; and

2) If the waste analysis shows that the waste contains none of the hazardous constituents listed in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that would reasonably be expected to be in the waste.

d) If the waste to be burned is one that is described by subsection (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), (b)(1)(C), or (b)(1)(D) of this Section and contains insignificant concentrations of the hazardous constituents listed in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, then the Agency may, in establishing permit conditions, exempt the applicant from all requirements of this Subpart, except Section 724.441 (Waste Analysis) and Section 724.451 (Closure), after consideration of the waste analysis included with Part B of the permit application, unless the Agency finds that the waste will pose a threat to human health or the environment when burned in an incinerator.

e) The owner or operator of an incinerator may conduct trial burns subject only to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.222 through 703.225 (short-term and incinerator permits).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART S: ~~CORRECTIVE ACTION~~ SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ~~SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS~~ CLEANUP

Section 724.650 Applicability of Corrective Action Management Unit Regulations

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, a CAMU is subject to the requirements of Section 724.652.

b) A CAMU that is approved before April 22, 2002, or for which substantially complete applications (or equivalents) were submitted to the Agency on or before November 20, 2000, is subject to the requirements in Section 724.651 for a grandfathered CAMU. Within a grandfathered CAMU, CAMU waste, activities, and design will not be subject to the standards in Section 724.652, so long as the waste, activities, and design remain within the general scope of the CAMU, as approved.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

~~Section 724.652 Corrective Action Management Units~~
Section 724.651 Grandfathered Corrective Action Management Units

a) To implement remedies under Section 724.201 or RCRA section 3008(h), or to implement remedies at a permitted facility that is not subject to Section 724.201, the Agency may designate an area at the facility as a corrective action management unit~~, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110,~~ in accordance with the requirements of this Section. "Corrective action management unit" or "CAMU" means an area within a facility that is used only for managing remediation wastes for implementing corrective action or cleanup at that facility. A CAMU must be located within the contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator where the wastes to be managed in the CAMU originated. One or more CAMUs may be designated at a facility.

1) Placement of remediation wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute land disposal of hazardous wastes.

2) Consolidation or placement of remediation wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute creation of a unit subject to minimum technology requirements.

b) Designation of a CAMU.

1) The Agency may designate a regulated unit (as defined in Section 724.190(a)(2)) as a CAMU, or it may incorporate a regulated unit into a CAMU, if:

A) The regulated unit is closed or closing, meaning it has begun the closure process under Section 724.213 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.213; and

B) Inclusion of the regulated unit will enhance implementation of effective, protective, and reliable remedial actions for the facility.

2) The requirements of Subparts F, G, and H and the unit-specific requirements of this Part or the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 requirements that applied to that regulated unit will continue to apply to that portion of the CAMU after incorporation into the CAMU.

c) The Agency ~~shall~~ must designate a CAMU in accordance with the following factors:

1) The CAMU ~~shall~~ must facilitate the implementation of reliable, effective, protective, and cost-effective remedies;

2) Waste management activities associated with the CAMU ~~shall~~ must not create unacceptable risks to humans or to the environment resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents;

3) The CAMU ~~shall~~ must include uncontaminated areas of the facility only if including such areas for the purpose of managing remediation waste is more protective than managing such wastes at contaminated areas of the facility;

4) Areas within the CAMU where wastes remain in place after its closure ~~shall~~ must be managed and contained so as to minimize future releases to the extent practicable;

5) The CAMU ~~shall~~ must expedite the timing of remedial activity implementation, when appropriate and practicable;

6) The CAMU ~~shall~~ must enable the use, when appropriate, of treatment technologies (including innovative technologies) to enhance the long-term effectiveness of remedial actions by reducing the toxicity, mobility, or volume of wastes that will remain in place after closure of the CAMU; and

7) The CAMU ~~shall~~ must, to the extent practicable, minimize the land area of the facility upon which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU.

d) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must provide sufficient information to enable the Agency to designate a CAMU in accordance with the standards of this Section.

e) The Agency ~~shall~~ must specify in the permit the requirements applicable to a CAMU, including the following:

1) The areal configuration of the CAMU.

2) Requirements for remediation waste management, including the specification of applicable design, operation, and closure requirements.

3) Requirements for groundwater monitoring that are sufficient to:

A) Continue to detect and to characterize the nature, extent, concentration, direction, and movement of existing releases of hazardous constituents in groundwater from sources located within the CAMU; and

B) Detect and subsequently characterize releases of hazardous constituents to groundwater that may occur from areas of the CAMU in which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU.

4) Closure and post-closure care requirements.

A) Closure of a CAMU ~~shall~~ must:

i) Minimize the need for further maintenance; and

ii) Control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, for areas where wastes remain in place, post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, to surface waters, or to the atmosphere.

B) Requirements for closure of a CAMU ~~shall~~ must include the following, as appropriate:

i) Requirements for excavation, removal, treatment, or containment of wastes;

ii) For areas in which wastes will remain after closure of the CAMU, requirements for the capping of such areas; and

iii) Requirements for the removal and decontamination of equipment, devices, and structures used in remediation waste management activities within the CAMU.

C) In establishing specific closure requirements for a CAMU under this subsection (c), the Agency ~~shall~~ must consider the following factors:

i) The characteristics of the CAMU;

ii) The volume of wastes that remain in place after closure;

iii) The potential for releases from the CAMU;

iv) The physical and chemical characteristics of the waste;

v) The hydrological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility that may influence the migration of any potential or actual releases; and

vi) The potential for exposure of humans and environmental receptors if releases were to occur from the CAMU.

D) Post-closure care requirements as necessary to protect human health and the environment, including, for areas where wastes will remain in place, monitoring and maintenance activities and the frequency with which such activities ~~shall~~ must be performed to ensure the integrity of any cap, final cover, or other containment system.

f) The Agency ~~shall~~ must document the rationale for designating the CAMU and ~~shall~~ must make such documentation available to the public.

g) Incorporation of a CAMU into an existing permit must be approved by the Agency according to the procedures for Agency-initiated permit modifications under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273 or according to the permit modification procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.283.

h) The designation of a CAMU does not change the Agency's existing authority to address clean-up levels, media-specific points of compliance to be applied to remediation at a facility, or other remedy selection decisions.

~~BOARD NOTE: USEPA promulgated this provision pursuant to HSWA provisions of RCRA Subtitle C. Since the federal provision became immediately effective in Illinois, and until USEPA authorizes this Illinois provision, an owner or operator must seek CAMU authorization from USEPA Region V, as well as authorization from the Agency under this provision.~~

(Source: Section 724.651 renumbered from Section 724.652 and amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 724.652 Corrective Action Management Units.

a) To implement remedies under Section 724.201 or RCRA Section 3008(h), or to implement remedies at a permitted facility that is not subject to Section 724.201, the Agency may designate an area at the facility as a corrective action management unit under the requirements in this Section. "Corrective action management unit" or "CAMU" means an area within a facility that is used only for managing CAMU-eligible wastes for implementing corrective action or cleanup at that facility. A CAMU must be located within the contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator where the wastes to be managed in the CAMU originated. One or more CAMUs may be designated at a facility.

1) "CAMU-eligible waste" means:

A) All solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including ground water, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, that are managed for implementing cleanup. As-generated wastes (either hazardous or non-hazardous) from ongoing industrial operations at a site are not CAMU-eligible wastes.

B) Wastes that would otherwise meet the description in subsection (a)(1)(A) of this Section are not "CAMU-eligible waste" where:

i) The wastes are hazardous waste found during cleanup in intact or substantially intact containers, tanks, or other non-land-based units found above ground, unless the wastes are first placed in the tanks, containers, or non-land-based units as part of cleanup, or the containers or tanks are excavated during the course of cleanup; or

ii) The Agency makes the determination in subsection (a)(2) of this Section to prohibit the wastes from management in a CAMU.

C) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1)(A) of this Section, where appropriate, as-generated non-hazardous waste may be placed in a

CAMU where such waste is being used to facilitate treatment or the performance of the CAMU.

2) The Agency must prohibit the placement of waste in a CAMU where the Agency determines that the wastes have not been managed in compliance with applicable land disposal treatment standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, applicable unit design requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, or other applicable requirements of this Subitle G, and that the non-compliance likely contributed to the release of the waste:

3) Prohibition against placing liquids in a CAMU.

A) The placement of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or free liquids contained in hazardous waste (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any CAMU is prohibited except where placement of such wastes facilitates the remedy selected for the waste.

B) The requirements in Section 724.414(d) for placement of containers holding free liquids in landfills apply to placement in a CAMU except where placement facilitates the remedy selected for the waste.

C) The placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a CAMU is prohibited unless such placement facilitates the remedy selected for the waste or a demonstration is made pursuant to Section 724.414(f).

D) The absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste must be determined in accordance with Section 724.414(c). Sorbents used to treat free liquids in a CAMU must meet the requirements of Section 724.414(e).

4) Placement of CAMU-eligible wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute land disposal of hazardous waste.

5) Consolidation or placement of CAMU-eligible wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute creation of a unit subject to minimum technology requirements.

b) Establishing a CAMU.

1) The Agency must designate a regulated unit (as defined in Section 724.190(a)(2)) as a CAMU or must incorporate a regulated unit into a CAMU, if it determines that the following is true of a regulated unit:

A) The regulated unit is closed or closing, meaning it has begun the closure process under Section 724.213 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.213; and

B) Inclusion of the regulated unit will enhance implementation of effective, protective, and reliable remedial actions for the facility.

2) The Subpart F, G, and H requirements and the unit-specific requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 265 that applied to the regulated unit will continue to apply to that portion of the CAMU after incorporation into the CAMU.

c) The Agency must designate a CAMU that will be used for storage or treatment only in accordance with subsection (f) of this Section. The Agency must designate any other CAMU in accordance with the following requirements:

1) The CAMU must facilitate the implementation of reliable, effective, protective, and cost-effective remedies;

2) Waste management activities associated with the CAMU must not create unacceptable risks to humans or to the environment resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents;

3) The CAMU must include uncontaminated areas of the facility, only if including such areas for the purpose of managing CAMU-eligible waste is more protective than management of such wastes at contaminated areas of the facility;

4) Areas within the CAMU, where wastes remain in place after closure of the CAMU, must be managed and contained so as to minimize future releases, to the extent practicable;

5) The CAMU must expedite the timing of remedial activity implementation, when appropriate and practicable;

6) The CAMU must enable the use, when appropriate, of treatment technologies (including innovative technologies) to enhance the long-term effectiveness of remedial actions by reducing the toxicity, mobility, or volume of wastes that will remain in place after closure of the CAMU; and

7) The CAMU must, to the extent practicable, minimize the land area of the facility upon which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU.

d) The owner or operator must provide sufficient information to enable the Agency to designate a CAMU in accordance with the criteria in this Section. This must include, unless not reasonably available, information on the following:

1) The origin of the waste and how it was subsequently managed (including a description of the timing and circumstances surrounding the disposal or release);

2) Whether the waste was listed or identified as hazardous at the time of disposal or release; and

3) Whether the disposal or release of the waste occurred before or after the land disposal requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 were in effect for the waste listing or characteristic.

e) The Agency must specify, in the permit or order, requirements for the CAMU to include the following:

1) The areal configuration of the CAMU.

2) Except as provided in subsection (g) of this Section, requirements for CAMU-eligible waste management to include the specification of applicable design, operation, treatment and closure requirements.

3) Minimum Design Requirements: a CAMU, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, into which wastes are placed must be designed in accordance with the following:

A) Unless the Agency approves alternative requirements under subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section, a CAMU that consists of new, replacement, or laterally expanded units must include a composite liner and a leachate collection system that is designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30-cm depth of leachate over the liner. For purposes of this Section, "composite liner" means a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 30-mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than $1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec. FML components consisting of high density polyethylene (HDPE) must be at least 60 mil thick. The FML

component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component;

B) Alternative Requirements. The Agency must approve alternate requirements if it determines that either of the following is true:

i) The Agency determines that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground water or surface water at least as effectively as the liner and leachate collection systems in subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section; or

ii) The CAMU is to be established in an area with existing significant levels of contamination, and the Agency determines that an alternative design, including a design that does not include a liner, would prevent migration from the unit that would exceed long-term remedial goals.

4) Minimum treatment requirements: Unless the wastes will be placed in a CAMU for storage or treatment only in accordance with subsection (f) of this Section, CAMU-eligible wastes that, absent this Section, would be subject to the treatment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and that the Agency determines contain principal hazardous constituents must be treated to the standards specified in subsection (e)(4)(C) of this Section.

A) Principal hazardous constituents are those constituents that the Agency determines pose a risk to human health and the environment substantially higher than the cleanup levels or goals at the site.

i) In general, the Agency must designate as principal hazardous constituents those contaminants specified in subsection (e)(4)(H) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 C.F.R. 264.552(e)(4)(i)(A)(*1*) and (e)(4)(i)(A)(*2*) as subsections (e)(4)(H)(i) and (e)(4)(H)(ii) of this Section in order to comply with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

ii) The Agency must also designate constituents as principal hazardous constituents, where appropriate, when risks to human health and the environment posed by the potential

migration of constituents in wastes to ground water are substantially higher than cleanup levels or goals at the site; when making such a designation, the Agency must consider such factors as constituent concentrations, and fate and transport characteristics under site conditions.

iii) The Agency must also designate other constituents as principal hazardous constituents that the Agency determines pose a risk to human health and the environment substantially higher than the cleanup levels or goals at the site.

B) In determining which constituents are "principal hazardous constituents," the Agency must consider all constituents which, absent this Section, would be subject to the treatment requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

C) Waste that the Agency determines contains principal hazardous constituents must meet treatment standards determined in accordance with subsection (e)(4)(D) or (e)(4)(E) of this Section:

D) Treatment standards for wastes placed in a CAMU.

i) For non-metals, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in total principal hazardous constituent concentrations, except as provided by subsection (e)(4)(D)(iii) of this Section.

ii) For metals, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in principal hazardous constituent concentrations as measured in leachate from the treated waste or media (tested according to the TCLP) or 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations (when a metal removal treatment technology is used), except as provided by subsection (e)(4)(D)(iii) of this Section.

iii) When treatment of any principal hazardous constituent to a 90 percent reduction standard would result in a concentration less than 10 times the Universal Treatment Standard for that constituent, treatment to achieve constituent concentrations less than 10 times the Universal Treatment Standard is not required. Universal Treatment Standards are identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table U.

iv) For waste exhibiting the hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, the waste must also be treated to eliminate these characteristics.

v) For debris, the debris must be treated in accordance with § 268.45, or by methods or to levels established under subsections (e)(4)(D)(i) through (e)(4)(D)(iv) or subsection (e)(4)(E) of this Section, whichever the Agency determines is appropriate.

vi) Alternatives to TCLP. For metal bearing wastes for which metals removal treatment is not used, the Agency must specify a leaching test other than the TCLP (SW846, Method 1311, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) to measure treatment effectiveness, provided the Agency determines that an alternative leach testing protocol is appropriate for use, and that the alternative more accurately reflects conditions at the site that affect leaching.

