

Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 05/01/2026 P.C. #4

From: [McGill, Richard](#)
To: [Brown, Don](#)
Subject: FW: Background text issues in 35-722
Date: Friday, May 1, 2026 2:13:47 PM
Attachments: [35-722CD-A Agency \(48-47\).pdf](#)
[35-722RG-A Agency \(48-47\).pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)

Good afternoon, Mr. Clerk,

Please docket this email from JCAR staff, including both attachments, as a public comment in R25-12.

Thank you.

Richard R. McGill, Jr.
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From: Rivas, Tobias <TobiasR@ilga.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2026 9:19 AM
To: McGill, Richard <Richard.McGill@illinois.gov>
Subject: [External] Background text issues in 35-722

Good morning, Richard,

We've spotted some more background text issues where it appears that PCB filed incorrect text for adoption with SOS. I've attached the document PCB filed with SOS (CD-A, meaning code for adoption) and the document PCB filed in the Register for adoption for the relevant 2024 rulemaking. As you can see, beginning with 722.116(b)(3)(f), changes in the Register version are not present in the code version. Based on our record of the rulemaking, the Register version is correct. If PCB still wants to implement the rest of this 2024 rulemaking, you can file replacement pages for the currently-active 722 rulemaking or file a proposed rulemaking. Let us know what you plan to do.

In the future, please make sure to double check that you file the correct documents for adoption. Agencies, not SOS and not JCAR, are responsible for certifying that the text they file is true and correct.

Best,

Toby Armas-Rivas

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Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

(217) 785-2254

TobiasR@ilga.gov

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

PART 722
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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722.111	Hazardous Waste Determination
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722.113	Generator Category Determination
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722.116	Conditions for Exemption for a Small Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste
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SUBPART B: MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

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722.154	Special Manifest Requirements (Repealed)
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Section

722.170	Farmers
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SUBPART H: TRANSBOUNDARY SHIPMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR
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- 722.332 Conditions for a Generator Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event
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722.360 Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
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722.363 Amendment of Contingency Plan
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722.365 Emergency Procedures

722.APPENDIX A Hazardous Waste Manifest (Repealed)

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1131, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20709, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19392, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13129, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 452, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18523, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16653, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9644, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14562, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17696, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20822, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9935, effective June 27,

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1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11236, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 603, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17950, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9822, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5105, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6312, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3138, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 871, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11927, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18817, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8773, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17763, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1700, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11717, effective August 9, 2016; recodified at 42 Ill. Reg. 11553; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 563, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5955, May 2, 2019; amended in R20-8/R20-16 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15263, effective September 3, 2020; amended in R21-13, R22-13, R24-4 at 48 Ill. Reg. 9846, effective June 20, 2024; amended in R24-12 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 722.101 Definitions

As used in this Part, the following terms have the following meanings:

“Condition for exemption” means any requirement in Sections 722.114 through 722.117, 722.170, or Subpart K or Subpart L that states an event, action, or standard that must occur or be met in order to obtain an exemption from any applicable requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728, or from any requirement for notification under section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) [for treatment storage, and disposal facilities](#).

“Independent requirement” means a requirement of this Part that states an event, action, or standard that must occur or be met; and that applies without relation to, or irrespective of, the purpose of obtaining a conditional exemption from storage facility permit, interim status, and operating requirements under Sections 722.114 through 722.117, 722.170, or Subpart K or Subpart L.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.110 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

- a) This Part establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
 - 1) A person who generates a hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, is subject to all the applicable independent requirements in the following provisions:
 - A) Independent Requirements of a VSQG
 - i) Section 722.111(a) through (d) (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping); and
 - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination).
 - B) Independent Requirements of a SQG
 - i) Section 722.111 (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping);
 - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination);
 - iii) Section 722.118 (USEPA identification numbers and re-notification for SQGs and LQGs);
 - iv) Subpart B (manifest requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - v) Subpart C (pre-transport requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - vi) Section 722.140 (recordkeeping);
 - vii) Section 722.144 (recordkeeping for SQGs); and
 - viii) Subpart H (transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal).

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- C) Independent Requirements of a LQG
 - i) Section 722.111 (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping);
 - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination);
 - iii) Section 722.118 (USEPA identification numbers and re-notification for SQGs and LQGs);
 - iv) Subpart B (manifest requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - v) Subpart C (pre-transport requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - vi) Subpart D (recordkeeping and reporting applicable to SQGs and LQGs, except Section 722.144); and
 - vii) Subpart H (transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal).

- 2) A generator that accumulates hazardous waste on site is a person that stores hazardous waste; this generator is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), [for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities](#) unless the generator is one of the following:
 - A) A VSQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Section 722.114;
 - B) A SQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Sections 722.115 and 722.116; or
 - C) A LQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Sections 722.115 and 722.117.

- 3) A generator must not transport, offer its hazardous waste for transport, or otherwise cause its hazardous waste to be sent to a facility that is not a

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designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, or which is not otherwise authorized to receive the generator's hazardous waste.

- b) Determining Generator Category. A generator must use Section 722.113 to determine which provisions of this Part are applicable to the generator based on the quantity of hazardous waste generated per calendar month.
- c) This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(c), which USEPA removed and marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal provision.
- d) Any person that exports or imports hazardous waste must comply with Section 722.118 and Subpart H.
- e) Any person that imports hazardous waste into the United States must comply with the generator standards of this Part.
- f) A farmer that generates waste pesticides that are hazardous waste and that complies with Section 722.170 is not required to comply with other standards in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727, or 728 with respect to such pesticides.
- g) Generator Violation and Noncompliance
 - 1) A generator's violation of an independent requirement is subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act.
 - 2) A generator's noncompliance with a condition for exemption in this Part is not subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act as a violation of a condition for exemption provided in this Part. Noncompliance by any generator with an applicable condition for exemption from storage permit and operations requirements means that the facility is a storage facility operating without an exemption from the permit, interim status, and operations requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). Without an exemption, any violations of such storage requirements are subject to enforcement action

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under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act.

