Comparing: Agency Proposed vs. JCAR r01

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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 733 STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2, 22.4, and 22.23e and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, 22.23e, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11291, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 944, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7650, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9502, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9874, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6058, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1352, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 12268, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 6095, effective May 2, 2019; amended in R20-8/R20-16 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15520, effective September 3, 2020; amended in R25-22 at 49 Ill. Reg. _______, effective _______.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 733.101 Scope

- a) This Part establishes requirements for managing the following:
 - 1) Batteries, as described in Section 733.102;
 - 2) Pesticides, as described in Section 733.103;
 - 3) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in Section 733.104;
 - 4) Lamps, as described in Section 733.105;
 - 5) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106; and
 - 6) Paint and paint-related wastes, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.107.
- b) This Part provides an alternative set of management standards in lieu of regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728.
- c) Electronic Reporting. The filing of any document under any provision of this Part as an electronic document is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.104.

BOARD NOTE:	Subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 3, 271.10(b), 271.11(b)
and 271.12(h).	

(Source: A	Amended at 49 Ill. Reg.	, effective
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Section 733.107 Applicability: Paint and Paint-related Waste

- a) Paint and Paint-related Waste Covered under This Part. The requirements of this Part apply to persons that manage paint and paint-related waste, as described in Section 733.109, except those listed in subsection (b).
- b) Paint and Paint-related Waste Not Covered under This Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to the following:
 - 1) Paint or paint-related waste that has been mixed with solvents or other materials that alter the physical properties of the paint or paint-related waste.
 - 2) Paint or paint-related waste that is not hazardous waste. Paint or paint-related waste is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
 - 3) Paint and paint-related materials that are not regulated as a waste.
- c) Generation of Paint and Paint-related Waste
 - 1) Paint and paint-related waste becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.
 - 2) Unused paint becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

(Source:	Former S	Section	733.107	Repealed	at 22 Ill.	Reg. 9874,	effective	June 20	,2000;
new Sect	tion 733.1	07 Add	ed at 49	Ill. Reg.		_, effective)	

Section 733.108 Applicability: Household and Very Small Quantity Generator Waste

- a) A person that manages any of the wastes listed below may, at its option, manage the waste under the requirements of this Part.
 - 1) Household wastes that are exempt under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(1) and which are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined at Section 733.109; or
 - 2) VSQG wastes that are exempt under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined at Section 733.109.

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b) A person that commingles the wastes described in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) together with the same type of universal waste regulated under this Part must manage the commingled waste under the requirements of this Part.

(Source: Ai	mended at 49 Ill. Reg	, effective
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Section 733.109 Definitions

- "Aerosol can" means a non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder, and fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the gas to eject the contents.
- "Ampule" means an airtight vial made of glass, plastic, metal, or any combination of these materials.
- Englattery 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.
- "Destination facility" means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in Sections 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 purposes of managing that category of universal waste.
- "FIFRA" means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136 through 136y).
- "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.
- "Lamp" or "universal waste lamp" is defined as 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. Common examples of universal waste electric lamps

include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

- "Large quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler (as defined in this Section) that accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, or aerosol cans, or paint and paint-related waste, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000-kilogram limit is met or exceeded.
- "Mercury-containing equipment" means a device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function.
- "On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property that may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided that the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right of way. Non-contiguous properties, owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way that that person controls and to which the public does not have access, are also considered on-site property.

"Paint" means a pigmented or unpigmented powder coating, or a pigmented or unpigmented mixture of binder and suitable liquid, that forms an adherent coating when applied to a surface. Powder coating is a surface coating that is applied as a dry powder and is fused into a continuous coating film through the use of heat. "Paint" includes architectural paint as defined in the Paint Stewardship Act but does not include other types of coatings such as industrial original equipment or specialty coatings. [415 ILCS 5/22.23e]

"Paint-related waste" is (i) material contaminated with paint that results from the packaging of paint, wholesale and retail operations, paint manufacturing, and paint application or removal activities or (ii) material derived from the reclamation of paint-related wastes that is recycled in a manner other than burning for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal. [415 ILCS 5/22.23e]

"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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

It is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services under FFDCA section 512(j) (21 USC 360b(j)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(c), to be an exempted new animal drug; or

It is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(w) (21 USC 321(w)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(c), that bears or contains any substances described in either of the two preceding paragraphs of this definition.

BOARD NOTE: The second exception of corresponding 40 CFR 273.6 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.