E) Adjusted standards. The Board will grant an adjusted standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Act to adjust the treatment level or method in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section to a higher or lower level, based on one or more of the following factors, as appropriate, if the owner or operator demonstrates that the adjusted level or method would be protective of human health and the environment, based on consideration of the following:

i) The technical impracticability of treatment to the levels or by the methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section;

ii) The levels or methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section would result in concentrations of principal hazardous constituents (PHCs) that are significantly above or below cleanup standards applicable to the site (established either site-specifically, or promulgated under State or federal law);

iii) The views of the affected local community on the treatment levels or methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section, as applied at the site, and, for treatment levels, the treatment methods necessary to achieve these levels;

iv) The short-term risks presented by the on-site treatment method necessary to achieve the levels or treatment methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section;

v) The long-term protection offered by the engineering design of the CAMU and related engineering controls under the circumstances set forth in subsection (e)(4)(H) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 C.F.R. 264.552(e)(4)(v)(E)(*1*) through (e)(4)(v)(E)(*5*) as subsections (e)(4)(I)(i) through (e)(4)(I)(v) of this Section in order to comply with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

F) The treatment required by the treatment standards must be completed prior to, or within a reasonable time after, placement in the CAMU.

G) For the purpose of determining whether wastes placed in a CAMU have met site-specific treatment standards, the Agency must specify a subset of the principal hazardous constituents in the waste as analytical surrogates for determining whether treatment standards have been met for other principal hazardous constituents if it determines that the specification is appropriate based on the degree of difficulty of treatment and analysis of constituents with similar treatment properties.

H) Principal hazardous constituents that the Agency must designate are the following:

i) Carcinogens that pose a potential direct risk from ingestion or inhalation at the site at or above 10^{-3}; and

ii) Non-carcinogens that pose a potential direct risk from ingestion or inhalation at the site an order of magnitude or greater over their reference dose.

I) Circumstances relating to the long-term protection offered by engineering design of the CAMU and related engineering controls are the following:

i) Where the treatment standards in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section are substantially met and the principal

hazardous constituents in the waste or residuals are of very low mobility;

ii) Where cost-effective treatment has been used and the CAMU meets the Subtitle C liner and leachate collection requirements for new land disposal units at Section 724.401(c) and (d);

iii) Where, after review of appropriate treatment technologies, the Board determines that cost-effective treatment is not reasonably available, and the CAMU meets the Subtitle C liner and leachate collection requirements for new land disposal units at Section 724.401(c) and (d);

iv) Where cost-effective treatment has been used and the principal hazardous constituents in the treated wastes are of very low mobility; or

v) Where, after review of appropriate treatment technologies, the Board determines that cost-effective treatment is not reasonably available, the principal hazardous constituents in the wastes are of very low mobility, and either the CAMU meets or exceeds the liner standards for new, replacement, or a laterally expanded CAMU in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) of this Section, or the CAMU provides substantially equivalent or greater protection.

5) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, requirements for ground water monitoring and corrective action that are sufficient to:

A) Continue to detect and to characterize the nature, extent, concentration, direction, and movement of existing releases of hazardous constituents in ground water from sources located within the CAMU; and

B) Detect and subsequently characterize releases of hazardous constituents to ground water that may occur from areas of the CAMU in which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU; and

C) Require notification to the Agency and corrective action as necessary to protect human health and the environment for releases to ground water from the CAMU.

6) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, closure and post-closure requirements, as follows:

A) Closure of corrective action management units must do the following:

i) Minimize the need for further maintenance; and

ii) Control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, for areas where wastes remain in place, post-closure escape of hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, to surface waters, or to the atmosphere.

B) Requirements for closure of a CAMU must include the following, as appropriate and as deemed necessary by the Agency for a given CAMU:

i) Requirements for excavation, removal, treatment or containment of wastes; and

ii) Requirements for removal and decontamination of equipment, devices, and structures used in CAMU-eligible waste management activities within the CAMU.

C) In establishing specific closure requirements for a CAMU under this subsection (e), the Agency must consider the following factors:

i) CAMU characteristics;

ii) Volume of wastes which remain in place after closure;

iii) Potential for releases from the CAMU;

iv) Physical and chemical characteristics of the waste;

v) Hydrological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility which may influence the migration of any potential or actual releases; and

vi) Potential for exposure of humans and environmental receptors if releases were to occur from the CAMU.

D) Cap Requirements:

i) At final closure of the CAMU, for areas in which wastes will remain with constituent concentrations at or above remedial levels or goals applicable to the site after closure of the CAMU, the owner or operator must cover the CAMU with a final cover designed and constructed to meet the performance criteria listed in subsection (e)(6)(F) of this Section, except as provided in subsection (e)(6)(D)(ii) of this Section:

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 C.F.R. 264.552(e)(6)(iv)(A)(*1*) through (e)(6)(iv)(A)(*5*) as subsections (e)(6)(F)(i) through (e)(6)(F)(v) of this Section in order to comply with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

ii) The Agency must apply cap requirements that deviate from those prescribed in subsection (e)(6)(D)(i) of this Section if it determines that the modifications are needed to facilitate treatment or the performance of the CAMU (e.g., to promote biodegradation).

E) Post-closure requirements as necessary to protect human health and the environment, to include, for areas where wastes will remain in place, monitoring and maintenance activities, and the frequency with which such activities must be performed to ensure the integrity of any cap, final cover, or other containment system.

F) The final cover design and performance criteria are as follows:

i) Provide long-term minimization of migration of liquids through the closed unit;

ii) Function with minimum maintenance;

iii) Promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the cover;

iv) Accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained; and

v) Have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present.

f) A CAMU used for storage or treatment only is a CAMU in which wastes will not remain after closure. Such a CAMU must be designated in accordance with all of the requirements of this Section, except as follows.

1) A CAMU that is used for storage and/or treatment only and that operate in accordance with the time limits established in the staging pile regulations at Section 724.654(d)(1)(C), (h), and (i) is subject to the requirements for staging piles, at Section 724.654(d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), (d)(2), (e), (f), (j), and (k), in lieu of the performance standards and requirements for a CAMU in subsections (c) and (e)(3) through (e)(6) of this Section.

2) A CAMU that is used for storage or treatment only and that do not operate in accordance with the time limits established in the staging pile regulations at Section 724.654(d)(1)(C), (h), and (i):

A) The owner or operator must operate in accordance with a time limit, established by the Agency, that is no longer than necessary to achieve a timely remedy selected for the waste, and

B) The CAMU is subject to the requirements for staging piles at Section 724.654(d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), (d)(2), (e), (f), (j), and (k) in lieu of the performance standards and requirements for a CAMU in subsections (c) and (e)(4) and (6) of this Section.

g) A CAMU into which wastes are placed where all wastes have constituent levels at or below remedial levels or goals applicable to the site do not have to comply with the requirements for liners at subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section, caps at subsection (e)(6)(D) of this Section, ground water monitoring requirements at subsection (e)(5) of this Section or, for treatment or storage-only a CAMU, the design standards at subsection (f) of this Section.

h) The Agency must provide public notice and a reasonable opportunity for public comment before designating a CAMU. Such notice must include the rationale for any proposed adjustments under subsection (e)(4)(E) of this Section to the treatment standards in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section.

i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Agency must impose those additional requirements that it determines are necessary to protect human health and the environment.

j) Incorporation of a CAMU into an existing permit must be approved by the Agency according to the procedures for Agency-initiated permit modifications under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273, or according to the permit modification procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280 through 703.283.

k) The designation of a CAMU does not change Agency's existing authority to address clean-up levels, media-specific points of compliance to be applied to remediation at a facility, or other remedy selection decisions.

(Source: Former Section Section 724.652 renumbered to Section 724.651 and new Section 724.652 added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 724.654 Staging Piles

~~This Section is written in a special format to make it easier to understand the regulatory requirements. Like all other regulations, this Section establishes enforceable legal requirements.~~

a) ~~What is a staging pile?~~ Definition of a staging pile. A staging pile is an accumulation of solid, non-flowing remediation waste (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that is not a containment building and which is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. A staging pile must be located within the contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator where the wastes to be managed in the staging pile originated. Staging piles must be designated by the Agency in accordance with the requirements in this Section.

1) For the purposes of this Section, storage includes mixing, sizing, blending, or other similar physical operations as long as they are intended to prepare the wastes for subsequent management or treatment.

2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.554(a)(2), which USEPA has marked as "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

b) ~~When may an owner or operator use a staging pile?~~ Use of a staging pile. An owner or operator may use a staging pile to store hazardous remediation waste (or remediation waste otherwise subject to land disposal restrictions) only if an owner or operator follows the standards and design criteria the Agency has designated for that staging pile. The Agency ~~shall~~ must designate the staging pile in a permit or, at an interim status facility, in a closure plan or order (consistent with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155(a)(5) and (b)(5)). The Agency ~~shall~~ must establish conditions in the permit, closure plan, or order that comply with subsections (d) through (k) of this Section.

c) ~~What information must an owner or operator provide to get a staging pile designated?~~ Information that an owner or operator must submit to gain designation of a staging pile. When seeking a staging pile designation, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must provide:

1) Sufficient and accurate information to enable the Agency to impose standards and design criteria for the facility's staging pile according to subsections (d) through (k) of this Section;

2) Certification by an independent, qualified, registered professional engineer of technical data, such as design drawings and specifications, and engineering studies, unless the Agency determines, based on information that an owner or operator provides, that this certification is not necessary to ensure that a staging pile will protect human health and the environment; and

3) Any additional information the Agency determines is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

d) ~~What performance criteria must a staging pile satisfy?~~ Performance criteria that a staging pile must satisfy. The Agency ~~shall~~ must establish the standards and design criteria for the staging pile in the permit, closure plan, or order.

1) The standards and design criteria must comply with the following:

A) The staging pile must facilitate a reliable, effective, and protective remedy;

B) The staging pile must be designed so as to prevent or minimize releases of hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents into the environment, and minimize or adequately control cross-media transfer, as necessary to protect human health and the environment (for example, through the use of liners, covers, or runoff and runon controls, as appropriate); and

C) The staging pile must not operate for more than two years, except when the Agency grants an operating term extension under subsection (i) of this Section. An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must measure the two-year limit or other operating term specified by the Agency in the permit, closure plan, or order from the first time an owner or operator places remediation waste into a staging pile. An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain a record of the date when it first placed remediation waste into the staging pile for the life of the permit, closure plan, or order, or for three years, whichever is longer.

2) In setting the standards and design criteria, the Agency ~~shall~~ must consider the following factors:

A) The length of time the pile will be in operation;

B) The volumes of wastes the owner or operator intends to store in the pile;

C) The physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes to be stored in the unit;

D) The potential for releases from the unit;

E) The hydrogeological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility that may influence the migration of any potential releases; and

F) The potential for human and environmental exposure to potential releases from the unit.

e) ~~May a staging pile receive ignitable or reactive remediation waste?~~ Receipt of ignitable or reactive remediation waste. An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must not place ignitable or reactive remediation waste in a staging pile unless:

1) The owner or operator has treated, rendered, or mixed the remediation waste before it placed the waste in the staging pile so that the following is true of the waste:

A) The remediation waste no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 or 721.123; and

B) The owner or operator has complied with Section 724.117(b); or

2) An owner or operator manages the remediation waste to protect it from exposure to any material or condition that may cause it to ignite or react.

f) ~~How does an owner or operator handle incompatible remediation wastes in a staging pile?~~ Managing incompatible remediation wastes in a staging pile. The term "incompatible waste" is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements for incompatible wastes in staging piles:

1) An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must not place incompatible remediation wastes in the same staging pile unless an owner or operator has complied with Section 724.117(b);

2) If remediation waste in a staging pile is incompatible with any waste or material stored nearby in containers, other piles, open tanks, or land disposal units (for example, surface impoundments), an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must separate the incompatible materials, or protect them from one another by using a dike, berm, wall, or other device; and

3) An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must not pile remediation waste on the same base where incompatible wastes or materials were previously piled, unless the base has been decontaminated sufficiently to comply with Section 724.117(b).

g) ~~Are staging piles subject to Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) and federal Minimum Technological Requirements (MTR)? No.~~ Staging piles are subject to land disposal restrictions and federal minimum technological requirements. Placing hazardous remediation wastes into a staging pile does not constitute land disposal of hazardous wastes or create a unit that is subject to the federal minimum technological requirements of RCRA 3004(o), 42 USC 6924(o).

h) ~~How long may an owner or operator operate a staging pile?~~ How long an owner or operator may operate a staging pile. The Agency may allow a staging pile to operate for up to two years after hazardous remediation waste is first placed into the pile. An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use a staging pile no longer than the length of time designated by the Agency in the permit, closure plan, or order (the "operating term"), except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section.

i) ~~May an owner or operator receive an operating extension for a staging pile?~~ Receiving an operating extension for a staging pile.

1) The Agency may grant one operating term extension of up to 180 days beyond the operating term limit contained in the permit, closure plan, or order (see subsection (l) of this Section for modification procedures). To justify the need for an extension, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must provide sufficient and accurate information to enable the Agency to determine that the following is true of continued operation of the staging pile:

A) Continued operation will not pose a threat to human health and the environment; and

B) Continued operation is necessary to ensure timely and efficient implementation of remedial actions at the facility.

2) The Agency ~~shall~~ must, as a condition of the extension, specify further standards and design criteria in the permit, closure plan, or order, as necessary, to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

j) ~~What is the closure requirement for a staging pile located in a previously contaminated area?~~ The closure requirement for a staging pile located in a previously contaminated area.

1) Within 180 days after the operating term of the staging pile expires, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must close a staging pile located in a previously contaminated area of the site by removing or decontaminating all of the following:

A) Remediation waste;

B) Contaminated containment system components; and

C) Structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate.

2) An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must also decontaminate contaminated subsoils in a manner and according to a schedule that the Agency determines will protect human health and the environment.

3) The Agency ~~shall~~ must include the above requirements in the permit, closure plan, or order in which the staging pile is designated.

k) ~~What is the closure requirement for a staging pile located in an uncontaminated area?~~ The closure requirement for a staging pile located in a previously uncontaminated area.

1) Within 180 days after the operating term of the staging pile expires, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must close a staging pile located in an uncontaminated area of the site according to Sections 724.358(a) and 724.211 or according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.358(a) and 725.211.

2) The Agency ~~shall~~ must include the above requirement in the permit, closure plan, or order in which the staging pile is designated.

l) ~~How may an existing permit (for example, RAP), closure plan, or order be modified to allow an owner or operator to use a staging pile?~~ Modifying an existing permit (e.g., an RAP), closure plan, or order to allow the use of a staging pile.