- h) An owner or operator that initiates a shipment of hazardous waste from a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must comply with the generator standards established in this Part.
- i) A person responding to an explosives or munitions emergency ~~under~~ ~~in~~ ~~accordance with~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101(g)(8)(A)(iv) or (g)(8)(D) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.101(c)(11)(A)(iv) or (c)(11)(D) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.121(a)(4) or (c) is not required to comply with the standards of this Part.
- j) This subsection (j) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(j), which USEPA removed and marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- k) This subsection (k) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(k), a provision that relates only to facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- l) The laboratories owned by an eligible academic entity that chooses to be subject to the requirements of Subpart K are not subject to the requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (l)(1) and (l)(2), except as specifically otherwise provided in Subpart K. For ~~purposes of~~ this subsection (l), the terms “laboratory” and “eligible academic entity” must have the meanings given them in Section 722.300.
 - 1) The independent requirements of Section 722.111 or the regulations in Section 722.115 for an LQG or an SQG, except as provided in Subpart K; and
 - 2) The conditions of Section 722.114 for a VSQG, except as provided in Subpart K.
- m) A reverse distributor (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals ~~instead~~ ~~in lieu~~ of this Part.
- n) A healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) must determine whether it is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, based on the total hazardous waste it generates

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per calendar month (including both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste). A healthcare facility that generates more than a threshold quantity of hazardous waste is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals ~~instead~~~~in lieu~~ of this Part. A threshold quantity of hazardous waste is 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in a calendar month; more than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month; or more than 100 kg (220 pounds) in a calendar month of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill of any acute hazardous wastes listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) into or on any land or water. A healthcare facility that is a VSQG when counting all of its hazardous waste, including both its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, remains subject to Section 722.114 and is not subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, except that the healthcare facility remains subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605 and 726.607 and the optional provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604.

BOARD NOTE: A generator that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must comply with the applicable standards and permit requirements ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724 through 728, 733, and 739.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 722.111 Hazardous Waste Determination

A person that generates a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, must make an accurate determination as to whether that waste is a hazardous waste ~~in order~~ to ensure that the waste is properly managed according to applicable RCRA regulations. A hazardous waste determination is made using the following steps:

- a) The hazardous waste determination for each solid waste must be made at the point of waste generation, before any dilution, mixing, or other alteration of the waste occurs, and at any time in the course of its management that it has, or may have, changed its properties as a result of exposure to the environment or other factors that may change the properties of the waste such that the RCRA classification of the waste may change.
- b) The person must determine whether the solid waste is excluded from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

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- c) If the waste is not excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, the person must then use knowledge of the waste to determine whether the waste meets any of the listing descriptions under Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Acceptable knowledge that may be used in making an accurate determination as to whether the waste is listed may include waste origin, composition, the process producing the waste, feedstock, and other reliable and relevant information. If a waste is listed, the person may file a delisting petition under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122 to demonstrate to the Administrator that the waste from this particular site or operation is not a hazardous waste.
- d) The person then must also determine whether the waste exhibits one or more hazardous characteristics, as identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, by following the procedures in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), or a combination of both.
 - 1) The person must apply knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used to generate the waste. Acceptable knowledge may include process knowledge (e.g., information about chemical feedstocks and other inputs to the production process); knowledge of products, by-products, and intermediates produced by the manufacturing process; chemical or physical characterization of wastes; information on the chemical and physical properties of the chemicals used or produced by the process or otherwise contained in the waste; testing that illustrates the properties of the waste; or other reliable and relevant information about the properties of the waste or its constituents. A test other than a test method ~~set forth~~ in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or an equivalent test method approved by the Agency or the Board under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.121, may be used as part of a person's knowledge to determine whether a solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. However, ~~the such~~ tests do not, by themselves, provide definitive results. Persons testing their waste must obtain a representative sample of the waste for the testing, as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
 - 2) When available knowledge is inadequate to make an accurate determination, the person must test the waste according to the applicable methods ~~set forth~~ in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or according to an equivalent method approved by the Administrator under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.121 and ~~complying in accordance~~ with the following:
 - A) A persons testing its waste must obtain a representative sample of the waste for the testing, as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

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- B) Where a test method is specified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the results of the regulatory test, when properly performed, are definitive for determining the regulatory status of the waste.
- e) If the generator determines that the waste is hazardous, the generator must refer to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 724 through 728, and 733 for possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to the management of the specific waste.
- f) Recordkeeping for SQGs and LQGs. A SQG or LQG must maintain records supporting its hazardous waste determinations, including records that identify whether a solid waste is a hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103. Records must be maintained for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. These records must comprise the generator's knowledge of the waste and support the generator's determination, as described at subsections (c) and (d). The records must include ~~but are not limited to~~, the following types of information: the results of any tests, sampling, waste analyses, or other determinations made in ~~compliance accordance~~ with this Section; records documenting the tests, sampling, and analytical methods used to demonstrate the validity and relevance of ~~the such~~ tests; records consulted in order to determine the process by which the waste was generated, the composition of the waste, and the properties of the waste; and records which explain the knowledge basis for the generator's determination, as described at subsection (d)(1). The periods of record retention referred to in this Section are extended automatically during ~~the course of~~ any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested in writing by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: Any Agency request for extended records retention under this subsection (f) is subject to Board review ~~under pursuant to~~ Section 40 of the Act.

- g) Identifying USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers for SQGs and LQGs. Consistent with subsection (d), if ~~If~~ the waste is determined to be hazardous, SQGs and LQGs must identify all applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Prior to shipping the waste off site, the generator also must mark its containers with all applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers (USEPA hazardous waste numbers) according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.132.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.114 Conditions for Exemption for a Very Small Quantity Generator

- a) ~~If~~Provided that a VSQG meets all the conditions for exemption listed in this Section, hazardous waste generated by the VSQG is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 722 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), and the VSQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without complying with these requirements, except that the VSQG must comply with this Section and Sections 722.110 through 722.113. The conditions for exemption are as follows:
- 1) In a calendar month, the VSQG generates less than or equal to the amounts specified in the definition of “VSQG” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
 - 2) The VSQG complies with Section 722.111(a) through (d);
 - 3) If the VSQG accumulates at any time greater than one kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste or 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e), all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption and independent requirements:
 - A) The waste is held on site for no more than 90 days beginning on the date when the accumulated wastes exceed the amounts provided in subsection (a)(~~1~~3); ~~and~~
 - B) The conditions for exemption in Section 722.117(a) through (g);
 - C) Notification as a “very small quantity generator” in Section 722.118 (a) through (c);
 - D) Preparation and use of the manifest in Subpart B;
 - E) Pre-transport requirements in Subpart C;
 - F) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Subpart D; and

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G) Requirements for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in Subpart H.