- ""Small quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler (as defined in this Section) that does not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol cans, or paint and paint-related waste, calculated collectively) at any time.
- "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 Section 733.113(c)(2) or 733.133(c)(2).
- "Universal waste" means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements of this Part:

Batteries, as described in Section 733.102;

Pesticides, as described in Section 733.103;

Mercury-containing equipment, as described in Section 733.104;

Lamps, as described in Section 733.105;

Aerosol cans, as described in Section 733.106; and

Paint and paint-related waste, as described in Section 733.107.

"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 universal waste, and sends 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 Section 733.113(a) or (c) or 733.133(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles (except under Section 733.113(e) or 733.133(e)) 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 transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

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

(Source: A	mended at 49	Ill. Reg.	 <u> </u>	effective
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SUBPART B: STANDARDS FOR SMALL QUANTITY HANDLERS

Section 733.113 Waste Management

- a) Universal Waste Batteries. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - 1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
 - 2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):
 - A) Sorting batteries by type;
 - B) Mixing battery types in one container;
 - C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
 - D) Regenerating used batteries;
 - E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
 - F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
 - G) Removing electrolyte from batteries; and
 - A small quantity handler of universal waste that removes electrolyte from batteries, or that generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed in subsection (a)(2), must determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

- A) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- B) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

- b) Universal Waste Pesticides. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:
 - 1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
 - 2) A container that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1), provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);
 - A tank that meets the requirements of Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c), 265.300, and 265.301; or
 - 4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- c) Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing equipment in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal

waste to the environment, as follows:

- 1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must place in a container any universal waste mercury-containing equipment with non-contained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed; must be structurally sound; must be compatible with the contents of the device; must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and must be reasonably designed to prevent the escape of mercury into the environment by volatilization or any other means.
- 2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler follows each of the following procedures:
 - A) It removes and manages the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;
 - B) It removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);
 - C) It ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from that containment device to a container that is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728;
 - D) It immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728;
 - E) It ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
 - F) It ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment

devices to appropriate containers;

- G) It stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; and
- H) It packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.
- A small quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule may remove the open original housing holding the mercury from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler does as follows:
 - A) It immediately seals the original housing holding the mercury with an air-tight seal to prevent the release of any mercury to the environment; and
 - B) It follows all requirements for removing ampules and managing removed ampules under subsection (c)(2).
- 4) Required Hazardous Waste Determination and Further Waste Management
 - A) A small quantity handler of universal waste that removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721:
 - i) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or
 - ii) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., the remaining mercury-containing equipment).
 - B) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code

702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and must manage it in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

C) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

- d) Lamps. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage lamps in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - 1) A small quantity handler of universal waste lamps must contain all lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
 - 2) A small quantity handler of universal waste lamps must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken, and the small quantity handler must place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Any container used must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and
 - 3) Small quantity handlers of universal waste lamps may treat those lamps for volume reduction at the site where they were generated under the following conditions:
 - A) The lamps must be crushed in a closed system designed and

operated in such a manner that any emission of mercury from the crushing system must not exceed 0.1 mg/m³ when measured on the basis of time weighted average over an eight-hour period;

- B) The handler must provide notification of crushing activity to the Agency quarterly, in a form as provided by the Agency. Such notification must include the following information:
 - i) Name and address of the handler;
 - ii) Estimated monthly amount of lamps crushed; and
 - iii) The technology employed for crushing, including any certification or testing data provided by the manufacturer of the crushing unit verifying that the crushing device achieves the emission controls required in subsection (d)(5)(A);
- C) The handler immediately transfers any material recovered from a spill or leak to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, and has available equipment necessary to comply with this requirement;
- D) The handler ensures that the area in which the lamps are crushed is well-ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
- E) The handler ensures that employees crushing lamps are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; and
- F) The crushed lamps are stored in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration), suitable to prevent releases during storage, handling, and transportation.
- e) Aerosol Cans. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste aerosol cans in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

- 1) A small quantity handler must accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in a container that is structurally sound; compatible with the contents of the aerosol cans; lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and is protected from sources of heat.
- A small quantity handler must package universal waste aerosol cans that show evidence of leakage in a separate closed container or overpacked with absorbents, or the small quantity handler must immediately puncture and drain the cans in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(4).
- 3) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as each individual aerosol can is not breached and remains intact:
 - A) Sorting aerosol cans by type;
 - B) Mixing intact cans in one container; and
 - C) Removing actuators to reduce the risk of accidental release; and
- 4) A small quantity handler of universal waste that punctures and drains its aerosol cans must recycle the empty punctured aerosol cans and meet the following requirements while puncturing and draining universal waste aerosol cans:
 - A) The small quantity handler must conduct puncturing and draining activities using a device specifically designed to safely puncture aerosol cans and effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions of the contents.
 - B) The small quantity handler must establish and follow a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture and drain the universal waste aerosol cans (including proper assembly, operation and maintenance of the unit, segregation of incompatible wastes, and proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases); maintain a copy of the manufacturer's manufacturer's specification and instruction on site; and ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedures.