1) To modify a permit, other than a RAP, to incorporate a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension, either of the following must occur:

A) The Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the modification under the procedures for Agency-initiated permit modifications in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273; or

B) An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must request a Class 2 modification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280 through 703.283.

2) To modify a RAP to incorporate a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with the RAP modification requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.304(a) and (b).

3) To modify a closure plan to incorporate a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must follow the applicable requirements under Section 724.212(c) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.212(c).

4) To modify an order to incorporate a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must follow the terms of the order and the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155(a)(5) or (b)(5).

m) ~~Is information about the staging pile available to the public?~~ Public availability of information about a staging pile. The Agency ~~shall~~ must document the rationale for designating a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension and make this documentation available to the public.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 724.655 Disposal of CAMU-Eligible Wastes in Permitted Hazardous Waste Landfills

a) The Agency must approve placement of CAMU-eligible wastes in hazardous waste landfills not located at the site from which the waste originated, without the wastes meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, if it determines that the following conditions are met:

1) The waste meets the definition of CAMU-eligible waste in Section 724.652(a)(1) and (a)(2).

2) The Agency identifies principal hazardous constitutes in such waste, in accordance with Section 724.652(e)(4)(A) and (e)(4)(B), and requires that

such principal hazardous constituents are treated to any of the following standards specified for CAMU-eligible wastes:

A) The treatment standards under Section 724.652(e)(4)(D); or

B) Treatment standards adjusted in accordance with § 724.652(e)(4)(E)(i), (e)(4)(E)(iii), (e)(4)(E)(iv) or (e)(4)(F)(i); or

C) Treatment standards adjusted in accordance with Section 724.652(e)(4)(I)(ii), where treatment has been used and that treatment significantly reduces the toxicity or mobility of the principal hazardous constituents in the waste, minimizing the short-term and long-term threat posed by the waste, including the threat at the remediation site.

3) The landfill receiving the CAMU-eligible waste must have a RCRA hazardous waste permit, meet the requirements for new landfills in Subpart N of this Part, and be authorized to accept CAMU-eligible wastes; for the purposes of this requirement, "permit" does not include interim status.

b) The person seeking approval shall provide sufficient information to enable the Agency to approve placement of CAMU-eligible waste in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section. Information required by Section 724.652(d)(1) through (d)(3) for CAMU applications must be provided, unless not reasonably available.

c) The Agency must provide public notice and a reasonable opportunity for public comment before approving CAMU eligible waste for placement in an off-site permitted hazardous waste landfill, consistent with the requirements for CAMU approval at Section 724.652(h). The approval must be specific to a single remediation.

d) Applicable hazardous waste management requirements in this Part, including recordkeeping requirements to demonstrate compliance with treatment standards approved under this Section, for CAMU-eligible waste must be incorporated into the receiving facility permit through permit issuance or a permit modification, providing notice and an opportunity for comment and a hearing. Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.181(a), a landfill may not receive hazardous CAMU-eligible waste under this Section unless its permit specifically authorizes receipt of such waste.

e) For each remediation, CAMU-eligible waste may not be placed in an off-site landfill authorized to receive CAMU-eligible waste in accordance with subsection (d) of this Section until the following additional conditions have been met:

1) The landfill owner or operator notifies the Agency and persons on the facility mailing list, maintained in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.163(a), of his or her intent to receive CAMU-eligible waste in accordance with this Section; the notice must identify the source of the remediation waste, the principal hazardous constituents in the waste, and treatment requirements.

2) Persons on the facility mailing list may provide comments, including objections to the receipt of the CAMU-eligible waste, to the Agency within 15 days of notification.

3) The Agency must object to the placement of the CAMU-eligible waste in the landfill within 30 days of notification; the Agency must extend the review period an additional 30 days if it determines that the extension is necessary because of public concerns or insufficient information.

4) CAMU-eligible wastes may not be placed in the landfill until the Agency has notified the facility owner or operator that it does not object to its placement.

5) If the Agency objects to the placement or does not notify the facility owner or operator that it has chosen not to object, the facility may not receive the waste, notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.181(a), until the objection has been resolved, or the owner/operator obtains a permit modification in accordance with the procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280 through 703.283 specifically authorizing receipt of the waste.

6) The Board will grant an adjusted standard under Section 28.1 of the Act that modifies, reduces, or eliminates the notification requirements of this subsection (e) as they apply to specific categories of CAMU-eligible waste, if the owner or operator demonstrates that this is possible based on miminal risk.

f) Generators of CAMU-eligible wastes sent off-site to a hazardous waste landfill under this Section must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(a)(4); off-site facilities treating CAMU-eligible wastes to comply with this Section must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(b)(4), except that the certification must be with respect to the treatment requirements of subsection (a)(2) of this Section.

g) For the purposes of this Section only, the "design of the CAMU" in Section 724.652(e)(4)(E)(v) means design of the permitted Subtitle C landfill.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 726
STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

Section
726.120 Applicability
726.121 Standards applicable to generators and transporters of materials used in a manner that constitutes disposal
726.122 Standards applicable to storers, who are not the ultimate users, of materials that are to be used in a manner that constitutes disposal
726.123 Standards Applicable to Users of Materials that are Used in a Manner that Constitutes Disposal

SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Section
726.130 Applicability (Repealed)
726.131 Prohibitions (Repealed)
726.132 Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
726.133 Standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
726.134 Standards applicable to marketers of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
726.135 Standards applicable to burners of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
726.136 Conditional exemption for spent materials and by-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste (Repealed)

SUBPART E: USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY (Repealed)

Section
726.140 Applicability (Repealed)
726.141 Prohibitions (Repealed)
726.142 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for energy recovery (Repealed)

SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

SUBPART N: CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR LOW-LEVEL MIXED WASTE STORAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

Section

726.Appendix M Mercury-Bearing Wastes That May Be Processed in Exempt Mercury Recovery Units
726.Table A Exempt Quantities for Small Quantity Burner Exemption

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 R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1162, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14156, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2900, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18606, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14533, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9727, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9858, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5865, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20904, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12500, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 10006, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11263, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 754, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 18042, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9482, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9853, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART N: CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR LOW-LEVEL MIXED WASTE STORAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

Section 726.310 Definitions

Terms are defined as follows for the purposes of this Subpart N:

"CERCLA reportable quantity" means that quantity of a particular substance designated by USEPA in 40 CFR 302.4 pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 et seq.) for which notification is required upon a release to the environment.

"Certified delivery" means certified mail with return receipt requested, equivalent courier service, or other means that provides the sender with a receipt confirming delivery.

"Director" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110.

"DNS" means the Department of Nuclear Safety, the State of Illinois agency charged with regulating byproduct, source, or special nuclear material in Illinois under agreement with the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under

section 274(b) of the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2021(b)).

"Eligible naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" means naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) that is eligible for a transportation and disposal conditional exemption. It is a NARM waste that contains RCRA hazardous waste, meets the waste acceptance criteria of, and is allowed by State NARM regulations to be disposed of at a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility (LLRWDF) licensed in accordance with 10 CFR 61 or DNS regulations.

BOARD NOTE: The Illinois DNS regulations are codified at 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapter b.

"Exempted waste" means a waste that meets the eligibility criteria in Section 726.325 and all of the conditions in Section 726.330 or a waste that meets the eligibility criteria in Section 726.410 and which complies with all the conditions in Section 726.415. Such waste is conditionally exempted from the regulatory definition of hazardous waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.

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

"Land disposal restriction treatment standards" or "LDR treatment standards" means treatment standards, under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, that a RCRA hazardous waste must meet before it can be disposed of in a RCRA hazardous waste land disposal unit.

"License" means a license issued by the federal NRC or the Illinois DNS to a user that manages radionuclides regulated by the federal NRC or the Illinois DNS under authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014 et seq.) or the Radiation Protection Act of 1990 [420 ILCS 40].

"Low-level mixed waste" or "LLMW" is a waste that contains both low-level radioactive waste and RCRA hazardous waste.

"Low-level radioactive waste" or "LLW" is a radioactive waste that contains source, special nuclear, or byproduct material and which is not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material, as defined in section 11(e)(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014(e)(2)). (See also the NRC definition of waste at 10 CFR 61.2.)

"Mixed waste" means a waste that contains both RCRA hazardous waste and source, special nuclear, or byproduct material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014 et seq.).

"Naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" or "NARM" means a radioactive material that fulfills one of the following conditions:

It is naturally occurring and it is not a source, special nuclear, or byproduct material, as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act (42 USC 2014 et seq.), or

It is produced by an accelerator.

BOARD NOTE: NARM is regulated by the State, under the Radiation Protection Act of 1990 [420 ILCS 40] and 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapter b, or by the federal Department of Energy (DOE), as authorized by the federal Atomic Energy Act (42 USC 2014 et seq.), under DOE orders.

"NRC" means the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.320 Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

The storage and treatment conditional exemption exempts low-level mixed waste from the regulatory definition of hazardous waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103 if the waste meets the eligibility criteria in Section726.325 and the generator meets the conditions in Section 726.330.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.325 Wastes Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption for Low-Level Mixed Waste

Low-level mixed waste (LLMW), as defined in Section 726.310, is eligible for a storage and treatment conditional exemption if it is generated and managed by a person under a single federal NRC or Illinois DNS license. (Mixed waste generated at a facility with a different license number and shipped to a different person's facility for storage or treatment requires a permit, and such mixed waste is ineligible for this exemption. In addition, NARM waste is ineligible this exemption.)

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.330 Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) For LLMW to qualify for the exemption the generator must notify the Agency in writing by certified delivery that it is claiming a storage and treatment conditional exemption for the LLMW stored on the generator's facility. The dated notification must include the generator's name, address, RCRA identification number, federal NRC or Illinois DNS license number, the waste codes and storage units for which the generator is seeking an exemption, and a statement that the generator meets the conditions of this Subpart N. The generator's notification must be signed by the generator's authorized representative who certifies that the information in the notification is true, accurate, and complete. The generator must notify the Agency of its claim either within 90 days of the effective date of this rule, or within 90 days of when a storage unit is first used to store conditionally exempt LLMW.

b) To qualify for and maintain an exemption for LLMW the generator must do each of the following:

1) Store its LLMW waste in tanks or containers in compliance with the requirements of its license that apply to the proper storage of low-level radioactive waste (not including those license requirements that relate solely to recordkeeping);

2) Store its LLMW in tanks or containers in compliance with chemical compatibility requirements of a tank or container in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.277 or 724.299 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277 or 725.299;

3) Certify that facility personnel who manage stored conditionally exempt LLMW are trained in a manner that ensures that the conditionally exempt waste is safely managed and that the training includes training in chemical waste management and hazardous materials incidents response that meets the personnel training standards found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116(a)(3);

4) Conduct an inventory of its stored conditionally exempt LLMW at least annually and inspect the waste at least quarterly for compliance with this Subpart N; and

5) Maintain an accurate emergency plan and provide it to all local authorities who may have to respond to a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents. The generator's plan must describe emergency response arrangements with local authorities; describe evacuation plans; list the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all

facility personnel qualified to work with local authorities as emergency coordinators; and list emergency equipment.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.335 Treatment Allowed by a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

The generator may treat its low-level mixed waste at its facility within a tank or container in accordance with the terms of its federal NRC or Illinois DNS license. Treatment that cannot be done in a tank or container without a RCRA permit (such as incineration) is not allowed under this exemption.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.340 Loss of a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption and Required Action

a) A generator's LLMW will automatically lose the storage and treatment conditional exemption if the generator fails to meet any of the conditions specified in Section 726.330. When a generator's LLMW loses the exemption, the generator must immediately manage that waste which failed the condition as RCRA hazardous waste, and the storage unit storing the LLMW immediately becomes subject to RCRA hazardous waste container or tank storage requirements.

1) If a generator fails to meet any of the conditions specified in Section 726.330, the generator must report to the Agency, the Illinois DNS, and the NRC in writing by certified delivery within 30 days of learning of the failure. The generator's report must be signed by the generator's authorized representative certifying that the information provided is true, accurate, and complete. This report must include:

A) The specific conditions that the generator failed to meet;

B) A description of the LLMW (including the waste name, hazardous waste codes and quantity) and storage location at the facility; and

C) The dates on which the generator failed to meet the conditions.

2) If the failure to meet any of the conditions may endanger human health or the environment, the generator must also immediately notify the Agency orally within 24 hours and follow up with a written notification within five days. A failure that may endanger human health or the environment may include, but is not limited to, discharge of a CERCLA reportable quantity

or other leaking or exploding tanks or containers, or detection of radionuclides above background or hazardous constituents in the leachate collection system of a storage area. If the failure may endanger human health or the environment, the generator must follow the provisions of its emergency plan.

b) The Board may, by an order issued in an enforcement proceeding against the generator, terminate the generator's conditional exemption for its LLMW, or require the generator to meet additional conditions to claim a conditional exemption, for serious or repeated noncompliance with any requirements of this Subpart N.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.345 Reclaiming a Lost Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) A generator may reclaim a lost storage and treatment conditional exemption for its LLMW if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The generator again meets the conditions specified in Section 726.330; and

2) The generator sends the Agency a notice by certified delivery that the generator is reclaiming the exemption for its LLMW. The generator's notice must be signed by its authorized representative certifying that the information contained in the generator's notice is true, complete, and accurate. In its notice, the generator must do the following:

A) Explain the circumstances of each failure.

B) Certify that the generator has corrected each failure that caused it to lose the exemption for its LLMW and that the generator again meets all the conditions as of the date that the generator specifies.

C) Describe plans that the generator has implemented, listing specific steps that it has taken, to ensure that the conditions will be met in the future.