- 4) If the VSQG accumulates at any time 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or greater of non-acute hazardous waste, all quantities of that hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption:
- A) The waste is held on site for no more than 180 days, or 270 days, if applicable, beginning on the date when the accumulated waste exceed the amounts provided in subsection (a)(1);
BOARD NOTE: Section 722.116(c) allows an SQG that must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal to accumulate the waste for up to 270 days.
 - B) The quantity of waste accumulated on site never exceeds 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs); ~~and~~
 - C) The VSQG ~~meets~~~~fulfill~~ the conditions for exemption in Section 722.116(b)(2) through (f);~~;~~
 - D) Notification as a “very small quantity generator” under Section 722.118(a) through (c);
 - E) Preparation and use of the manifest in Subpart B;
 - F) Pre-transport requirements in Subpart C;
 - G) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Subpart D; and
 - H) Requirements for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in Subpart H.
- 5) A VSQG that accumulates hazardous waste in amounts less than or equal to the limits in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) must either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility. The facility, if located in the U.S., must be one of the following:
- A) A permitted facility under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;

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- B) An interim status facility under Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
- C) A facility authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state whose hazardous waste management program is approved by USEPA under 40 CFR 271;
- D) A municipal solid waste landfill that is subject to the standards of 40 CFR 258 and ~~that~~ is permitted, licensed, or registered by a USEPA-authorized state to manage municipal solid waste;
- E) A solid waste management facility that is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if the facility is a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the facility must comply with the requirements in subpart B of 40 CFR 257, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
- F) A facility engaging in either of the following activities:
 - i) Beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation of its waste; or
 - ii) Treating its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation;
- G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733;
- H) An LQG under the control of the same person as the VSQG, if ~~provided~~ the following conditions are met:
 - i) The VSQG and the LQG are under the control of the same person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. “Control”, for ~~the purposes of~~ this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that a contractor that operates a generator facility on behalf of a

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different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to “control” the VSQG and LQG.

- ii) The VSQG marks its containers of hazardous waste with the words “Hazardous Waste” and an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples of indication of the hazards include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labelling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - I) A reverse distributor (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600), if the hazardous waste pharmaceutical is a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical generated by a healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600);
 - J) A healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) that meets the conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(I) and 726.603(b), as applicable, to accept non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from an off-site healthcare facility that is a VSQG; or
 - K) For airbag waste, an airbag waste collection facility or a designated facility subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j).
- b) The placement of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether ~~or not~~ sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.
 - c) A VSQG experiencing an episodic event may generate and accumulate hazardous waste in ~~compliance accordance~~ with Subpart L ~~instead in lieu~~ of Sections 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117.

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(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 722.116 Conditions for Exemption for a Small Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste

An SQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 724 through 727, or the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, ~~if provided that~~ all of the ~~following~~ conditions for exemption listed in this Section are met:

- a) Generation. The generator must generate in a calendar month no more than the amounts specified in the definition of “SQG” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- b) Accumulation. The generator accumulates ~~must accumulate~~ hazardous waste on site for no more than 180 days, unless in compliance with the conditions for exemption ~~for allowing~~ longer accumulation in subsections (c), (d), and (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:
 - 1) Accumulation Limit. The quantity of hazardous waste accumulated on site must never exceed 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs);
 - 2) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containers
 - A) Condition of Containers. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition or the container begins to leak, the SQG must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition or immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of this Section.
 - B) Compatibility of Waste with Container. The SQG must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and that are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.
 - C) Management of Containers

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- i) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
 - ii) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or accumulated in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
- D) Inspections. At least weekly, the SQG must inspect central accumulation areas. The SQG must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. See subsection (b)(2)(A) for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.
- E) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Incompatible Wastes
 - i) The SQG must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) must not be placed in the same container, unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - ii) The SQG must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - iii) The SQG must separate or protect a container accumulating hazardous waste, by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device, from any waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments.
- 3) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks
 - A) This subsection (b)(3)(A) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.1616(b)(3)(i), which USEPA has marked “reserved”. This

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statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.

- B) An SQG of hazardous waste must comply with the following general operating conditions:
- i) Treatment or accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - ii) The SQG must not place hazardous wastes or treatment reagents in a tank if the hazardous wastes or treatment reagents could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.
 - iii) The SQG must operate uncovered tanks must be operated to ensure at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g., dike or trench), a drainage control system, or a diversion structure (e.g., standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 centimeters (2 feet) of the tank.
 - iv) If hazardous waste is continuously fed into a tank, the SQG must equip the tank with a means to stop this inflow (e.g., waste feed cutoff system or by-pass system to a stand-by tank).
- C) Except as noted in subsection (b)(3)(~~Div~~), an SQG that accumulates hazardous waste in tanks must inspect each of the following, if present:
- i) Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) at least once each operating day, to ensure that it is in good working order;
 - ii) Data gathered from monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) at least once each operating day,

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- to ensure that the tank is being operated according to its design;
- iii) The level of waste in the tank at least once each operating day, to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(3)(ii)(C);
 - iv) The construction materials of the tank at least weekly, to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and
 - v) The construction materials of discharge confinement structures and the immediately surrounding area (e.g., dikes) at least weekly, to detect erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation). The SQG must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures that the inspection reveals on a schedule that ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. If a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the SQG must immediately take remedial action.
- D) A SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks or tank systems that have full secondary containment and that either use leak detection equipment to alert personnel to leaks, or implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified, must inspect at least weekly, if applicable, the areas identified in subsections (b)(3)(C)(i) through (b)(3)(C)(v). Use of the alternate inspection schedule must be documented in the generator's operating record. This documentation must include a description of the established workplace practices at the SQG.
- E) This subsection (b)(3)(E) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.116(b)(3)(v), which USEPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
- F) An SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must remove all hazardous waste from tanks, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures upon closure of the facility. At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the SQG can demonstrate, in compliance ~~accordance~~ with 35 Ill. Adm. Code

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721.103(c) or (d), that any solid waste removed from its tank is not a hazardous waste, then it must manage ~~the such~~-waste in ~~compliance accordance~~ with all applicable provisions of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, 725 and 728.