- C) The small quantity handler must ensure that puncturing the cans is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and to prevent the release of any component of universal waste to the environment. This manner includes locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area.
- D) The small quantity handler must immediately transfer the contents from the waste aerosol cans or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, 722.115, 722.116, or 722.117.
- E) The small quantity handler must conduct a hazardous waste determination on the contents of the emptied aerosol can under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111. Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing and draining the aerosol can is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- F) If the small quantity handler determines that the contents are nonhazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid waste regulations.
- G) The small quantity handler must have a written procedure in place in the event of a spill or leak and must provide a spill clean-up kit. The small quantity handler must promptly clean up all spills or leaks of the contents of the aerosol cans.
- f) Paint and Paint-related waste. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste paint and paint-related waste in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - The small quantity handler of universal waste must collect and store universal waste paint and paint-related waste in containers that are structurally sound, compatible with the universal waste paint and paint-related waste and lack evidence of leakage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

- 2) The small quantity handler of universal waste must ensure that containers in which the universal waste paint and paint-related waste are contained do not leak and remain closed, except when wastes are being added, consolidated, or removed from the container.
- 3) The small quantity handler of universal waste, upon detection of a release of universal waste paint or paint-related waste, must do the following:
 - A) Stop the release.
 - B) Contain the released universal waste paint or paint-related waste.
 - C) Clean up and properly manage the released universal waste paint or paint-related waste, and other materials generated from the cleanup.
 - D) Remove any leaking container from service by transferring the contents to a container that meets the requirements of 733.113(f)(1).
 - E) Repair any leaking container to meet the requirements of 733.113(f)(1) before returning it to service.
- A small quantity handler of universal waste must locate containers holding ignitable universal waste paint or paint-related waste at least 50 feet from the facility property line, unless the small quantity handler obtains written approval from the authority having jurisdiction over the local fire code to allow ignitable universal waste paint or paint-related waste to be located within 50 feet of the facility property line. The small quantity handler must maintain a record of the written approval as long as universal waste paint or paint-related waste is located within 50 feet of the facility property line.

A small quantity handler of universal waste must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition of universal waste paint or paint-related waste. The small quantity handler must separate and protect universal waste paint and paint-related waste from sources of ignition, including, but not limited to, the following: open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), or radiant heat. While handing universal waste paint or paint-related waste, the small quantity handler must confine smoking and open flames to specifically

designated locations. The small quantity handler must conspicuously place "No Smoking" signs wherever there is an ignitability hazard from universal waste paint or paint-related waste.

- 5) A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste paint or paint-related waste that is incompatible in separate containers.
- A small quantity handler of universal waste must design, maintain, and operate areas of its facility where universal waste paint or paint-related waste is collected or stored in a manner that minimizes the possibility of a fire, explosion, or unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of universal waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

(Source: A	Amended at 49 Ill. Reg	Ţ. <u></u>	, effective
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Section 733.114 Labeling and Marking

A small quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste, as follows:

- a) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery) or a container in which the batteries are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste— Batteries", "Waste Batteries", or "Used Batteries".
- b) A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides, as described in Section 733.103(a)(1), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly, as follows:
 - 1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and
 - 2) The words ""Universal Waste— = Pesticides" or ""Waste— = Pesticides".
- c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle, or vessel in which unused pesticide products, as described in Section 733.103(a)(2), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly, as follows:

- 1) Pesticide Labeling
 - A) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;
 - B) If using the labels described in subsection (c)(1)(A) is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under USDOT regulation 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
 - C) If using the labels described in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the waste pesticide collection program administered or recognized by a state; and
- 2) The words ""Universal Waste— Pesticides" or ""Waste— Pesticides".
- d) Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment and Universal Waste Thermostat Labeling
 - Universal waste mercury-containing equipment (i.e., each device) or a container in which the equipment is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste—

 Mercury-Containing Equipment", or "Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment".