D) Include any other information that the generator wants the Agency to consider when it reviews the generator's notice reclaiming the exemption.

b) The Agency may terminate a reclaimed conditional exemption if it determines, in writing pursuant to Section 39 of the Act, that the generator's claim is

inappropriate based on factors including, but not limited to, the following: the generator has failed to correct the problem; the generator explained the circumstances of the failure unsatisfactorily; or the generator failed to implement a plan with steps to prevent another failure to meet the conditions of Section 726.330. In reviewing a reclaimed conditional exemption under this Section, the Agency may add conditions to the exemption to ensure that waste management during storage and treatment of the LLMW will protect human health and the environment. Any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (b) is subject to review by the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.350 Recordkeeping for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) In addition to those records required by the generator's federal NRC or Illinois DNS license, the generator must keep records as follows:

1) The generator's initial notification records, return receipts, reports to the Agency of failures to meet the exemption conditions, and all records supporting any reclaim of an exemption;

2) Records of the generator's LLMW annual inventories, and quarterly inspections;

3) The generator's certification that facility personnel who manage stored mixed waste are trained in safe management of LLMW including training in chemical waste management and hazardous materials incidents response; and

4) The generator's emergency plan, as specified in Section 726.330(b).

b) The generator must maintain records concerning notification, personnel trained, and its emergency plan for as long as the generator claims this exemption and for three years thereafter, or in accordance with federal NRC regulations under 10 CFR 20 or under Illinois DNS regulations under 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapter b, whichever is longer. A generator must maintain records concerning its annual inventory and quarterly inspections for three years after the waste is sent for disposal, or in accordance with federal NRC regulations under 10 CFR 20 or with Illinois DNS regulations under 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapter b, whichever is longer.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.355 Waste no Longer Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) When a generator's LLMW has met the requirements of its federal NRC or Illinois DNS license for decay-in-storage and can be disposed of as non-radioactive waste, then the conditional exemption for storage no longer applies. On that date the generator's waste is subject to hazardous waste regulation under the relevant sections of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 720 through 726, and 728, and the time period for accumulation of a hazardous waste, as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 begins.

b) When a generator's conditionally exempt LLMW, which has been generated and stored under a single federal NRC or Illinois DNS license number, is removed from storage, it is no longer eligible for the storage and treatment exemption. However, a generator's waste may be eligible for the transportation and disposal conditional exemption at Section 726.405.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.360 Applicability of Closure Requirements to Storage Units

An interim status and permitted storage unit that has been used to store only LLMW prior to the effective date of this Subpart N and which, after that date, stores only LLMW that becomes exempt under this subpart N, is not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725. A storage unit (or portions of units) that has been used to store both LLMW and non-mixed hazardous waste prior to the effective date of this Subpart N or which is used to store both after that date remain subject to closure requirements with respect to the non-mixed hazardous waste.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.405 Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

A transportation and disposal conditional exemption exempts a generator's waste from the regulatory definition of hazardous waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103 if the generator's waste meets the eligibility criteria under Section 726.410, and the generator meets the conditions in Section 726.415.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.410 Wastes Eligible for a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

Eligible waste must be one or both of the following:

a) A low-level mixed waste (LLMW), as defined in Section 726.310, that meets the waste acceptance criteria of a LLRWDF; or

b) An eligible NARM waste, defined in Section 726.310.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.415 Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

A generator must meet the following conditions for its eligible waste to qualify for and maintain the exemption:

a) The eligible waste must meet or be treated to meet LDR treatment standards, as described in Section 726.420;

b) If the generator is not already subject to federal NRC or Illinois DNS manifest and transportation regulations for the shipment of its waste, the generator must manifest and transport its waste according to federal NRC or Illinois DNS regulations, as described in Section 726.425;

c) The exempted waste must be in containers when it is disposed of in the LLRWDF, as described in Section 726.440; and

d) The exempted waste must be disposed of at a designated LLRWDF, as described in Section 726.435.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.420 Treatment Standards for Eligible Waste

A generator's LLMW or eligible NARM waste must meet the applicable LDR treatment standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Subpart D.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.425 Applicability of the Manifest and Transportation Condition

If a generator is not already subject to federal NRC or Illinois DNS manifest and transportation regulations for the shipment of its waste, the generator must meet the federal NRC manifest requirements under 10 CFR 20.2006 and Illinois DNS manifest requirements under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 340, and the federal NRC transportation requirements under 10 CFR 1.5 and the Illinois DNS transportation requirements under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 341 to ship the exempted waste.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.430 Effectiveness of a Transportation and Disposal Exemption

The exemption becomes effective once all of the following have occurred:

a) The generator's eligible waste meets the applicable LDR treatment standards;

b) The generator has received return receipts that it has notified the Agency and the LLRWDF, as described in Section 726.445;

c) The generator has completed the packaging and preparation for shipment requirements for its waste according to federal NRC packaging and transportation regulations found under 10 CFR 71 and under Illinois DNS regulations under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 341; and a generator have prepared a manifest for a generator's waste according to NRC manifest regulations found under 10 CFR 20 or under Illinois DNS regulations under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 340; and

d) The generator has placed its waste on a transportation vehicle destined for a LLRWDF licensed by the federal NRC or the Illinois DNS.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.435 Disposal of Exempted Waste

A generator's exempted waste must be disposed of in a LLRWDF that is regulated and licensed by the federal NRC under 10 CFR 61 or by the Illinois DNS under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 606, including State NARM licensing regulations for eligible NARM.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.440 Containers Used for Disposal of Exempted Waste

A generator's exempted waste must be placed in containers before it is disposed. The container must be on of the following:

a) A carbon steel drum;

b) An alternative container with equivalent containment performance in the disposal environment as a carbon steel drum; or

c) A high integrity container, as defined by NRC.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.445 Notification

a) A generator must provide a one time notice to the Agency stating that it is claiming the transportation and disposal conditional exemption prior to the initial shipment of an exempted waste from the generator's facility to a LLRWDF. The generator's dated written notice must include its facility name, address, phone number, and RCRA ID number and be sent by certified delivery.

b) A generator must notify the LLRWDF receiving its exempted waste by certified delivery before shipment of each exempted waste. The generator can only ship the exempted waste after it has received the return receipt of its notice to the LLRWDF. This notification must include the following information:

1) A statement that the generator has claimed the exemption for the waste;

2) A statement that the eligible waste meets applicable LDR treatment standards;

3) The generator's facility's name, address, and RCRA ID number;

4) The RCRA hazardous waste codes prior to the exemption of the waste streams;

5) A statement that the exempted waste must be placed in a container according to Section 726.440 prior to disposal in order for the waste to remain exempt under the transportation and disposal conditional exemption of this Subpart N;

6) The manifest number of the shipment that will contain the exempted waste; and

7) A certification that all the information provided is true, complete, and accurate. The statement must be signed by the generator's authorized representative.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.450 Recordkeeping for a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

In addition to those records required by a generator's NRC or Illinois DNS license, the generator must keep records as follows:

a) The generator must follow the applicable existing recordkeeping requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173, 725.173, and 728.107 to demonstrate that its waste has met LDR treatment standards prior to the generator claiming the exemption.

b) The generator must keep a copy of all notifications and return receipts required under Sections 726.455, and 726.460 for three years after the exempted waste is sent for disposal.

c) The generator must keep a copy of all notifications and return receipts required under Section 726.445(a) for three years after the last exempted waste is sent for disposal.

d) The generator must keep a copy of the notification and return receipt required under Section 726.445(b) for three years after the exempted waste is sent for disposal.

e) If the generator is not already subject to federal NRC and Illinois DNS manifest and transportation regulations for the shipment of its waste, the generator must also keep all other documents related to tracking the exempted waste as required under federal 10 CFR 20.2006 and Illinois DNS requirements under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 340, including applicable NARM requirements, in addition to the records specified in Section 726.450(a) through (d).

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.455 Loss of a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption and Required Action

a) Any waste will automatically lose the transportation and disposal exemption if the generator fails to manage it in accordance with all of the conditions specified in Section 726.415.

1) When the generator fails to meet any of the conditions specified in Section 726.415 for any of its wastes, the generator must report to the Agency, in writing by certified delivery, within 30 days of learning of the failure. The generator's report must be signed by its authorized representative certifying that the information provided is true, accurate, and complete. This report must include the following:

A) The specific conditions that the generator failed to meet for the waste;

B) A description of the waste (including the waste name, hazardous waste codes and quantity) that lost the exemption; and

C) The dates on which the generator failed to meet the conditions for the waste.

2) If the failure to meet any of the conditions may endanger human health or the environment, the generator must also immediately notify the Agency orally within 24 hours and follow up with a written notification within 5 days.

b) The Board may, by an order issued in an enforcement proceeding against the generator, terminate the generator's ability to claim a conditional exemption for its waste, or require the generator to meet additional conditions to claim a conditional exemption, for serious or repeated noncompliance with any requirements of this Subpart N.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.460 Reclaiming a Lost Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

a) A generator may reclaim a lost transportation and disposal conditional exemption for a waste after the generator has received a return receipt confirming that the Agency has received the generator's notification of the loss of the exemption specified in Section 726.455(a) and if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The generator again meets the conditions specified in Section 726.415 for the waste; and

2) The generator sends a notice, by certified delivery, to the Agency that the generator is reclaiming the exemption for the waste. A generator's notice must be signed by the generator's authorized representative certifying that the information provided is true, accurate, and complete. The notice must include all of the following:

A) An explanation of the circumstances of each failure;

B) A certification that each failure that caused the generator to lose the exemption for the waste has been corrected and that the generator again meets all conditions for the waste as of the date the generator specifies;

C) A description of plans that the generator has implemented, listing the specific steps that the generator has taken, to ensure that conditions will be met in the future; and

D) Any other information that the generator wants the Agency to consider when the Agency reviews the generator's notice reclaiming the exemption.

b) The Agency may terminate a reclaimed conditional exemption if it determines, in writing pursuant to Section 39 of the Act, that the generator's claim is inappropriate based on factors including, but not limited to the following: the generator has failed to correct the problem; the generator explained the circumstances of the failure unsatisfactorily; or the generator has failed to implement a plan with steps to prevent another failure to meet the conditions of Section 726.415. In reviewing a reclaimed conditional exemption under this section, the Agency may add conditions to the exemption to ensure that transportation and disposal activities will protect human health and the environment. Any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (b) is subject to review by the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 728
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

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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 R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19354, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13046, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18403, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6232, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14470, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16508, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9462, effective June 17, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 11937, effective August 12, 1991; amendment withdrawn at 15 Ill. Reg. 14716, October 11, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9619, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5727, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20692, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6799, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12203, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17563, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9660, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11100, August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 783, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7685, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17706, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1964, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9204, effective

July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9623, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1296, effective January 11, 2000; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9181, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART C: PROHIBITION ON LAND DISPOSAL

Section 728.134 Waste-Specific Prohibitions -- Toxicity Characteristic Metal Wastes

a) The following wastes are prohibited from land disposal: the wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D011 that are newly identified (i.e., wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure but not the Extraction Procedure), and waste, soil, or debris from mineral processing operations that is identified as hazardous by the specifications at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

BOARD NOTE: The Phase IV Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) regulations, as it applies to manufactured gas plant (MGP) waste, was the subject of a court case in Association of Battery Recyclers v. EPA, No. 98-1368, decided on April 21, 2000 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In this case, the court vacated the Phase IV LDR insofar as it provides for the use of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) to determine whether MGP waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

b) The following waste is prohibited from land disposal: slag from secondary lead smelting that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity due to the presence of one or more metals.

c) ~~Effective May 26, 2000, the~~ The following wastes are prohibited from land disposal: newly identified characteristic wastes from elemental phosphorus processing; radioactive wastes mixed with USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D011 wastes that are newly identified (i.e., wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure but not the Extraction Procedure); or mixed with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, soil, or debris.

d) ~~Until May 26, 2000, newly identified characteristic wastes from elemental phosphorus processing, radioactive waste mixed with USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D011 wastes that are newly identified (i.e., wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure but not the Extraction Procedure), or mixed with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, soil, or debris may be disposed in a landfill or surface impoundment only if such unit is in compliance with the requirements specified~~

~~in Section 728.105(h)(2).~~This provision corresponds with 40 CFR 269.34(d), which was applicable by its own terms only until May 26, 2000. We have removed this subsection (d), since it no longer applies. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations.

e) The requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section do not apply if any of the following applies to the waste:

1) The wastes meet the applicable treatment standards specified in Subpart D of this Part;

2) The Board has granted an exemption from a prohibition pursuant to a petition under Section 728.106, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;

3) The wastes meet the applicable alternate treatment standards established pursuant to a petition granted under Section 728.144; or

4) USEPA has granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition pursuant to 40 CFR 268.5, with respect to those wastes covered by the extension.

f) To determine whether a hazardous waste identified in this Section exceeds the applicable treatment standards specified in Section 728.140 and Table T of this Part, the initial generator must test a sample of the waste extract or the entire waste, depending on whether the treatment standards are expressed as concentrations in the waste extract or the waste, or the generator may use knowledge of the waste. If the waste contains constituents (including underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes) in excess of the applicable universal treatment standard levels of Section 728.148 and Table U of this Part, the waste is prohibited from land disposal, and all requirements of this Part are applicable, except as otherwise specified.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.136 Waste Specific Prohibitions ~~-- Newly Listed Wastes (Repealed)~~ Inorganic Chemical Wastes

a) Effective May 20, 2002, the wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 as USEPA hazardous wastes numbers K176, K177, and K178, and soil and debris contaminated with these wastes, radioactive wastes mixed with these wastes, and soil and debris contaminated with radioactive wastes mixed with these wastes are prohibited from land disposal.

b) The requirements of subsection (a) of this Section do not apply if any of the following is true with regard to the waste:

1) The wastes meet the applicable treatment standards specified in Subpart D of this Part;

2) Persons have been granted an exemption from a prohibition pursuant to a petition under Section 728.106, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;

3) The wastes meet the applicable treatment standards established pursuant to a petition granted under Section 728.144;

4) Hazardous debris has met the treatment standards in Sections 728.140 and 728.Table T or the alternative treatment standards in Section 728.145; or

5) Persons have been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition pursuant to Section 728.105, with respect to these wastes covered by the extension.

c) To determine whether a hazardous waste identified in this Section exceeds the applicable treatment standards specified in Sections 728.140 and 728.Table T, the initial generator must test a sample of the waste extract or the entire waste, depending on whether the treatment standards are expressed as concentrations in the waste extract or the waste, or the generator may use knowledge of the waste. If the waste contains regulated constituents in excess of the applicable Subpart D levels, the waste is prohibited from land disposal, and all requirements of this part are applicable, except as otherwise specified.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: TREATMENT STANDARDS

Section 728.149 Alternative LDR Treatment Standards for Contaminated Soil

a) Applicability. An owner or operator must comply with LDRs prior to placing soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste or which exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste at the time it was generated into a land disposal unit. The following chart describes whether an owner or operator must comply with LDRs prior to placing soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste into a land disposal unit:

If the LDRs	And if the LDRs	And if	Then the owner or operator
Applied to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Apply to the listed waste now.	—	Must comply with LDRs.
Did not apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Apply to the listed waste now.	The soil is determined to contain the listed waste when the soil is first generated.	Must comply with LDRs.
Did not apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Apply to the listed waste now.	The soil is determined not to contain the listed waste when the soil is first generated.	Needs not comply with LDRs.
Did not apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Do not apply to the listed waste now.	—	Needs not comply with LDRs.

* For dates of LDR applicability, see Appendix G of this Part. To determine the date any given listed hazardous waste contaminated any given volume of soil, use the last date any given listed hazardous waste was placed into any given land disposal unit or, in the case of an accidental spill, the date of the spill.

b) Prior to land disposal, contaminated soil identified by subsection (a) of this Section as needing to comply with LDRs must be treated according to the applicable treatment standards specified in subsection (c) of this Section or according to the universal treatment standards specified in Section 728.148 and Table U of this Part applicable to the contaminating listed hazardous waste or the applicable characteristic of hazardous waste if the soil is characteristic. The treatment standards specified in subsection (c) of this Section and the universal treatment standards may be modified through a treatment variance approved in accordance with Section 728.144.

c) Treatment standards for contaminated soils. Prior to land disposal, contaminated soil identified by subsection (a) of this Section as needing to comply with LDRs must be treated according to all the standards specified in this subsection or according to the universal treatment standards specified in Section 728.148 and Table U of this Part.