- G) An SQG must comply with the following special conditions for accumulation of ignitable or reactive waste:
- i) Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a tank, unless the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in a tank so that the resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 or 721.123, and the SQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b); the generator accumulates or treats the waste in such a way that the waste is protected from any material or conditions that may cause it to ignite or react; or the SQG uses the tank solely for emergencies.
 - ii) An SQG that treats or accumulates ignitable or reactive waste in covered tanks must comply with the buffer zone requirements for tanks contained in NFPA 30 (1977 or 1981), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - iii) An SQG must not place incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) in the same tank or place hazardous waste in an unwashed tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material, unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
- 4) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste on Drip Pads. If the waste is placed on drip pads, the SQG must comply with the following:
- A) Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(c));

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- B) The SQG must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that the generator removes from the drip pad are then subject to the 180-day accumulation limit in subsection (b) and Section 722.115 if hazardous wastes are being managed in satellite accumulation areas prior to being moved to the central accumulation area; and
- C) The SQG must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:
- i) A written description of procedures that are followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and
 - ii) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.
- 5) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containment Buildings. If the SQG places waste in containment buildings, the SQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The SQG must label its containment buildings with the words “Hazardous Waste” in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site. The SQG must also provide in a conspicuous place an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The SQG must also maintain ~~both of~~ the following:
- A) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. This certification must be in the generator’s files prior to operation of the unit; and

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- B) The following records, by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:
 - i) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with maintaining the 90 day limit, and documentation that the SQG complies with the procedures; or
 - ii) Documentation that the SQG empties the unit at least once every 90 days.
 - iii) The SQG must maintain inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.

- 6) Labeling and Marking of Containers and Tanks
 - A) Containers. An SQG must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.

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- B) Tanks. An SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
 - i) Mark or label its tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 180 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process or, in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 180 days of first entering; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 7) Land Disposal Restrictions. An SQG must comply with all the applicable requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- 8) Preparedness and Prevention
 - A) Maintenance and Operation of Facility. An SQG must maintain and operate its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment.

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- B) Required Equipment. An SQG must equip all areas where hazardous waste is either generated or accumulated with the items in subsections (b)(8)(B)(i) through (b)(8)(B)(iv) (unless none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below or the actual waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to have a particular kind of equipment specified below). An SQG may determine the most appropriate places to locate equipment necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
- i) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
 - ii) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
 - iii) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
 - iv) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, foam producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.
- C) Testing and Maintenance of Equipment. The SQG must test and maintain all communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, if required, as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.
- D) Access to Communications or Alarm System
- i) Whenever the SQG pours, mixes, spreads, or otherwise handles hazardous waste, all personnel involved in the

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operation must have immediate access (~~e.g.i.e.~~, direct or unimpeded access) to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless ~~such~~ a device is not required under subsection (~~b~~a)(8)(B).

- ii) When there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, the employee must have immediate access (~~e.g.i.e.~~, direct or unimpeded access) to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, that is capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless ~~such~~ a device is not required under subsection (~~b~~a)(8)(B).

E) Required Aisle Space. The SQG must maintain aisle space that allows the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

F) Arrangements with Local Authorities

- i) The SQG must attempt to make arrangements with the local police department, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals, taking into account the types and quantities of hazardous wastes handled at the facility. Arrangements may be made with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, if this is the appropriate organization with which to make arrangements. An SQG attempting to make arrangements with its local fire department must determine the potential need for the services of the local police department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals. As part of this coordination, the SQG must attempt to make arrangements, as necessary, to familiarize the above organizations with the layout of the facility, the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to

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roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes, as well as the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility. If more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, the SQG must attempt to make arrangements designating primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department and with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.

BOARD NOTE: The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) maintains an on-line listing of Local Emergency Planning Committees in Illinois by jurisdiction: www.illinois.gov/iema/Preparedness/SERC/Documents/LEPC_ReleaseReportingContactList.pdf.

- ii) An SQG must maintain records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation must include documentation in the operating record that either confirms these arrangements actively exist or, in cases where no arrangements exist, confirming that the SQG attempted to make these arrangements.
 - iii) A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction over the fire code within Illinois or the facility's locality, as far as needing to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the SQG documents the waiver in the operating record.
- 9) Emergency Procedures. The SQG must comply with the following conditions for those areas of the generator facility where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated:
- A) At all times, at least one employee must be either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in subsection (b)(9)(D). This employee is the emergency coordinator.

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- B) The SQG must post the following information next to telephones or in areas directly involved in the generation and accumulation of hazardous waste:
- i) The name and emergency telephone number of the emergency coordinator;
 - ii) The location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
 - iii) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
- C) The SQG must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures that are relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;
- D) The emergency coordinator or ~~its his or her~~ designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The required responses are the following:
- i) In the event of a fire, the emergency coordinator must call the fire department or attempt to extinguish the fire using a fire extinguisher;
 - ii) When a spill occurs, the SQG must contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible and, as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil. The SQG can either itself conduct this containment and cleanup or have a contractor perform the work on its behalf;
 - iii) When a fire, explosion, or other release occurs that could threaten human health outside the facility, or when the SQG has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the SQG must immediately notify the National Response Center (using the 24-hour toll free number, 800-424-8802). The report must include the name, address, and USEPA

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identification number of the SQG; the date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire); the quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident; the extent of any injuries; and the estimated quantity and disposition of any recovered materials.