 Equipment".
 - Universal waste thermostats (i.e., each thermostat) or a container in which the thermostats are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: ""Universal Waste— _ Mercury Thermostats", or ""Waste Mercury Thermostats", or ""Used Mercury Thermostats".
- e) Each lamp or a container or package in which such lamps are contained must be labeled or clearly marked with one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste— Lamps", "Waste Lamps", or "Used Lamps".
- f) A small quantity handler must clearly label or mark its universal waste aerosol cans (i.e., each aerosol can), or a container in which the aerosol cans are contained, with any of the following phrases: "Universal Waste——— Aerosol

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Cans2", "Waste Aerosol Cans2", or "Used Aerosol Cans2".

g) Each container in which universal waste paint or paint-related waste is contained must be labeled or clearly marked with one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste – Paint" or "Universal Waste - Paint-related Waste" or "Waste Paint" or "Paint-related Waste".

(Source: .	Amended at 49 Ill	. Reg. <u>—</u>	, effective
	<u> </u>)	

SUBPART C: STANDARDS FOR LARGE QUANTITY HANDLERS

Section 733.132 Notification

- a) Written Notification of Universal Waste Management
 - 1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3), a large quantity handler of universal waste must have sent written notification of universal waste management to the Agency, and received a USEPA Identification Number, before meeting or exceeding the 5,000-kilogram (11,000-pound) storage limit.
 - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste that has already notified the Agency of its hazardous waste management activities and that has received a USEPA Identification Number is not required to renotify under this Section.
 - A large quantity handler of universal waste that manages recalled universal waste pesticides, as described in Section 733.103(a)(1), and that has sent notification to the Agency, as required by federal 40 CFR 165, is not required to notify for those recalled universal waste pesticides under this Section.
- b) This notification must include the following:
 - 1) The universal waste handler's name and mailing address;
 - 2) The name and business telephone number of the person at the universal waste handler's handler's site who should be contacted regarding universal waste management activities;

- 3) The address or physical location of the universal waste management activities:
- 4) A list of all of the types of universal waste managed by the handler (e.g., batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol cans, or paint and paint-related waste); and
- 5) A statement indicating that the handler is accumulating more than 5,000 kilograms of universal waste at one time.

BOARD NOTE: At 60 Fed. Reg. 25520-21 (May 11, 1995), USEPA explained that the generator or consolidation point may use Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12) for notification. The generator or consolidation point must notify the Agency, either by submitting USEPA Form 8700-12 or by some other means. USEPA Form 8700-12 is available on-line for download in PDF file format:

www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-tr ansporters-and-treatment-storage. USEPA further explained that it is not necessary for the handler to aggregate the amounts of waste at multiple non-contiguous sites for the purposes of the 5,000 kilogram determination.

(Source:	Amended at 49 Ill.	Reg.	 effective
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Section 733.133 Waste Management

- a) Universal Waste Batteries. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened

to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):

- A) Sorting batteries by type;
- B) Mixing battery types in one container;
- C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
- D) Regenerating used batteries;
- E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
- F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
- G) Removing electrolyte from batteries.
- A large quantity handler of universal waste that removes electrolyte from batteries or that generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed in subsection (a)(2) must determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
 - A) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
 - B) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

- b) Universal Waste Pesticides. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:
 - 1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
 - 2) A container that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1), provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);
 - 3) A tank that meets the requirements of Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c), 725.300, and 725.301; or
 - 4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- c) Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing equipment in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must place in a container any universal mercury-containing equipment with non-contained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed; must be structurally sound; must be compatible with the contents of the device; must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and must be reasonably designed to prevent the escape of mercury into the environment by volatilization or any other means.
 - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment, provided the handler follows each of the following procedures:
 - A) It removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage

of the ampules;

- B) It removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);
- C) It ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728;
- D) It immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728;
- E) It ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
- F) It ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;
- G) It stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; and
- H) It packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.
- A large quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule may remove the open original housing holding the mercury from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler does as follows:
 - A) It immediately seals the original housing holding the mercury with an air-tight seal to prevent the release of any mercury to the environment; and

- B) It follows all requirements for removing ampules and managing removed ampules under subsection (c)(2).
- 4) Required Hazardous Waste Determination and Further Waste Management
 - A) A large quantity handler of universal waste that removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721:
 - i) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or
 - ii) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., the remaining mercury-containing equipment).
 - B) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and must manage it in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
 - C) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.
 - BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.
- d) Lamps. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage lamps in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal

waste to the environment, as follows:

- 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste lamps must contain all lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
- A large quantity handler of universal waste lamps must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken, and the large quantity handler must place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Any container used must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and
- 3) Large quantity handlers of universal waste lamps may treat those lamps for volume reduction at the site where they were generated under the following conditions:
 - A) The lamps must be crushed in a closed system designed and operated in such a manner that any emission of mercury from the crushing system must not exceed 0.1 mg/m³ when measured on the basis of time weighted average over an 8-hour period;
 - B) The handler must provide notification of crushing activity to the Agency quarterly, in a form as provided by the Agency. Such notification must include the following information:
 - i) Name and address of the handler;
 - ii) Estimated monthly amount of lamps crushed; and
 - iii) The technology employed for crushing, including any certification or testing data provided by the manufacturer of the crushing unit verifying that the crushing device achieves the emission controls required in subsection (d)(5)(A);

- C) The handler immediately transfers any material recovered from a spill or leak to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, and has available equipment necessary to comply with this requirement;
- D) The handler ensures that the area in which the lamps are crushed is well-ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
- E) The handler ensures that employees crushing lamps are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; and
- F) The crushed lamps are stored in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration), suitable to prevent releases during storage, handling and transportation.
- e) Aerosol Cans. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste aerosol cans in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - 1) The large quantity handler must accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in a container that is structurally sound; is compatible with the contents of the aerosol cans; lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and is protected from sources of heat.
 - 2) The large quantity handler must package universal waste aerosol cans that show evidence of leakage in a separate closed container, or overpack the cans with absorbents, or immediately puncture and drain the cans in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(4).
 - 3) A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as each individual aerosol can is not breached and remains intact:
 - A) The large quantity handler may sort aerosol cans by type;

- B) The large quantity handler may mix intact cans in one container; and
- C) The large quantity handler may remove actuators to reduce the risk of accidental release; and
- 4) A large quantity handler of universal waste that punctures and drains its aerosol cans must recycle the empty punctured aerosol cans and meet the following requirements while puncturing and draining universal waste aerosol cans:
 - A) The large quantity handler must conduct puncturing and draining activities using a device specifically designed to safely puncture aerosol cans and effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions of the contents.
 - B) The large quantity handler must establish and follow a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture and drain the universal waste aerosol can (including proper assembly, operation and maintenance of the unit, segregation of incompatible wastes, and proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases); maintain a copy of the manufacturer's manufacturer's specification and instruction on site; and ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedures.
 - C) The large quantity handler must ensure that puncturing of the can is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and to prevent the release of any component of universal waste to the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area.
 - D) The large quantity handler must immediately transfer the contents from the waste aerosol can or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, 722.115, 722.116, or 722.117.
 - E) The large quantity handler must conduct a hazardous waste determination on the contents of the emptied can, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111. Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing and draining the aerosol can is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, 705 and 720

through 728. The handler is the generator of the hazardous waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

- F) If the large quantity handler determines that the contents are nonhazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, and local solid waste regulations.
- G) The large quantity handler must have a written procedure in place in the event of a spill or release and a spill clean-up kit must be provided. The large quantity handler must promptly clean up all spills or leaks of the contents of the aerosol cans.
- f) Paint and Paint-related waste. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste paint and paint-related waste in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - 1) The large quantity handler of universal waste must collect and store universal waste paint and paint-related waste in containers that are structurally sound, compatible with the universal waste paint and paint-related waste, and lack evidence of leakage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - 2) The large quantity handler of universal waste must ensure that containers in which the universal waste paint or paint-related waste are contained do not leak and remain closed, except when wastes are being added, consolidated, or removed from the container.
 - The large quantity handler of universal waste, upon detection of a release of universal waste paint or paint-related waste, must do the following:
 - A) Stop the release.
 - B) Contain the released universal waste paint or paint-related waste.
 - C) Clean up and properly manage the released universal waste paint or paint-related waste, and other materials generated from the cleanup.

- D) Remove any leaking container from service by transferring the contents to a container that meets the requirements of 733.133(f)(1).
- E) Repair any leaking container to meet the requirements of 733.133(f)(1) before returning it to service.
- 4) A large quantity handler of universal waste must locate containers holding ignitable universal waste paint or paint related waste at least 50 feet from the facility property line, unless the large quantity handler obtains written approval from the authority having jurisdiction over the local fire code to allow ignitable universal waste paint or paint related waste to be located within 50 feet of the facility property line. The large quantity handler must maintain a record of the written approval as long as universal waste paint or paint related waste is located within 50 feet of the facility property line.