1) All soils. Prior to land disposal, all constituents subject to treatment must be treated as follows:

A) For non-metals except carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and methanol, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations, except as provided by subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section.

B) For metals and carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and methanol, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in constituent concentrations as measured in leachate from the treated media (tested according to the TCLP) or 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations (when a metal removal treatment technology is used), except as provided by subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section.

C) When treatment of any constituent subject to treatment to a 90 percent reduction standard would result in a concentration less than 10 times the universal treatment standard for that constituent, treatment to achieve constituent concentrations less than 10 times the universal treatment standard is not required. The universal treatment standards are identified in Table U of this Part.

2) Soils that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity. In addition to the treatment required by subsection (c)(1) of this Section, prior to land disposal, soils that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity must be treated to eliminate these characteristics.

3) Soils that contain nonanalyzable constituents. In addition to the treatment requirements of subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section, prior to land disposal, the following treatment is required for soils that contain nonanalyzable constituents:

A) For soil that contains only analyzable and nonanalyzable organic constituents, treatment of the analyzable organic constituents to the levels specified in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section; or

B) For soil that contains only nonanalyzable constituents, treatment by the methods specified in Section 728.142 for the waste contained in the soil.

d) Constituents subject to treatment. When applying the soil treatment standards in subsection (c) of this Section, constituents subject to treatment are any

constituents listed in Table U of this Part universal treatment standards that are reasonably expected to be present in any given volume of contaminated soil, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium, zinc, and that are present at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard. PCBs are not constituents subject to treatment in any given volume of soil that exhibits the toxicity characteristic solely because of the presence of metals.

e) Management of treatment residuals. Treatment residuals from treating contaminated soil identified by subsection (a) of this Section as needing to comply with LDRs must be managed as follows:

1) Soil residuals are subject to the treatment standards of this Section;

2) Non-soil residuals are subject to the following requirements:

A) For soils contaminated by listed hazardous waste, the RCRA Subtitle C standards applicable to the listed hazardous waste; and

B) For soils that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, if the non-soil residual also exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, the treatment standards applicable to the characteristic hazardous waste.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.Appendix G Federal Effective Dates

The following are the effective dates for the USEPA rules in 40 CFR 268. These generally became effective as Illinois rules at a later date.

TABLE 1
EFFECTIVE DATES OF SURFACE DISPOSED WASTES (NON-SOIL AND DEBRIS) REGULATED IN THE LDRS[a]—COMPREHENSIVE LIST

Waste code	Waste category	Effective date
D001[c]	All (except High TOC Ignitable Liquids)	Aug. 9, 1993.
D001	High TOC Ignitable Liquids	Aug. 8, 1990.
D002[c]	All	Aug. 9, 1993.
D003[e]	Newly identified surface-disposed elemental phosphorus processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D004	Newly identified D004 and mineral processing wastes	Aug. 24, 1998.

D004	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D004 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D005	Newly identified D005 and mineral processing wastes	Aug. 24, 1998.
D005	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D005 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D006	Newly identified D006 and mineral processing wastes	Aug. 24, 1998.
D006	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D006 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D007	Newly identified D007 and mineral processing wastes	Aug. 24, 1998.
D007	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D007or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D008	Newly identified D008 and mineral processing waste	Aug. 24, 1998.
D008	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D008 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D009	Newly identified D009 and mineral processing waste	Aug. 24, 1998.
D009	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D009or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D010	Newly identified D010 and mineral processing wastes	Aug. 24, 1998.
D010	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D010 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D011	Newly identified D011 and mineral processing wastes	Aug. 24, 1998.
D011	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D011or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D012 (that exhibit the toxicity characteristic based on the TCLP)[d]	All	Dec. 14, 1994.
D013 (that exhibit the toxicity characteristic based on the TCLP)[d]	All	Dec. 14, 1994.
D014 (that exhibit the toxicity characteristic based on the TCLP)[d]	All	Dec. 14, 1994.
D015 (that exhibit the toxicity characteristic based on the TCLP)[d]	All	Dec. 14, 1994.

D016 (that exhibit the toxicity characteristic based on the TCLP)[d]	All	Dec. 14, 1994.
D017 (that exhibit the toxicity characteristic based on the TCLP)[d]	All	Dec. 14, 1994.
D018	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D018	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D019	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D019	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D020	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D020	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D021	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D021	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D022	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D022	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D023	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D023	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D024	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D024	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D025	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D025	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D026	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D026	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D027	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D027	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D028	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D028	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D029	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D029	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D030	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D030	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D031	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D031	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D032	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D032	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D033	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D033	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D034	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D034	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D035	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D035	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D036	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D036	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.

D037	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D037	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D038	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D038	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D039	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D039	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D040	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D040	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D041	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D041	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D042	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D042	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
D043	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
D043	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
F001	Small quantity generators, CERCLA response/RCRA corrective action, initial generator's solvent-water mixtures, solvent-containing sludges and solids	Nov. 8, 1988.
F001	All others	Nov. 8, 1986.
F002 (1,1,2-trichloroethane)	Wastewater and Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
F002	Small quantity generators, CERCLA response/RCRA corrective action, initial generator's solvent-water mixtures, solvent-containing sludges and solids	Nov. 8, 1988.
F002	All others	Nov. 8, 1986.
F003	Small quantity generators, CERCLA response/RCRA corrective action, initial generator's solvent-water mixtures, solvent-containing sludges and solids	Nov. 8, 1988.
F003	All others	Nov. 8, 1986.
F004	Small quantity generators, CERCLA response/RCRA corrective action, initial generator's solvent-water mixtures, solvent-containing sludges and solids	Nov. 8, 1988.
F004	All others	Nov. 8, 1986.
F005 (benzene, 2-ethoxy ethanol, 2-nitropropane)	Wastewater and Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
F005	Small quantity generators, CERCLA response/RCRA corrective action, initial generator's solvent-water mixtures, solvent-containing sludges and solids	Nov. 8, 1988.
F005	All others	Nov. 8, 1986.
F006	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
F006	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.

F006 (cyanides)	Nonwastewater	July 8, 1989.
F007	All	July 8, 1989.
F008	All	July 8, 1989.
F009	All	July 8, 1989.
F010	All	June 8, 1989.
F011 (cyanides)	Nonwastewater	Dec. 8, 1989.
F011	All others	July 8, 1989.
F012 (cyanides)	Nonwastewater	Dec. 8, 1989.
F012	All others	July 8, 1989.
F019	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
F020	All	Nov. 8, 1988.
F021	All	Nov. 8, 1988.
F025	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
F026	All	Nov. 8, 1988.
F027	All	Nov. 8, 1988.
F028	All	Nov. 8, 1988.
F032	Mixed with radioactive wastes	May 12, 1999.
F032	All others	Aug. 12, 1997.
F034	Mixed with radioactive wastes	May 12, 1999.
F034	All others	Aug. 12, 1997.
F035	Mixed with radioactive wastes	May 12, 1999.
F035	All others	Aug. 12, 1997.
F037	Not generated from surface impoundment cleanouts or closures	June 30, 1993.
F037	Generated from surface impoundment cleanouts or closures	June 30, 1994.
F037	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
F038	Not generated from surface impoundment cleanouts or closures	June 30, 1993.
F038	Generated from surface impoundment cleanouts or closures	June 30, 1994.
F038	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
F039	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
F039	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
K001 (organics)[b]	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K001	All others	Aug. 8, 1988.
K002	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K003	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K004	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K004	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K005	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K005	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K006	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K007	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.

K007	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K008	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K008	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K009	All	June 8, 1989.
K010	All	June 8, 1989.
K011	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K011	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K013	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K013	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K014	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K014	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K015	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K015	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K016	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K017	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K018	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K019	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K020	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K021	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K021	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K022	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K022	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K023	All	June 8, 1989.
K024	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K025	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K025	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K026	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K027	All	June 8, 1989.
K028 (metals)	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K028	All others	June 8, 1989.
K029	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K029	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K030	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K031	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K031	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
K032	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K033	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K034	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K035	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K036	Wastewater	June 8, 1989.
K036	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K037[b]	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K037	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K038	All	June 8, 1989.

K039	All	June 8, 1989.
K040	All	June 8, 1989.
K041	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K042	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K043	All	June 8, 1989.
K044	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K045	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K046 (Nonreactive)	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K046	All others	Aug. 8, 1990.
K047	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K048	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K048	Nonwastewater	Nov. 8, 1990.
K049	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K049	Nonwastewater	Nov. 8, 1990.
K050	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K050	Nonwastewater	Nov. 8, 1990.
K051	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K051	Nonwastewater	Nov. 8, 1990.
K052	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K052	Nonwastewater	Nov. 8, 1990.
K060	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K060	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K061	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K061	Nonwastewater	June 30, 1992.
K062	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K069 (Non-Calcium Sulfate)	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K069	All others	Aug. 8, 1990.
K071	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K073	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K083	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K084	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K084	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
K085	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K086 (organics)[b]	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K086	All others	Aug. 8, 1988.
K087	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K088	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K088	All others	Oct. 8, 1997.
K093	All	June 8, 1989.
K094	All	June 8, 1989.
K095	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K095	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.
K096	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K096	Nonwastewater	June 8, 1989.

K097	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K098	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K099	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K100	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K100	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K101 (organics)	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K101 (metals)	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K101 (organics)	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K101 (metals)	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
K102 (organics)	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K102 (metals)	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K102 (organics)	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1988.
K102 (metals)	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
K103	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K104	All	Aug. 8, 1988.
K105	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
K106	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
K106	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
K107	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K107	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K108	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K108	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K109	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K109	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K110	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K110	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K111	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K111	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K112	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K112	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K113	All	June 8, 1989.
K114	All	June 8, 1989.
K115	All	June 8, 1989.
K116	All	June 8, 1989.
K117	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K117	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K118	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K118	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K123	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K123	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K124	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K124	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K125	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K125	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.

K126	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K126	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K131	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K131	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K132	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K132	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K136	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
K136	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
K141	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K141	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K142	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K142	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K143	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K143	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K144	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K144	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K145	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K145	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K147	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K147	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K148	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K148	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K149	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K149	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K150	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K150	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K151	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Sep. 19, 1996.
K151	All others	Dec. 19, 1994.
K156	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K156	All others	July 8, 1996.
K157	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K157	All others	July 8, 1996.
K158	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K158	All others	July 8, 1996.
K159	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K159	All others	July 8, 1996.
K160	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K160	All others	July 8, 1996.
K161	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
K161	All others	July 8, 1996.
P001	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P002	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P003	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P004	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

P005	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P006	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P007	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P008	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P009	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P010	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P010	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P011	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P011	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P012	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P012	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P013 (barium)	Nonwastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P013	All others	June 8, 1989.
P014	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P015	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P016	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P017	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P018	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P020	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P021	All	June 8, 1989.
P022	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P023	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P024	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P026	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P027	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P028	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P029	All	June 8, 1989.
P030	All	June 8, 1989.
P031	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P033	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P034	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P036	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P036	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P037	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P038	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P038	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P039	All	June 8, 1989.
P040	All	June 8, 1989.
P041	All	June 8, 1989.
P042	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P043	All	June 8, 1989.
P044	All	June 8, 1989.
P045	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P046	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

P047	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P048	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P049	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P050	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P051	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P054	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P056	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P057	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P058	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P059	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P060	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P062	All	June 8, 1989.
P063	All	June 8, 1989.
P064	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P065	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P065	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P066	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P067	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P068	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P069	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P070	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P071	All	June 8, 1989.
P072	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P073	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P074	All	June 8, 1989.
P075	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P076	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P077	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P078	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P081	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P082	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P084	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P085	All	June 8, 1989.
P087	All	May 8, 1992.
P088	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P089	All	June 8, 1989.
P092	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P092	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
P093	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P094	All	June 8, 1989.
P095	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P096	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P097	All	June 8, 1989.
P098	All	June 8, 1989.

P099 (silver)	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P099	All others	June 8, 1989.
P101	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P102	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P103	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P104 (silver)	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
P104	All others	June 8, 1989.
P105	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P106	All	June 8, 1989.
P108	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P109	All	June 8, 1989.
P110	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P111	All	June 8, 1989.
P112	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P113	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P114	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P115	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P116	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P118	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P119	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P120	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P121	All	June 8, 1989.
P122	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P123	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
P127	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P127	All others	July 8, 1996.
P128	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P128	All others	July 8, 1996.
P185	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P185	All others	July 8, 1996.
P188	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P188	All others	July 8, 1996.
P189	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P189	All others	July 8, 1996.
P190	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P190	All others	July 8, 1996.
P191	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P191	All others	July 8, 1996.
P192	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P192	All others	July 8, 1996.
P194	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P194	All others	July 8, 1996.
P196	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P196	All others	July 8, 1996.

P197	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P197	All others	July 8, 1996.
P198	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P198	All others	July 8, 1996.
P199	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P199	All others	July 8, 1996.
P201	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P201	All others	July 8, 1996.
P202	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P202	All others	July 8, 1996.
P203	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P203	All others	July 8, 1996.
P204	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P204	All others	July 8, 1996.
P205	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
P205	All others	July 8, 1996.
U001	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U002	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U003	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U004	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U005	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U006	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U007	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U008	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U009	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U010	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U011	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U012	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U014	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U015	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U016	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U017	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U018	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U019	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U020	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U021	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U022	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U023	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U024	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U025	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U026	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U027	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U028	All	June 8, 1989.
U029	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

U030	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U031	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U032	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U033	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U034	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U035	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U036	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U037	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U038	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U039	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U041	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U042	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U043	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U044	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U045	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U046	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U047	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U048	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U049	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U050	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U051	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U052	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U053	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U055	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U056	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U057	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U058	All	June 8, 1989.
U059	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U060	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U061	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U062	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U063	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U064	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U066	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U067	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U068	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U069	All	June 30, 1992.
U070	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U071	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U072	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U073	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U074	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U075	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U076	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

U077	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U078	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U079	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U080	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U081	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U082	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U083	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U084	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U085	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U086	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U087	All	June 8, 1989.
U088	All	June 8, 1989.
U089	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U090	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U091	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U092	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U093	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U094	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U095	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U096	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U097	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U098	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U099	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U101	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U102	All	June 8, 1989.
U103	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U105	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U106	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U107	All	June 8, 1989.
U108	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U109	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U110	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U111	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U112	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U113	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U114	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U115	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U116	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U117	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U118	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U119	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U120	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U121	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U122	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

U123	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U124	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U125	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U126	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U127	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U128	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U129	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U130	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U131	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U132	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U133	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U134	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U135	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U136	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
U136	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
U137	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U138	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U140	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U141	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U142	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U143	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U144	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U145	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U146	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U147	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U148	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U149	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U150	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U151	Wastewater	Aug. 8, 1990.
U151	Nonwastewater	May 8, 1992.
U152	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U153	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U154	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U155	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U156	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U157	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U158	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U159	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U160	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U161	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U162	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U163	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U164	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U165	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

U166	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U167	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U168	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U169	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U170	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U171	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U172	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U173	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U174	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U176	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U177	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U178	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U179	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U180	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U181	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U182	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U183	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U184	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U185	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U186	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U187	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U188	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U189	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U190	All	June 8, 1989.
U191	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U192	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U193	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U194	All	June 8, 1989.
U196	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U197	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U200	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U201	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U202	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U203	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U204	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U205	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U206	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U207	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U208	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U209	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U210	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U211	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U213	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U214	All	Aug. 8, 1990.