- c) **Transporting Waste More Than 200 Miles.** An SQG that must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal may accumulate hazardous waste on site for 270 days or less without having a permit or interim status, provided that the SQG complies with the conditions of subsection (b).
- d) **Accumulation Time Limit Extension.** An SQG that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the SQG must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal) is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727, and 728, unless the Agency has granted the SQG an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. The Agency may grant an extension if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period under sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- e) **Rejected Loads**
 - 1) An SQG may accumulate returned waste on site in compliance ~~accordance~~ with subsections (a) through (d) under the following conditions:
 - A) The SQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility could accept and manage the waste; and
 - B) The generator later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in compliance ~~accordance~~ with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172.

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- 2) Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the SQG must do either of the following:
 - A) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
 - B) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.
- f) An SQG experiencing an episodic event may accumulate hazardous waste in compliance ~~accordance~~ with Subpart L instead ~~in lieu~~ of Section 722.117.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 722.117 Conditions for Exemption for a Large Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste

An LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 724 through 727 or ~~and~~ the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, if provided that the LQG meets all of the following conditions for exemption:

- a) Accumulation. The LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site for no more than 90 days, unless in compliance with the accumulation time limit extension or F006 accumulation conditions for exemption in subsections (b) through (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:
 - 1) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containers. If the hazardous waste is placed in containers, the LQG must comply with the following requirements:
 - A) Air Emission Standards. The LQG must comply with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
 - B) Condition of Containers. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if the container begins to leak, the LQG must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from the leaking container to a container that is in good condition or otherwise

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immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of this Section;

- C) **Compatibility of Waste with Container.** The LQG must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired;
- D) **Management of Containers**
 - i) The LQG must always keep a container holding hazardous waste closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
 - ii) The LQG must not open, handle, or store a container holding hazardous waste in a manner that may rupture the container or cause the container to leak.
- E) **Inspections.** At least weekly, the LQG must inspect central accumulation areas. The LQG must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. See subsection (a)(1)(B) for remedial action required if the LQG detects deterioration or leaks.
- F) **Special Conditions for Accumulation of Ignitable and Reactive Wastes**
 - i) The LQG must locate containers holding ignitable or reactive waste at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line, unless the LQG obtains a written approval from the authority having jurisdiction over the local fire code that allows hazardous waste accumulation to occur within this restricted area. The LQG must maintain a record of the written approval as long as the LQG accumulates ignitable or reactive hazardous waste in this area.
 - ii) The LQG must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. The

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LQG must separate and protect this waste from sources of ignition or reaction, including, ~~but not limited to,~~ the following: open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), spontaneous ignition (e.g., from heat-producing chemical reactions), or radiant heat. While handling ignitable or reactive waste, the LQG must confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. The LQG must conspicuously place “No Smoking” signs wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.

- G) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Incompatible Wastes
- i) The LQG must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) in the same container, unless the LQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - ii) The LQG must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), unless the LQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - iii) The LQG must separate a container holding hazardous waste or otherwise protect it by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device from any other incompatible waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments.
- 2) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks. If the LQG places the waste in tanks, the LQG must comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart J, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c) (Closure and Post-Closure Care) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.300 (Waste Analysis and Trial Tests) and the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

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- 3) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste on Drip Pads. If the LQG places hazardous waste on drip pads, the LQG must comply with the following:
- A) Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
 - B) The LQG must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that the LQG removes from the drip pad are subject to the 90-day accumulation limit in subsection (a) and Section 722.115, if the LQG manages the hazardous wastes in satellite accumulation areas prior to moving them to a central accumulation area; and
 - C) The LQG must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:
 - i) A written description of procedures that the LQG follows to ensure that it removes all wastes from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and
 - ii) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste that the LQG removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.
- 4) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containment Buildings. If the LQG places the waste in containment buildings, the LQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The LQG must label its containment building with the words "Hazardous Waste" in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site. The LQG must also provide in a conspicuous place an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA

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704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The LQG must also maintain both of the following:

- A) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. This certification must be in the LQG's files prior to operation of the unit; and
 - B) The following records, by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:
 - i) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with respecting the 90-day limit, and documentation that the LQG complies with the procedures
 - ii) Documentation that the LQG empties the unit at least once every 90 days.
 - iii) The LQG must maintain inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 5) Labeling and Marking of Containers and Tanks
- A) Containers. An LQG must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words "Hazardous Waste";
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by

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reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and

- iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- B) Tanks. An LQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
- i) Mark or label its tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 90 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process or, in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 90 days of first entering; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 6) Emergency Procedures. The LQG must comply with the standards in Subpart M (Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures for Large Quantity Generators).

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- 7) Personnel Training
- A) Personnel Training Program
- i) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction, online training (e.g., computer-based or electronic) or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with this Part. The LQG must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under subsection (a)(7)(D)(iii).
 - ii) A person trained in hazardous waste management procedures must direct the program, and the program must include instruction that teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which the LQG employs them.
 - iii) At a minimum, the design of the training program must ensure that facility personnel can respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including, if applicable, procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment; key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems; communications or alarm systems; response to fires or explosions; response to ground-water contamination incidents; and shutdown of operations.
 - iv) For facility employees that receive emergency response training under 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) (Emergency response program) and 1910.120(q) (Emergency response to hazardous substance releases), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, the LQG is not required to provide separate emergency response training under this Section, ~~if provided that~~ the overall facility training meets all the conditions of exemption in this Section.

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- B) Facility personnel must successfully complete the program required in subsection (a)(7)(A) within six months after the date of their employment, assignment to the facility, or assignment to a new position at the facility, whichever is later. An employee must not work in unsupervised positions until they have ~~he or she has~~ completed the training standards of subsection (a)(7)(A).
- C) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in subsection (a)(7)(A).
- D) The LQG must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:
 - i) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management and the name of the employee filling each job;
 - ii) A written job description for each position listed under subsection (a)(7)(D)(i). This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but the description must include the requisite skill, education, other qualifications, and duties of facility personnel assigned to each position;
 - iii) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that the LQG will give to each person filling a position listed under subsection (a)(7)(D)(i);
 - iv) Records documenting that the LQG has given and facility personnel has completed the training or job experience required by subsections (a)(7)(A), (B), and (C).
- E) The LQG must keep training records on current personnel until closure of the facility. The LQG must keep training records on former employees for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.