A large quantity handler must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition of universal waste paint or paint related waste. The large quantity handler must separate and protect universal waste paint and paint related waste from sources of ignition, including, but not limited to, the following: open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), or radiant heat. While handing universal waste paint or paint related waste, the large quantity handler must confine smoking and open flames to specifically designated locations. The large quantity handler must conspicuously place "No Smoking" signs wherever there is an ignitability hazard from universal waste paint or paint related waste.

- 5) A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste paint or paint-related waste that is incompatible in separate containers.
- A large quantity handler of universal waste must design, maintain, and operate areas of its facility where universal waste paint or paint-related waste is collected or stored to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of universal waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

(Source:	Amended at 49 Ill.	Reg		

Section 733.134 Labeling and Marking

A large quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste, as follows:

- a) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery), or a container or tank in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: ""Universal Waste— Batteries", or ""Waste Batteries", or ""Used Batteries".
- b) A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in Section 733.103(a)(1) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly as follows:
 - 1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and
 - 2) The words ""Universal Waste— = Pesticides" or "Waste— = Pesticides".
- c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide products, as described in Section 733.103(a)(2), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly, as follows:
 - 1) Pesticide Labeling
 - A) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;
 - B) If using the labels described in subsection (c)(1)(A) is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
 - C) If using the labels described in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the pesticide collection program; and
 - 2) The words ""Universal Waste— Pesticides" or ""Waste— =

Pesticides".

- d) Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment and Universal Waste Thermostat Labeling
 - 1) Mercury-containing equipment (i.e., each device) or a container in which the equipment is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any of the following phrases: ""Universal Waste— _ Mercury-Containing Equipment2", ""Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment2", or "Used Mercury-Containing Equipment2".
 - A universal waste mercury-containing thermostat or a container containing only universal waste mercury-containing thermostats may be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: ""Universal Waste— _ Mercury Thermostats", or ""Waste Mercury Thermostats", or ""Used Mercury Thermostats".
- e) Each lamp or a container or package in which such lamps are contained must be labeled or clearly marked with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste—__ Lamps2", ""Waste Lamps2", or "Used Lamps2".
- f) Universal waste aerosol cans (i.e., each aerosol can) or a container in which the aerosol cans are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any of the following phrases: "Universal Waste— Aerosol Cans", e"Waste Aerosol Cans", or "Used Aerosol Cans".
- g) Each container in which universal waste paint or paint-related waste is contained must be labeled or clearly marked with one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste Paint" or "Universal Waste Paint-related Waste" or "Waste Paint" or "Paint-related Waste".

(Source: Amen	ded at 49 Ill. Reg	, effective
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Section 733.139 Tracking Universal Waste Shipments

a) Receipt of Shipments. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, movement document, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste received must include the following information:

- 1) The name and address of the originating universal waste handler or foreign shipper from which the universal waste was sent;
- 2) The quantity of each type of universal waste received (e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol cans, or paint or paint-related waste);
- 3) The date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.
- b) Shipments Off-Site. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste sent from the handler to other facilities. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, movement document, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste sent must include the following information:
 - 1) The name and address of the universal waste handler, destination facility, or foreign destination to which the universal waste was sent;
 - 2) The quantity of each type of universal waste sent (e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol cans, or paint or paint-related waste); and
 - 3) The date the shipment of universal waste left the facility.
- c) Record Retention
 - 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must retain the records described in subsection (a) for at least three years from the date of receipt of a shipment of universal waste.
 - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste must retain the records described in subsection (b) for at least three years from the date a shipment of universal waste left the facility.

(Source:	Amended at 49 Ill. Reg.	, effective
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SUBPART E: STANDARDS FOR DESTINATION FACILITIES

Section 733.162 Tracking Universal Waste Shipments

- a) The owner or operator of a destination facility must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, movement document, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste received must include the following information:
 - 1) The name and address of the universal waste handler, destination facility, or foreign shipper from which the universal waste was sent;
 - 2) The quantity of each type of universal waste received (e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol cans, or paint or paint-related waste); and
 - 3) The date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.
- b) The owner or operator of a destination facility must retain the records described in subsection (a) for at least three years from the date of receipt of a shipment of universal waste.

(Source:	Amended at 49 Ill. Re	g	, effective

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Delete	180
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Move To	0
Table Insert	0
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Table moves to	0
Table moves from	0
Embedded Graphics (Visio, ChemDraw, Images etc.)	0
Embedded Excel	0
Format changes	0
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