U215	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U216	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U217	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U218	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U219	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U220	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U221	All	June 8, 1989.
U222	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U223	All	June 8, 1989.
U225	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U226	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U227	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U228	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U234	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U235	All	June 8, 1989.
U236	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U237	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U238	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U239	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U240	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U243	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U244	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U246	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U247	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U248	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U249	All	Aug. 8, 1990.
U271	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U271	All others	July 8, 1996.
U277	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U277	All others	July 8, 1996.
U278	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U278	All others	July 8, 1996.
U279	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U279	All others	July 8, 1996.
U280	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U280	All others	July 8, 1996.
U328	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
U328	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
U353	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
U353	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
U359	Mixed with radioactive wastes	June 30, 1994.
U359	All others	Nov. 9, 1992.
U364	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U364	All others	July 8, 1996.

U365	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U365	All others	July 8, 1996.
U366	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U366	All others	July 8, 1996.
U367	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U367	All others	July 8, 1996.
U372	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U372	All others	July 8, 1996.
U373	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U373	All others	July 8, 1996.
U375	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U375	All others	July 8, 1996.
U376	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U376	All others	July 8, 1996.
U377	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U377	All others	July 8, 1996.
U378	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U378	All others	July 8, 1996.
U379	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U379	All others	July 8, 1996.
U381	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U381	All others	July 8, 1996.
U382	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U382	All others	July 8, 1996.
U383	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U383	All others	July 8, 1996.
U384	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U384	All others	July 8, 1996.
U385	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U385	All others	July 8, 1996.
U386	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U386	All others	July 8, 1996.
U387	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U387	All others	July 8, 1996.
U389	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U389	All others	July 8, 1996.
U390	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U390	All others	July 8, 1996.
U391	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U391	All others	July 8, 1996.
U392	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U392	All others	July 8, 1996.
U393	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U393	All others	July 8, 1996.

U394	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U394	All others	July 8, 1996.
U395	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U395	All others	July 8, 1996.
U396	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U396	All others	July 8, 1996.
U400	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U400	All others	July 8, 1996.
U401	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U401	All others	July 8, 1996.
U402	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U402	All others	July 8, 1996.
U403	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U403	All others	July 8, 1996.
U404	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U404	All others	July 8, 1996.
U407	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U407	All others	July 8, 1996.
U409	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U409	All others	July 8, 1996.
U410	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U410	All others	July 8, 1996.
U411	Mixed with radioactive wastes	Apr. 8, 1998.
U411	All others	July 8, 1996.

[a] This table does not include mixed radioactive wastes (from the First, Second, and Third rules) which are receiving a national capacity variance until May 8, 1992. This table also does not include contaminated soil and debris wastes.

[b] The standard was revised in the Third Third Final Rule (adopted by USEPA at 55 Fed. Reg. 22520 (June 1, 1990) and by the Board in docket R90-11 by orders dated April 11, May 23, and August 8 and 22, 1991).

[c] USEPA amended the standard in the Third Third Emergency Rule (at 58 Fed. Reg. 29860 (May 24, 1993), which the Board adopted in docket R93-16 on March 17, 1994); the original effective date was August 8, 1990.

[d] The standard was revised in the Phase II Final Rule (which USEPA adopted at 59 Fed. Reg. 47982 (Sept. 19, 1994) and the Board adopted in docket R95-6 by orders dated June 1 and 15, 1995); the original effective date was August 8, 1990.

[e] The standards for selected reactive wastes was revised in the Phase III Final Rule (which USEPA adopted at 61 Fed. Reg. 15566 (Apr. 8, 1996) and the Board adopted in docket

R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 (consolidated) by an order dated November 6, 1997); the original effective date was August 8, 1990.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE DATES OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS
FOR CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS (CSD)

Restricted hazardous waste in CSD	Effective date
1. Solvent-(F001-F005) and dioxin-(F020-F023 and F026-F028) containing soil and debris from CERCLA response or RCRA corrective actions.	Nov. 8, 1990.
2. Soil and debris not from CERCLA response or RCRA corrective actions contaminated with less than one percent total solvents (F001-F005) or dioxins (F020-F023 and F026-F028).	Nov. 8, 1988.
3. All soil and debris contaminated with First Third wastes for which treatment standards are based on incineration.	Aug. 8, 1990.
4. All soil and debris contaminated with Second Third wastes for which treatment standards are based on incineration.	June 8, 1991.
5. All soil and debris contaminated with Third Third wastes or, First or Second Third "soft hammer" wastes which had treatment standards promulgated in the Third Third rule, for which treatment standards are based on incineration, vitrification, or mercury retorting, acid leaching followed by chemical precipitation, or thermal recovery of metals, as well as all inorganic solids debris contaminated with D004-D011 wastes, and all soil and debris contaminated with mixed RCRA/radioactive wastes.	May 8, 1992.
6. Soil and debris contaminated with D012-D043, K141-K145, and K147-151 wastes.	Dec. 19, 1994.
7. Debris (only) contaminated with F037, F038, K107-K112, K117, K118, K123-K126, K131, K132, K136, U328, U353, U359.	Dec. 19, 1994
8. Soil and debris contaminated with K156- K161, P127, P128, P188-P192, P194, P196- P199, P201-P205, U271, U277-U280, U364-U367, U372, U373, U375-U379, U381-U387, U389-U396, U400-U404, U407, and U409-U411 wastes.	July 8, 1996.
9. Soil and debris contaminated with K088 wastes.	Oct. 8, 1997.
10. Soil and debris contaminated with radioactive wastes mixed with K088, K156-K161, P127, P128, P188-P192, P194, P196-P199, P201-P205, U271, U277-U280, U364-U367, U372, U373, U375-U379, U381-U387, U389-U396, U400-U404, U407, and U409-U411 wastes.	April 8, 1998.
11. Soil and debris contaminated with F032, F034, and F035.	May 12, 1997.
12. Soil and debris contaminated with newly identified D004-D011 toxicity characteristic wastes and mineral processing wastes.	Aug. 24, 1998.
13. Soil and debris contaminated with mixed radioactive newly identified D011 characteristic wastes and mineral processing wastes.	May 26, 2000.

BOARD NOTE: This table is provided for the convenience of the reader.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.Table T Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes

Note: The treatment standards that heretofore appeared in tables in Sections 728.141, 728.142, and 728.143 have been consolidated into this table.

Waste Code Waste Description and Treatment or Regulatory Subcategory[1] Regulated Hazardous Constituent Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Wastewaters Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Nonwastewaters Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D001[9] Ignitable Characteristic Wastes, except for the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121(a)(1) High TOC Subcategory.			
NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]; or RORGS; or CMBST	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]; or RORGS; or CMBST
D001[9] High TOC Ignitable Characteristic Liquids Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121(a)(1) - Greater than or equal to 10 percent total organic carbon. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
NA	NA	NA	RORGS; CMBST; or POLYM
D002[9] Corrosive Characteristic Wastes.			
NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011 Radioactive high level wastes generated during the reprocessing of fuel rods. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
Corrosivity (pH)	NA	NA	HLVIT
Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	HLVIT

Barium	7440-39-3	NA	HLVIT
Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	HLVIT
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	NA	HLVIT
Lead	7439-92-1	NA	HLVIT
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	HLVIT
Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	HLVIT
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	HLVIT

D003[9]
Reactive Sulfides Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5).

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

D003[9]
Explosive subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(6), (a)(7), and (a)(8).

NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D003[9]
Unexploded ordnance and other explosive devices that have been the subject of an emergency response.

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

D003[9]
Other Reactives Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(1).

NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D003[9]
Water Reactive Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)

NA	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D003[9]
Reactive Cyanides Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5).

Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	--	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30

D004[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for arsenic based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.0 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D005[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for barium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Barium	7440-39-3	1.2 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	21 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D006[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for cadmium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.11 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D006[9]
Cadmium-Containing Batteries Subcategory
(Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	RTHRM

D007[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for chromium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.60 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D008[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for lead based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Lead	7439-92-1	0.69 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.75 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D008[9]
Lead Acid Batteries Subcategory
(Note: This standard only applies to lead acid batteries that are identified as RCRA hazardous wastes and that are not excluded elsewhere from regulation under the land disposal restrictions

of this Part or exempted under other regulations (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180). This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)

Lead	7439-92-1	NA	RLEAD

D008[9]
Radioactive Lead Solids Subcategory
(Note: These lead solids include, but are not limited to, all forms of lead shielding and other elemental forms of lead. These lead solids do not include treatment residuals such as hydroxide sludges, other wastewater treatment residuals, or incinerator ashes that can undergo conventional pozzolanic stabilization, nor do they include organo-lead materials that can be incinerated and stabilized as ash. This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)

Lead	7439-92-1	NA	MACRO

D009[9]
Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that also contain organics and are not incinerator residues. (High Mercury-Organic Subcategory)

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; or RMERC

D009[9]
Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that are inorganic, including incinerator residues and residues from RMERC. (High Mercury-Inorganic Subcategory)

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC

D009[9]
Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury. (Low Mercury Subcategory)

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D009[9]
All other nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC. (Low Mercury Subcategory)

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D009[9]			
All D009 wastewaters.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	NA
D009[9]			
Elemental mercury contaminated with radioactive materials. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
D009[9]			
Hydraulic oil contaminated with Mercury Radioactive Materials Subcategory. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC
D010[9]			
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for selenium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.			
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D011[9]			
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for silver based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.			
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D012[9]			
Wastes that are TC for Endrin based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.			
Endrin	72-20-8	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D013[9]
Wastes that are TC for Lindane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

α-BHC	319-84-6	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
β-BHC	319-85-7	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
δ-BHC	319-86-8	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
~~χ-BHC~~ γ-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D014[9]
Wastes that are TC for Methoxychlor based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Methoxychlor	72-43-5	WETOX or CMBST	0.18 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D015[9]
Wastes that are TC for Toxaphene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	BIODG or CMBST	2.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D016[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid)	94-75-7	CHOXD; BIODG; or CMBST	10 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D017[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	CHOXD or CMBST	7.9 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D018[9]
Wastes that are TC for Benzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	10 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D019[9]
Wastes that are TC for Carbon tetrachloride based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D020[9]
Wastes that are TC for Chlordane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.26 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D021[9]
Wastes that are TC for Chlorobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D022[9]
Wastes that are TC for Chloroform based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D023[9]
Wastes that are TC for o-Cresol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D024[9]
Wastes that are TC for m-Cresol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D025[9]
Wastes that are TC for p-Cresol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D026[9]
Wastes that are TC for Cresols (Total) based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	11.2 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D027[9]
Wastes that are TC for p-Dichlorobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	0.090 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D028[9]
Wastes that are TC for 1,2-Dichloroethane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D029[9]
Wastes that are TC for 1,1-Dichloroethylene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D030[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4-Dinitrotoluene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	140 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D031[9]
Wastes that are TC for Heptachlor based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D032[9]
Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	10 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D033[9]
Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobutadiene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D034[9]
Wastes that are TC for Hexachloroethane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	30 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D035[9]
Wastes that are TC for Methyl ethyl ketone based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	36 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D036[9]
Wastes that are TC for Nitrobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	14 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D037[9]
Wastes that are TC for Pentachlorophenol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D038[9]
Wastes that are TC for Pyridine based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	16 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D039[9]
Wastes that are TC for Tetrachloroethylene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D040[9]
Wastes that are TC for Trichloroethylene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D041[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D042[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D043[9]
Wastes that are TC for Vinyl chloride based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F001, F002, F003, F004, or F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following spent solvents: acetone, benzene, n-butyl alcohol, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons, chlorobenzene, o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, cyclohexanone, o-dichlorobenzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, isobutyl alcohol, methanol, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, nitrobenzene, 2-nitropropane, pyridine, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, trichloroethylene, trichloromonofluoromethane, or xylenes (except as specifically noted in other subcategories). See further details of these listings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131

Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33

Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoro-ethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F003 and F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following three solvents as the only listed F001 through F005 solvents: carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, or methanol. (Formerly Section 728.141(c))

Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F005 solvent waste containing 2-Nitropropane as the only listed F001 through F005 solvent.

2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F005 solvent waste containing 2-Ethoxyethanol as the only listed F001 through F005 solvent.

2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	BIODG; or CMBST	CMBST

F006
Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) Sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc

plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning or stripping associated with tin, zinc, and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F007

Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F008

Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F009

Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F010
Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA

F011
Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F012
Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

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

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30

F020, F021, F022, F023, F026
Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives, excluding wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (i.e., F020); (2) pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives (i.e., F021); (3) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F022) and wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production

or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenols, excluding wastes from equipment used only for the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (F023) or (2) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F026).

HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

F024

Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.132.)

All F024 wastes	NA	CMBST[11]	CMBST[11]
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

F025

Condensed light ends from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon

chain lengths ranging from one up to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025--Light Ends Subcategory.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

F025

Spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025--Spent Filters/Aids and Desiccants Subcategory.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

F027

Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichloro-phenol as the sole component.)

HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

F028
Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F023, F026, and F027.

HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

F032
Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.135 or potentially cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous wastes (i.e., F034 or F035), where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or penta-chlorophenol.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k) fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b) fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Hexachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Pentachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Tetrachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

F034

Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

F035

Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes that are generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

F037

Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge--Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks, and impoundments; ditches, and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131(b)(2) (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10

Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

F038

Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks, and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges, and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131(b)(2) (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological units) and F037, K048, and K051 are not included in this listing.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

F039
Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under Subpart D of this Part. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following USEPA hazardous wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its USEPA hazardous waste numbers: F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, or F028.).

Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	NA
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
α-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
β-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
δ-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
~~χ-BHC~~ γ-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0

Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	NA
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2

1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitros-amine)	122-39-4	0.92	NA
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenyl-amine)	86-30-6	0.92	NA
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Endosulfan I	939-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-6-5	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4

Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.000035	0.0025
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035	0.0025
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035	0.0025
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14

5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	NA
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063	0.0025
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	NA
Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoro-ethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	NA
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	NA
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA
Fluoride	16964-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide	8496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	NA
Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	NA

K001

Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.

Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K002
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K003
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K004
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K005
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K006
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous).

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K006
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (hydrated).