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- 8) Closure. An LQG accumulating hazardous wastes in containers, tanks, drip pads, and containment buildings, prior to closing the facility or a unit at the facility, must meet the following conditions:
- A) Notification for Closure of a Waste Accumulation Unit. An LQG must perform one of the following when closing a waste accumulation unit but not undergoing final closure:
 - i) Place a notice in the operating record within 30 days after closure identifying the location of the unit within the facility; or
 - ii) Meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) for container, tank, and containment building waste accumulation units or subsection (a)(8)(D) for drip pads and notify USEPA and the Agency following the procedures in subsection (a)(8)(B)(ii) for the waste accumulation unit. If the waste accumulation unit is subsequently reopened, the LQG may remove the notice from the operating record.
 - B) Notification for Closure of the Facility
 - i) Notify the Agency using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12) no later than 30 days prior to closing the facility.
 - ii) Notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 within 90 days after closing the facility that it has complied with the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D). If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D), notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it will close as a landfill under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.410 in the case of a container, tank, or containment building units. If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D), notify using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it will close under the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(b) for a facility with drip pads.

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- iii) An LQG may request additional time to clean close, but it must notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 within 75 days after the date provided in subsection (a)(8)(B)(i) to request an extension and provide an explanation as to why the additional time is required.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- C) Closure Performance Standards for Container, Tank Systems, and Containment Building Waste Accumulation Units
 - i) At closure, the LQG must close the waste accumulation unit or facility in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance by controlling, minimizing, or eliminating the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment.
 - ii) The LQG must remove or decontaminate all contaminated equipment, structures, soil, and any remaining hazardous waste residues from waste accumulation units, including containment system components (pads, liners, etc.), contaminated soils and subsoils, bases, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, unless 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(d) applies.
 - iii) The LQG must manage any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing the LQG's facility or units accumulating hazardous waste in ~~compliance~~ ~~accordance~~ with all applicable standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, 725, and 728, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating the waste and managing these wastes in a permitted or interim

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status hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility.

- iv) If the LQG demonstrates that it cannot practicably remove or decontaminate any contaminated soils and wastes, as required in subsection (a)(8)(~~CB~~)(ii), then the waste accumulation unit is considered a landfill, and the LQG must close the waste accumulation unit and perform post-closure care in compliance ~~accordance~~ with the closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills (35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.410). In addition, the LQG must meet all ~~of the~~ requirements for landfills specified in Subparts G and H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 for ~~the purposes of~~ closure, post-closure, and financial responsibility, for a waste accumulation unit that is a landfill.
- D) Closure Performance Standards for Drip Pad Waste Accumulation Units. At closure, the LQG must comply with the closure requirements of subsections (a)(8)(B) and (a)(8)(C)(i), and (a)(8)(C)(iii) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(a) and (b).
- E) The closure requirements of this subsection (a)(8) do not apply to satellite accumulation areas.
- 9) Land Disposal Restrictions. The LQG must comply with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- b) Accumulation Time Limit Extension. An LQG that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, unless the Agency ~~has~~ granted the LQG an extension to the 90-day period. The Agency may grant an extension if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period under sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

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- c) Accumulation of F006 Waste. An LQG also generating wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for USEPA hazardous waste number F006, may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days but not more than 180 days without being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that the LQG complies with all of the following additional conditions for exemption:
- 1) The LQG has implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants entering F006 waste or otherwise being released to the environment prior to recycling of the waste;
 - 2) The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery;
 - 3) The LQG accumulates no more than 20,000 kg of F006 waste on site at any one time; and
 - 4) The LQG manages the F006 waste in compliance ~~accordance~~ with the following requirements:
 - A) Requirements for Managing F006 Waste
 - i) If the LQG places the F006 waste in containers, the LQG must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in subsection (a)(1).
 - ii) If the LQG places the F006 waste in tanks, the LQG must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in subsection (a)(2).
 - iii) If the LQG places the F006 waste in containment buildings, the LQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. Prior to operation of the unit, the LQG must place in the operating record of the facility the certification of a professional engineer that the containment building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. The LQG must also place in the operating record either documentation that the LQG

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empties the unit is at least once every 180 days or all three of the following items: a written description of procedures to ensure that the F006 waste remains in the unit for no more than 180 days, a written description of the facility waste generation and management practices showing that the practices are consistent with the 180-day limit, and documentation that the LQG is complying with the procedures.

- B) The LQG is exempt from all requirements of Subparts G and H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for those referenced in subsection (a)(8).
 - C) The LQG must clearly mark the date upon which each period of accumulation begins, and the date must be clearly visible for inspection on each container.
 - D) While accumulating waste on site, the LQG must clearly labeled or mark each container and tank is with the following:
 - i) The words “Hazardous Waste”; and
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - E) The LQG must comply with the requirements in subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7).
- d) F006 Waste Transported over 200 Miles. An LQG also generating wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the USEPA hazardous waste number F006, may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days but not more than 270 days without being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements

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of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, if the LQG must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site metals recovery and the LQG complies with all of the conditions for exemption of subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4).

- e) F006 Waste Accumulation Time Extension. An LQG accumulating F006 waste in compliance ~~accordance~~ with subsections (c) and (d) that either accumulates F006 waste on site for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the LQG must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more) or accumulates more than 20,000 kg (44,000 lbs) of F006 waste on site is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, unless the Agency has granted the LQG an extension to the 180-day period (or 270-day period, if applicable) or an exception to the 20,000-kg (44,000-lb) accumulation limit. The Agency may grant an extension of the accumulation period or an exception to the accumulation limit if F006 waste must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days, if applicable) or if more than 20,000 kg (44,000 lbs) of F006 waste must remain on site due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days or an exception to the accumulation limit on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period or accumulation amount limit under sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- f) Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs. An LQG may accumulate on site hazardous waste received from a VSQG under control of the same person (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), without a storage facility permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that the LQG complies with the following conditions. “Control”, for ~~the purposes of~~ this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the LQG and VSQG, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that a contractor that operates a LQG or VSQG facility on

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behalf of a different person is not be considered ~~deemed~~ to “control” the LQG or VSQG.