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA

K007
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K008
Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K009
Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

K010
Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

K011
Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590

K013
Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590

K014
Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590

K015
Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.

Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K016
Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.

Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0

K017
Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.

bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30

K018
Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.

Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

K019
Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.

bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6

Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

K020
Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.

1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0

K021
Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP

K022
Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol or acetone from cumene.

Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitros-amine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenyl-amine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K023
Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K024
Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K025
Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.

NA	NA	LLEXT fb SSTRP fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K026
Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.

NA	NA	CMBST	CMBST

K027
Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K028
Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
Chromium(Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K029
Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

K030
Column bodies or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.

o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	NA
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	NA	30
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	NA	10
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K031
By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

K032
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
Chlordane (α and χ-γ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066

K033
Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

K034
Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

K035
Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	NA	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	NA	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4

Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	NA	8.2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	NA	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	NA	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2

K036
Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillaiton in the production of disulfoton.

Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2

K037
Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.

Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

K038
Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.

Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6

K039
Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K040
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.

Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6

K041
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6

K042
Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.

o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K043
2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.

2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	187-65-0	0.044	14
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001

K044
Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K045
Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K046
Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.

Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K047			
Pink or red water from TNT operations.			
NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K048			
Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.			
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-33	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K049			
Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.			
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K050
Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K051
API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	105-67-9	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K052
Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6

m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K060
Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K061
Emission control dust or sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.

Antimony	7440-36-0	NA	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	NA	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Thallium	7440-28-0	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Zinc	7440-66-6	NA	4.3 mg/l TCLP

K062
Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	NA

K069
Emission control dust or sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Calcium sulfate (Low Lead) Subcategory

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K069
Emission control dust or sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Non-Calcium sulfate (High Lead) Subcategory

NA	NA	NA	RLEAD

K071
K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP

K071
K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used) nonwastewaters that are not residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

K071
All K071 wastewaters.

Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K073
Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

K083
Distillation bottoms from aniline production.

Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenyl-amine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K084
Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

K085
Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K086
Solvent wastes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.

Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28

Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K087
Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.

Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K088
Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.11	6.8

Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	26.1 mg/l
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Cyanide (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanide (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride	16984-48-8	35	NA

K093
Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K094
Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K095
Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0

K096
Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0

K097
Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.

Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

K098
Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6

K099
Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	0.72	10
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001

K100
Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust or sludge from secondary lead smelting.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K101
Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K102
Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K103
Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.

Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

K104
Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene or aniline production.

Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K105
Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4

K106
K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC

K106
K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury that are residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP

K106
Other K106 nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and are not residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

K106
All K106 wastewaters.

Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K107
Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K108
Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K109
Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K110
Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethyl-hydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K111
Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene

2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-1-1	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28

K112
Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K113
Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K114
Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K115
Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K116
Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K117
Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.

Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

K118
Spent absorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.

Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

K123
Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K124
Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K125
Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithio-carbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K126
Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K131
Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

K132
Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

K136
Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

K141
Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations).

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-2-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K142
Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K143
Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4

K144
Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2

K145
Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6

K147
Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4

Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K148

Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K149

Distillation bottoms from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillations of benzyl chloride.)

Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

K150

Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K151

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

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

K156

Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.[10]

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	1.8
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Carbaryl	63-25-21	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5

K157

Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5

K158

Baghouse dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.

Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

K159

Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.[10]

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Butylate	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
EPTC (Eptam)	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Molinate	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Pebulate	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
Vernolate	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4

K161

Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), baghouse dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts.

Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15[11]
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0[11]
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8[11]
Dithiocarbamates (total)	137-30-4	0.028	28

Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75[11]
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11[11]
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7[11]

K169
Crude oil tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

K170
Clarified slurry oil sediment from petroleum refining operations.

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3,-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes (Total	1330-20-7	0.32	30

K171
Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors. (This listing does not include inert support media.)

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2

Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Arsenic	7740-38-2	1.4	5 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11.0 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Reactive sulfides	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K172

Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors. (This listing does not include inert support media.)

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Antimony	7740-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7740-38-2	1.4	5 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11.0 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Reactive Sulfides	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K174

Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of ethylene dicholoride or vinyl choloride monomer.

1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
All hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (HxCDDs)	34465-46-8	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
All hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs)	55684-94-1	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
All pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PeCDDs)	36088-22-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]

All pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs)	30402-15-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
All tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (TCDDs)	41903-57-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
All tetrachlorodibenzofurans (TCDFs)	55722-27-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Arsenic	7440-36-0	1.4	5.0 mg/L TCLP

K175
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of vinyl choloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process.

Mercury[12]	7438-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/L TCLP
PH[12]		NA	pH≤6.0

K175
All K175 wastewaters.

Mercury	7438-97-6	0.15	NA

K176
Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).

Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/L TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/L TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/L TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/L TCLP
Mercury	7438-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/L TCLP

K177
Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).

Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/L TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/L TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/L TCLP

K178
Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.

1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]

1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	NA
P001			
Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent			
Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P002			
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea			
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591-08-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P003			
Acrolein			
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	CMBST
P004			
Aldrin			
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066

P005 Allyl alcohol Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P006 Aluminum phosphide Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P007 5-Aminomethyl-3-isoxazolol 5-Aminomethyl-3-isoxazolol	2763-96-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P008 4-Aminopyridine 4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P009 Ammonium picrate Ammonium picrate	131-74-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P010 Arsenic acid Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P011 Arsenic pentoxide Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P012 Arsenic trioxide Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

P013			
Barium cyanide			
Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P014			
Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)			
Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)	108-98-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P015			
Beryllium dust			
Beryllium	7440-41-7	RMETL;or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P016			
Dichloromethyl ether (Bis(chloromethyl)ether)			
Dichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P017			
Bromoacetone			
Bromoacetone	598-31-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P018			
Brucine			
Brucine	357-57-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P020			
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)			
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5

P021 Calcium cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P022 Carbon disulfide			
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	CMBST
Carbon disulfide; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-15-0	NA	4.8 mg/l TCLP
P023 Chloroacetaldehyde			
Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P024 p-Chloroaniline			
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
P026 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea			
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344-82-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P027 3-Chloropropionitrile			
3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P028 Benzyl chloride			
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P029			
Copper cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P030			
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P031			
Cyanogen			
Cyanogen	460-19-5	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P033			
Cyanogen chloride			
Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P034			
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol			
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	131-89-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P036			
Dichlorophenylarsine			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P037			
Dieldrin			
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
P038			
Diethylarsine			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P039			
Disulfoton			
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2

P040 O,O-Diethyl-O-pyrazinyl-phosphorothioate			
O,O-Diethyl-O-pyrazinyl-phosphorothioate	297-97-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P041 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate			
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311-45-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P042 Epinephrine			
Epinephrine	51-43-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P043 Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)			
Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	55-91-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P044 Dimethoate			
Dimethoate	60-51-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P045 Thiofanox			
Thiofanox	39196-18-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P046 α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine			
α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine	122-09-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P047 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	543-52-1	0.28	160
P047 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts NA	NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P048 2,4-Dinitrophenol 2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
P049 Dithiobiuret Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P050 Endosulfan Endosulfan I Endosulfan II Endosulfan sulfate	939-98-8 33213-6-5 1031-07-8	0.023 0.029 0.029	0.066 0.13 0.13
P051 Endrin Endrin Endrin aldehyde	72-20-8 7421-93-4	0.0028 0.025	0.13 0.13
P054 Aziridine Aziridine	151-56-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P056 Fluorine Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR

P057 Fluoroacetamide Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P058 Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P059 Heptachlor Heptachlor Heptachlor epoxide	76-44-8 1024-57-3	0.0012 0.016	0.066 0.066
P060 Isodrin Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
P062 Hexaethyl tetraphosphate Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757-58-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P063 Hydrogen cyanide Cyanides (Total)[7] Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5 57-12-5	1.2 0.86	590 30
P064 Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester	624-83-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7339-97-6	NA	RMERC
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
P065			
All P065 (mercury fulminate) wastewaters.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
P066			
Methomyl			
Methomyl	16752-77-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P067			
2-Methyl-aziridine			
2-Methyl-aziridine	75-55-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P068			
Methyl hydrazine			
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED, or CMBST

P069 2-Methyllactonitrile 2-Methyllactonitrile	75-86-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P070 Aldicarb Aldicarb	116-06-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P071 Methyl parathion Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
P072 1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea 1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	86-88-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P073 Nickel carbonyl Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P074 Nickel cyanide Cyanides (Total)[7] Cyanides (Amenable)[7] Nickel	57-12-5 57-12-5 7440-02-0	1.2 0.86 3.98	590 30 11 mg/l TCLP
P075 Nicotine and salts Nicotine and salts	54-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P076 Nitric oxide Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	ADGAS	ADGAS
P077 p-Nitroaniline p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
P078 Nitrogen dioxide Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	ADGAS	ADGAS
P081 Nitroglycerin Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P082 N-Nitrosodimethylamine N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
P084 N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P085 Octamethylpyrophosphoramide Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	152-16-9	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P087 Osmium tetroxide Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0	RMETL; or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM

P088 Endothall			
Endothall	145-73-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P089 Parathion			
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; or RMERC
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and still contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
P092 All P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) wastewaters.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
P093 Phenylthiourea			
Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P094 Phorate			
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
P095 Phosgene			
Phosgene	75-44-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P096 Phosphine			
Phosphine	7803-51-2	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P097 Famphur			
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
P098 Potassium cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P099 Potassium silver cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P101 Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)			
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
P102 Propargyl alcohol			
Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P103 Selenourea			
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P104 Silver cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P105 Sodium azide			
Sodium azide	26628-22-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P106 Sodium cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P108 Strychnine and salts			
Strychnine and salts	57-24-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P109 Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate			
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P110 Tetraethyl lead			
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
P111 Tetraethylpyrophosphate			
Tetraethylpyrophosphate	107-49-3	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P112 Tetranitromethane Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P113 Thallic oxide Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P114 Thallium selenite Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P115 Thallium (I) sulfate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P116 Thiosemicarbazide Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P118 Trichloromethanethiol Trichloromethanethiol	75-70-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P119 Ammonium vanadate Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL
P120 Vanadium pentoxide Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL

P121 Zinc cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P122 Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent			
Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P123 Toxaphene			
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
P127 Carbofuran			
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
P128 Mexacarbate			
Mexacarbate	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
P185 Tirpate[10]			
Tirpate	26419-73-8	0.056	0.28
P188 Physostigimine salicylate			
Physostigmine salicylate	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
P189 Carbosulfan			
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
P190 Metolcarb			
Metolcarb	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
P191 Dimetilan[10]			
Dimetilan	644-64-4	0.056	1.4

P192 Isolan[10] Isolan	119-38-0	0.056	1.4
P194 Oxamyl Oxamyl	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
P196 Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamates (total) Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
P197 Formparanate[10] Formparanate	17702-57-7	0.056	1.4
P198 Formetanate hydrochloride Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
P199 Methiocarb Methiocarb	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
P201 Promecarb Promecarb	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
P202 m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
P203 Aldicarb sulfone Aldicarb sulfone	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
P204 Physostigmine Physostigmine	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
P205 Ziram Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28

U001 Acetaldehyde Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U002 Acetone Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
U003 Acetonitrile Acetonitrile Acetonitrile; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-05-8 75-05-8	5.6 NA	CMBST 38
U004 Acetophenone Acetophenone	98-86-2	0.010	9.7
U005 2-Acetylaminofluorene 2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
U006 Acetyl chloride Acetyl chloride	75-36-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U007 Acrylamide Acrylamide	79-06-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U008 Acrylic acid Acrylic acid	79-10-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U009 Acrylonitrile Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
U010 Mitomycin C Mitomycin C	50-07-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U011 Amitrole Amitrole	61-82-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U012 Aniline Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
U014 Auramine Auramine	492-80-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U015 Azaserine Azaserine	115-02-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U016 Benz(c)acridine Benz(c)acridine	225-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U017 Benzal chloride Benzal chloride	98-87-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U018 Benz(a)anthracene Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
U019 Benzene Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
U020 Benzenesulfonyl chloride Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98-09-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U021 Benzidine Benzidine	92-87-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U022 Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4

U023 Benzotrichloride Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U024 bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
U025 bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
U026 Chlornaphazine Chlornaphazine	494-03-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U027 bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
U028 bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
U029 Methyl bromide (Bromomethane) Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
U030 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
U031 n-Butyl alcohol n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6

U032 Calcium chromate Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
U033 Carbon oxyfluoride Carbon oxyfluoride	353-50-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U034 Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral) Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral)	75-87-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U035 Chlorambucil Chlorambucil	305-03-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U036 Chlordane Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
U037 Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
U038 Chlorobenzilate Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	CMBST
U039 p-Chloro-m-cresol p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14

U041 Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane) Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U042 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	CMBST
U043 Vinyl chloride Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
U044 Chloroform Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
U045 Chloromethane (Methyl chloride) Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
U046 Chloromethyl methyl ether Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U047 2-Chloronaphthalene 2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
U048 2-Chlorophenol 2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7

U049 4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride			
4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydro-chloride	3165-93-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U050 Chrysene			
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
U051 Creosote			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U052 Cresols (Cresylic acid)			
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
U053 Crotonaldehyde			
Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U055 Cumene			
Cumene	98-82-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U056 Cyclohexane			
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U057 Cyclohexanone			
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	CMBST
Cyclohexanone; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	108-94-1	NA	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U058 Cyclophosphamide			
Cyclophosphamide	50-18-0	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U059 Daunomycin			
Daunomycin	20830-81-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U060 DDD			
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
U061 DDT			
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087

o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
U062 Diallate			
Diallate	2303-16-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U063 Dibenz(a,h)anthracene			
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
U064 Dibenz(a,i)pyrene			
Dibenz(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U066 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane			
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
U067 Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)			
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
U068 Dibromomethane			
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
U069 Di-n-butyl phthalate			
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
U070 o-Dichlorobenzene			
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0

U071 m-Dichlorobenzene m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
U072 p-Dichlorobenzene p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
U073 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U074 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1476-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U075 Dichlorodifluoromethane Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
U076 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
U077 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
U078 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0

U079 1,2-Dichloroethylene			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
U080 Methylene chloride			
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
U081 2,4-Dichlorophenol			
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
U082 2,6-Dichlorophenol			
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
U083 1,2-Dichloropropane			
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
U084 1,3-Dichloropropylene			
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
U085 1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane			
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U086 N,N'-Diethylhydrazine			
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U087 O,O-Diethyl-S-methyldithiophosphate			
O,O-Diethyl-S-methyldithio-phosphate	3288-58-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U088 Diethyl phthalate Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
U089 Diethyl stilbestrol Diethyl stilbestrol	56-53-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U090 Dihydrosafrole Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U091 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U092 Dimethylamine Dimethylamine	124-40-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U093 p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	CMBST
U094 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene	57-97-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U095 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U096 α, α-Dimethyl benzyl hydroperoxide α, α-Dimethyl benzyl hydro-peroxide	80-15-9	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U097 Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U098 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U099 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U101 2,4-Dimethylphenol 2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
U102 Dimethyl phthalate Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28