- 1) The LQG must notify the Agency at least 30 days prior to receiving the first shipment from a VSQG using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12); and
 - A) The LQG must identify on the form the names and site addresses for the VSQG as well as the name and business telephone number for a contact person for the VSQG; and
 - B) The LQG must submit an updated USEPA Form 8700-12 within 30 days after a change in the name or site address for the VSQG.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- 2) The LQG maintains records of shipments for three years from the date the LQG receives the hazardous waste from the VSQG. These records must identify the name, site address, and contact information for the VSQG and include a description of the hazardous waste received, including the quantity and the date the LQG received the waste.
 - 3) The LQG must comply with the independent requirements identified in Section 722.110(a)(1)(C) and the conditions for exemption in this Section for all hazardous waste received from a VSQG. For ~~purposes of~~ the labeling and marking regulations in subsection (a)(5), the LQG must label the container or unit with the date accumulation started (i.e., the date the LQG received the hazardous waste from the VSQG). If the LQG is consolidating incoming hazardous waste from a VSQG with either its own hazardous waste or with hazardous waste from other VSQGs, the LQG must label each container or unit with the earliest date when the VSQG first accumulated on site any hazardous waste in the container.
- g) Rejected Load. An LQG may accumulate the returned waste on site in compliance ~~accordance~~ with subsections (a) and (b) if the LQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later received that shipment back as a

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rejected load or residue in ~~compliance~~ ~~accordance~~ with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172. Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the LQG must do either of the following:

- 1) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
- 2) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 722.142 Exception Reporting

- a) ~~For LQG Generators of greater than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste in a calendar month.~~
 - 1) A ~~LQG generator of 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or greater of hazardous waste in a calendar month, or greater than 1 kg of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) in a calendar month,~~ that does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 35 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must contact the transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.
 - 2) A ~~LQG generator of 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or greater of hazardous waste in a calendar month, or greater than 1 kg of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) in a calendar month,~~ must submit an Exception Report to the Agency if the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report must include the following documents:
 - A) A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have a confirmation of delivery; and

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- B) A cover letter signed by the generator or the generator's authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the result of those efforts.
- b) A SQG ~~generator of greater than 100 kg (220 lbs) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste in a calendar month~~ that does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must submit a legible copy of the manifest to the Agency, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery.
BOARD NOTE: The submission need be only a handwritten or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the returned copy was not received.
- c) A generator must comply with the requirements of subsection (a) or (b), as applicable, when a designated facility has forwarded a rejected shipment of hazardous waste or container residues contained in non-empty containers to an alternate facility using a new manifest (following the procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(e)(1) through (e)(6) or 725.172(e)(1) through (e)(6)). For ~~purposes of~~ generator compliance with subsection (a) or (b), when a designated facility forwards a shipment of rejected waste to an alternate facility, the following requirements apply:
- 1) The copy of the manifest received by the generator must have the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the alternate facility in place of the signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility; and
 - 2) The 35-, 45-, or 60-day timeframes begin on the date that the initial transporter accepts the waste from the designated facility for shipment to the alternate facility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 722.182 General Conditions

- a) Scope. The level of control for exports and imports of waste is indicated by designation of the waste as either Green waste or Amber waste, as ~~such are~~ defined in Section 722.181, and whether the waste is or is not hazardous waste.

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- 1) Green Wastes
 - A) Green waste that is not hazardous waste is subject to existing controls normally applied to commercial transactions and is not subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H.
 - B) Green waste that is hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H.
- 2) Amber Wastes
 - A) Amber waste that is hazardous waste is subject to the Amber control procedures ~~set forth in this~~-Subpart H, even if it is imported to or exported from a country that does not consider the waste to be hazardous or control the transboundary shipment as a hazardous waste import or export.
 - i) For exports, exporter must comply with Section 722.183.
 - ii) For imports, the recovery or disposal facility and the importer must comply with Section 722.184.
 - B) Amber waste that is not hazardous waste, but which is considered hazardous by the other country, is subject to the Amber control procedures in the country that considers the waste hazardous, and are not subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H. All responsibilities of the U.S. importer or exporter shift to the foreign importer or foreign exporter in the other country that considers the waste hazardous unless the parties make other arrangements through contracts.

BOARD NOTE: Some Amber wastes are not listed or otherwise identified as hazardous under RCRA, and therefore are not subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H. Regardless of the status of the waste under RCRA, however, other federal environmental statutes (e.g., the Toxic Substances Control Act (42 USC 2601 et seq.)) restrict certain waste imports or exports. These other federal restrictions continue to apply without regard to the applicability or inapplicability of ~~this~~-Subpart H.

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3) Mixtures

- A) A Green waste that is mixed with one or more other Green wastes such that the resulting mixture is not hazardous waste is not subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has noted that the law of some countries may require that mixtures of different Green wastes be subject to the Amber control procedures.

- B) A Green waste that is mixed with one or more Amber wastes, in any amount, de minimis or otherwise, or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes that is hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has noted that the law of some countries may require that a mixture of a Green waste and more than a de minimis amount of an Amber waste or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes be subject to the Amber control procedures.

4) Waste that is not yet OECD-listed waste is eligible for transboundary movements, as follows:

- A) If ~~the such~~ waste is hazardous waste, the waste is subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H.
- B) If ~~the such~~ waste is not hazardous waste, the waste is not subject to the requirements of ~~this~~-Subpart H.

b) General Conditions Applicable to Transboundary ~~Movements~~ of Hazardous Waste

- 1) The hazardous waste must be destined for recovery or disposal operations at a facility that, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the country of import;
- 2) The transboundary movement must comply with applicable international transport agreements; and

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BOARD NOTE: These international agreements include, ~~but are not limited to~~, the Chicago Convention (1944), ADR (1957), ADN (1970), MARPOL Convention (1973/1978), SOLAS Convention (1974), IMDG Code (1985), COTIF (1985), and RID (1985).