U103 Dimethyl sulfate Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U105 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
U106 2,6-Dinitrotoluene 2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
U107 Di-n-octyl phthalate Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
U108 1,4-Dioxane 1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
1,4-Dioxane; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	123-91-1	12.0	170
U109 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	122-66-7	0.087	NA
U110 Dipropylamine Dipropylamine	142-84-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U111 Di-n-propylnitrosamine Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
U112 Ethyl acetate Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
U113 Ethyl acrylate Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U114 Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid salts and esters Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	111-54-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U115 Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CHOXD; or CMBST
Ethylene oxide; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	75-21-8	0.12	NA
U116 Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U117 Ethyl ether Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160

U118 Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
U119 Ethyl methane sulfonate Ethyl methane sulfonate	62-50-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U120 Fluoranthene Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
U121 Trichloromonofluoromethane Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
U122 Formaldehyde Formaldehyde	50-00-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U123 Formic acid Formic acid	64-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U124 Furan Furan	110-00-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U125 Furfural Furfural	98-01-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U126 Glycidylaldehyde Glycidylaldehyde	765-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U127 Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
U128 Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
U129 Lindane α-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
β-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
δ-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
~~χ-BHC~~ γ-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
U130 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
U131 Hexachloroethane Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
U132 Hexachlorophene Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U133 Hydrazine Hydrazine	302-01-2	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U134 Hydrogen fluoride Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR; or NEUTR
U135 Hydrogen sulfide Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U136 Cacodylic acid Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
U137 Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
U138 Iodomethane Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
U140 Isobutyl alcohol Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
U141 Isosafrole Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
U142 Kepone Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13

U143 Lasiocarpine Lasiocarpine	303-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U144 Lead acetate Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U145 Lead phosphate Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U146 Lead subacetate Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U147 Maleic anhydride Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U148 Maleic hydrazide Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U149 Malononitrile Malononitrile	109-77-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U150 Melphalan			
Melphalan	148-82-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U151 U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
U151 U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are residues from RMERC only.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
U151 U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC only.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
U151 All U151 (mercury) wastewater.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
U151 Element Mercury Contaminated with Radioactive Materials			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
U152 Methacrylonitrile			
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
U153 Methanethiol			
Methanethiol	74-93-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U154 Methanol			
Methanol	67-56-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
Methanol; alternate[6] set of standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U155 Methapyrilene			
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
U156 Methyl chlorocarbonate			
Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U157 3-Methylcholanthrene			
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
U158 4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)			
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
U159 Methyl ethyl ketone			
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
U160 Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide			
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U161 Methyl isobutyl ketone			
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33

U162 Methyl methacrylate Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
U163 N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-guanidine	70-25-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U164 Methylthiouracil Methylthiouracil	56-04-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U165 Naphthalene Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
U166 1,4-Naphthoquinone 1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U167 1-Naphthylamine 1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U168 2-Naphthylamine 2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	CMBST
U169 Nitrobenzene Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14

U170 p-Nitrophenol p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
U171 2-Nitropropane 2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U172 N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
U173 N-Nitrosodiethanolamine N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U174 N-Nitrosodiethylamine N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
U176 N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U177 N-Nitroso-N-methylurea N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U178 N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U179 N-Nitrosopiperidine N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
U180 N-Nitrosopyrrolidine N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
U181 5-Nitro-o-toluidine 5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
U182 Paraldehyde Paraldehyde	123-63-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U183 Pentachlorobenzene Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
U184 Pentachloroethane Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
Pentachloroethane; alternate[6] standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
U185 Pentachloronitrobenzene Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8

U186 1,3-Pentadiene 1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U187 Phenacetin Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
U188 Phenol Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
U189 Phosphorus sulfide Phosphorus sulfide	1314-80-3	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U190 Phthalic anhydride Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
U191 2-Picoline 2-Picoline	109-06-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U192 Pronamide Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5

U193 1,3-Propane sultone 1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U194 n-Propylamine n-Propylamine	107-10-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U196 Pyridine Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
U197 p-Benzoquinone p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U200 Reserpine Reserpine	50-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U201 Resorcinol Resorcinol	108-46-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U202 Saccharin and salts Saccharin	81-07-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U203 Safrole Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
U204 Selenium dioxide Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U205 Selenium sulfide Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U206 Streptozotocin Streptozotocin	18883-66-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U207 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
U208 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
U209 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
U210 Tetrachloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0

U211 Carbon tetrachloride Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
U213 Tetrahydrofuran Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U214 Thallium (I) acetate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U215 Thallium (I) carbonate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U216 Thallium (I) chloride Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U217 Thallium (I) nitrate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U218 Thioacetamide Thioacetamide	62-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U219 Thiourea Thiourea	62-56-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U220 Toluene Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
U221 Toluenediamine Toluenediamine	25376-45-8	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U222 o-Toluidine hydrochloride o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U223 Toluene diisocyanate Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U225 Bromoform (Tribromomethane) Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
U226 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
U227 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
U228 Trichloroethylene Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
U234 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U235 tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate			
tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
U236 Trypan Blue			
Trypan Blue	72-57-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U237 Uracil mustard			
Uracil mustard	66-75-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U238 Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)			
Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U239 Xylenes			
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
U240 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)			
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid) salts and esters	NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U243 Hexachloropropylene Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
U244 Thiram Thiram	137-26-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U246 Cyanogen bromide Cyanogen bromide	506-68-3	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
U247 Methoxychlor Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
U248 Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U249 Zinc phosphide, Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U271 Benomyl Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
U278 Bendiocarb Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
U279 Carbaryl Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14

U280 Barban Barban	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
U328 o-Toluidine o-Toluidine	95-53-4	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U353 p-Toluidine p-Toluidine	106-49-0	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U359 2-Ethoxyethanol 2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U364 Bendiocarb phenol[10] Bendiocarb phenol	22961-82-6	0.056	1.4
U367 Carbofuran phenol Carbofuran phenol	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
U372 Carbendazim Carbendazim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4

U373 Propham Propham	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
U387 Prosulfocarb Prosulfocarb	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
U389 Triallate Triallate	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
U394 A2213[10] A2213	30558-43-1	0.042	1.4
U395 Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate[10] Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	0.056	1.4
U404 Triethylamine Triethylamine	101-44-8	0.081	1.5
U409 Thiophanate-methyl Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
U410 Thiodicarb Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
U411 Propoxur Propoxur	114-26-1	0.056	1.4

Notes:

1 The waste descriptions provided in this table do not replace waste descriptions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Descriptions of Treatment or Regulatory Subcategories are provided, as needed, to distinguish between applicability of different standards.

2 CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

3 Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l and are based on analysis of composite samples.

4 All treatment standards expressed as a Technology Code or combination of Technology Codes are explained in detail in Table C of this Part, "Technology Codes and Descriptions of Technology-Based Standards". "fb" inserted between waste codes denotes "followed by", so that the first-listed treatment is followed by the second-listed treatment. ";" separates alternative treatment schemes.

5 Except for Metals (EP or TCLP) and Cyanides (Total and Amenable), the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based on incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O or based on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140(d). All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

6 Where an alternate treatment standard or set of alternate standards has been indicated, a facility may comply with this alternate standard, but only for the Treatment or Regulatory Subcategory or physical form (i.e., wastewater or nonwastewater) specified for that alternate standard.

7 Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010 or 9012, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical or Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

8 These wastes, when rendered non-hazardous and then subsequently managed in CWA or CWA-equivalent systems, are not subject to treatment standards. (See Section 728.101(c)(3) and (c)(4).)

9 These wastes, when rendered non-hazardous and then subsequently injected in a Class I SDWA well, are not subject to treatment standards. (See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 738.101(d).)

10 The treatment standard for this waste may be satisfied by either meeting the constituent concentrations in the table in this Section or by treating the waste by the specified technologies: combustion, as defined by the technology code CMBST at Table C, for nonwastewaters; and biodegradation, as defined by the technology code BIODG; carbon

adsorption, as defined by the technology code CARBN; chemical oxidation, as defined by the technology code CHOXD; or combustion, as defined as technology code CMBST, at Table C, for wastewaters.

11 For these wastes, the definition of CMBST is limited to any of the following that have obtained a determination of equivalent treatment under Section 728.142(b): (1) combustion units operating under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, (2) combustion units permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O, or (3) combustion units operating under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O.

12 Disposal of USEPA hazardous waste number K175 waste that has complied with all applicable Section 728.140 treatment standards must also be macroencapsulated in accordance with Table F of this Part unless the waste is placed in either of the following types of facilities:

a) A RCRA Subtitle C monofill containing only K175 wastes that meet all applicable 40 CFR 268.40 treatment standards; or

b) A dedicated RCRA Subtitle C landfill cell in which all other wastes being co-disposed are at pH≤6.0.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from table to 40 CFR 268.40 (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 67127 (November 8, 2000) and 66 Fed. Reg. 58258 (November 20, 2001).

NA means not applicable.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.Table U Universal Treatment Standards (UTS)

Regulated Constituent-Common Name	CAS[1] No.	Wastewater Standard Concentration (in mg/l[2])	Nonwastewater Standard Concentration (in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP")
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23

Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldicarb sulfone[6]	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
α-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
β-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
δ-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
~~χ-BHC~~ γ-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Barban[6]	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
Bendiocarb[6]	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
Benomyl[6]	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylate[6]	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbaryl[6]	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim[6]	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran[6]	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbofuran phenol[6]	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Carbosulfan[6]	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0

Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	NA
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
m-Cumenyl methyl-carbamate[6]	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane	96-12-8	0.11	15
1,2-Dibromoethane/Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4-D	94-75-7	0.72	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	NA
2,4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Dithiocarbamates (total)[6]	137-30-4	0.028	28
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
EPTC[6]	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28

Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Formetanate hydrochloride[6]	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.000035	0.0025
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035	0.0025
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035	0.0025
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-0	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methiocarb[6]	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
Methomyl[6]	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160

Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Metolcarb[6]	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
Mexacarbate[6]	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
Molinate[6]	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063	0.005
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachloro-dibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063	0.005
Oxamyl[6]	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)[8]	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pebulate[6]	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic acid	100-21-0	0.055	28

Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	28
Physostigmine[6]	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
Physostigmine salicylate[6]	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
Promecarb[6]	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Propham[6]	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
Propoxur[6]	114-26-1	0.056	1.4
Prosulfocarb[6]	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Thiodicarb[6]	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
Thiophanate-methyl[6]	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Triallate[6]	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	75-25-2	0.63	15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Triethylamine[6]	101-44-8	0.081	1.5
tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
Vernolate[6]	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4

Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[4]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[4]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride[5]	16984-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury-Nonwastewater from Retort	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Mercury-All Others	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium[7]	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide	18496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium[5]	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Zinc[5]	7440-66-6	2.61	4.3 mg/l TCLP

1 CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

2 Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l are based on analysis of composite samples.

3 Except for metals (EP or TCLP) and cyanides (total and amenable), the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based on incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O or on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in Section 728.140(d). All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

4 Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010 or 9012, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in

35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

5 These constituents are not "underlying hazardous constituents" in characteristic wastes, according to the definition at Section 728.102(i).

6 This footnote corresponds with footnote 6 to the table to 40 CFR 268.48(a), which has already expired by its own terms. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

7 This constituent is not an underlying hazardous constituent, as defined at Section 728.102(i), because its UTS level is greater than its TC level. Thus, a treated selenium waste would always be characteristically hazardous unless it is treated to below its characteristic level.

8 This standard is temporarily deferred for soil exhibiting a hazardous characteristic due to USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D011 only.

Note: NA means not applicable.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from table to 40 CFR 268.48(a) (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 81381 (December 26, 2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER d: UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAMS

PART 738
HAZARDOUS WASTE INJECTION RESTRICTIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS ON INJECTION

Section
738.110 Waste Specific Prohibitions - Solvent Wastes
738.111 Waste Specific Prohibitions - Dioxin-Containing Wastes
738.112 Waste Specific Prohibitions - California List Wastes
738.114 Waste Specific Prohibitions - First Third Wastes
738.115 Waste Specific Prohibitions - Second Third Wastes
738.116 Waste Specific Prohibitions - Third Third Wastes
738.117 Waste-Specific Prohibitions - Newly-Listed Wastes
738.118 Waste-Specific Prohibitions - Newly-Listed and Identified Wastes

SUBPART C: PETITION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

Section
738.120 Petitions to Allow Injection of a Prohibited Waste
738.121 Required Information to Support Petitions
738.122 Submission, Review and Approval or Denial of Petitions
738.123 Review of Adjusted Standards
738.124 Termination of Adjusted Standards

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 R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3059, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R89-11 at 14 Ill. Reg. 11948, effective July 9, 1990; amended in R90-14 at 15 Ill. Reg. 11425, effective July 24, 1991; amended in R92-13 at 17 Ill. Reg. 6190, effective April 5, 1993; amended in R93-6 at 17 Ill. Reg. 15641, effective September 14, 1993; amended in R95-4 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9501, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 238, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17486, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1695, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R00-11/R01-1 at 24 Ill. Reg. 18576, effective December 7, 2000; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9161, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS ON INJECTION

Section 738.118 Waste-Specific Prohibitions - Newly-Listed and Identified Wastes

a) All newly identified D004 through D011 wastes and characteristic mineral processing wastes, except those identified in subsection (b) of this Section, are prohibited from underground injection.

b) Characteristic hazardous wastes from titanium dioxide mineral processing, and radioactive wastes mixed with newly identified D004 through D011 or mixed

with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, are prohibited from underground injection.

c) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers F032, F034, F035 are prohibited from underground injection.

d) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers F032, F034, F035 that are mixed with radioactive wastes are prohibited from underground injection.

e) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.132 as having the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers are prohibited from underground injection: K156, K157, K158, K159, K160, K161, P127, P128, P185, P188, P189, P190, P191, P192, P194, P196, P197, P198, P199, P201, P202, P203, P204, P205, U271, U277, U278, U279, U280, U364, U365, U366, U367, U372, U373, U375, U376, U377, U378, U379, U381, U382, U383, U384, U385, U386, U387, U389, U390, U391, U392, U393, U394, U395, U396, U400, U401, U402, U403, U404, U407, U409, U410, and U411.

f) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.132 as USEPA hazardous waste number K088 is prohibited from underground injection.

g) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 as having the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers and Mixed TC/Radioactive wastes are prohibited from underground injection: D018, D019, D020, D021, D022, D023, D024, D025, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D031, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D037, D038, D039, D040, D041, D042, and D043.

h) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 148.18(h), which USEPA has removed and marked "reserved." This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

i) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.132 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers K169 through K172 are prohibited from underground injection.

j) The wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.132 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers K174 and K175 are prohibited from underground injection.

k) Effective May 20, 2002, the wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.132 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers K176, K177, and K178 are prohibited from underground injection.

~~k~~l) The requirements of subsections (a) through ~~(j)~~ (k) of this Section do not apply under any of the following circumstances:

1) If the wastes meet or are treated to meet the applicable standards specified in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728; or

2) If an exemption from a prohibition has been granted in response to a petition under Subpart C of this Part; or

3) During the period of extension of the applicable effective date, if an extension has been granted under Section 738.104.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)