- 3) Any transit of hazardous waste through one or more countries must comply with all applicable international and national laws and regulations.
- c) Duty to return wastes subject to the Amber control procedures during transit through the United States. When a transboundary movement of hazardous waste subject to the Amber control procedures does not comply with the requirements of the notification and movement documents or otherwise constitutes illegal shipment, and if alternative arrangements cannot be made to recover or dispose of these wastes in an environmentally sound manner, the waste must be returned to the country of export. The U.S. transporter must inform EPA at the specified mailing address in subsection (e) of the need to return the shipment. USEPA will then inform the competent authority of the country of export, citing the reasons for returning the waste. The U.S. transporter must complete the return within 90 days from the time USEPA informs the country of export of the need to return the waste, unless informed in writing by USEPA of another timeframe agreed to by the concerned countries.
- d) Laboratory Analysis Exemption. Export or import of a hazardous waste sample is exempt from the requirements of ~~this~~ Subpart H if the sample is destined for laboratory analysis to assess its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery or disposal operations, the sample does not exceed 25 kg (55 pounds) in quantity, the sample is appropriately packaged and labeled, and the sample complies with the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(d) or (e).
- e) USEPA Address for Submittals by Postal Mail or Hand Delivery. Submittals required in ~~this~~ Subpart H to be made by postal mail or hand delivery should be sent to the following addresses:
 - 1) For Postal Mail Delivery:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Office of Federal Activities
International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A)
Environmental Protection Agency

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1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20460.

2) For Hand-Delivery:

Office of Land and Emergency Management
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery
Materials Recovery and Waste Management Division
International Branch (Mail Code 2255T)
~~Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance~~
~~Office of Federal Activities~~
~~International Compliance Assurance Division~~
Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton South Bldg., Room 6144
12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave NW.
Washington, DC 20004.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE
DETERMINATION AND ACCUMULATION OF UNWANTED MATERIAL FOR
LABORATORIES OWNED BY ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC ENTITIES

Section 722.300 Definitions

The following definitions apply for ~~the purposes of this~~ Subpart K:

“College or University” means a private or public post-secondary degree-granting academic institution that is accredited by an accrediting agency listed annually by the U.S. Department of Education.

BOARD NOTE: The Department of Education maintains on-line lists of accrediting agencies on the Internet at the following address:
www.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation_pg6.html#NationallyRecognized.

“Eligible academic entity” means a college or university, a non-profit research institute that is owned by or which has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or which has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university.

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“Formal written affiliation agreement” for a non-profit research institute means a written document that establishes a relationship between institutions for ~~the purposes of~~ research or education and which is signed by an authorized representative, as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, from each institution. A relationship that exists on a project-by-project or grant-by-grant basis is not considered a formal written affiliation agreement. “Formal written affiliation agreement” for a teaching hospital means a “master affiliation agreement” and “program letter of agreement”, as these terms are defined in the document entitled “Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education: Glossary of Terms”, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, with an accredited medical program or medical school.

“Laboratory” means an area owned by an eligible academic entity where relatively small quantities of chemicals and other substances are used on a non-production basis for teaching or research (or diagnostic purposes at a teaching hospital) and are stored and used in containers that are easily manipulated by one person. Photo laboratories, art studios, and field laboratories are laboratories within the meaning of this definition. Areas such as chemical stockrooms and preparatory laboratories that provide a support function to teaching or research laboratories (or diagnostic laboratories at teaching hospitals) are also laboratories within the meaning of this definition.

“Laboratory clean-out” means an evaluation of the inventory of chemicals and other materials in a laboratory that are no longer needed or which have expired and the subsequent removal of those chemicals or other unwanted materials from the laboratory. A clean-out may occur for several reasons. It may be on a routine basis (e.g., at the end of a semester or academic year) or as a result of a renovation, relocation, or change in laboratory supervisor or occupant. A regularly scheduled removal of unwanted material, as required by Section 722.308, does not qualify as a laboratory clean-out within the meaning of this definition.

“Laboratory worker” means a person who handles chemicals or unwanted material in a laboratory. This may include, but is not limited to, any member of faculty or staff, a post-doctoral fellow, an intern, a researcher, a technician, a supervisor or manager, or a principal investigator. A person does not need to be paid or otherwise compensated for his or her work in the laboratory to be considered a laboratory worker. An undergraduate or graduate student in a supervised classroom setting is not a laboratory worker.

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“Non-profit research institute” means an organization that conducts research as its primary function and which files as a nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the federal tax code (26 USC 501(c)(3)).

“Reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material” means an unwanted material that is one of the acutely hazardous commercial chemical products listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) for reactivity.

“Teaching hospital” means a hospital that trains students to become physicians, nurses, or other health or laboratory personnel.

“Trained professional” means a person who has completed the applicable RCRA training requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(7), for an LQG, or who is knowledgeable about normal operations and emergencies in ~~compliance~~ ~~accordance~~ with Section 722.116(b)(9)(C), for an SQG or VSQG ~~that opt into 35 Ill. Adm. Code. 722.Subpart K.~~ A trained professional may be an employee of the eligible academic entity or a contractor or vendor who meets the requisite training requirements.

“Unwanted material” means any chemical, mixtures of chemicals, products of experiments, or other material from a laboratory that is no longer needed, wanted, or usable in the laboratory and which is destined for hazardous waste determination by a trained professional. Unwanted material includes reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material, material that may eventually be determined not to be solid waste ~~under pursuant to~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, or a hazardous waste ~~under pursuant to~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103. If an eligible academic entity elects to use another equally effective term ~~instead in lieu~~ of “unwanted material”, as allowed by Section 722.306(a)(1)(A), the equally effective term will have the same meaning, and the material designated by that term will be subject to the same requirements as “unwanted material” under ~~this~~ Subpart K.

“Working container” means a small container (i.e., two gallons (7.6 l) or less) that is in use at a laboratory bench, hood, or other work station, to collect unwanted material from a laboratory experiment or procedure.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 722.332 Conditions for a Generator Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event

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- a) VSQGs. A VSQG may maintain its existing generator category for hazardous waste generated during an episodic event provided that the generator complies with the following conditions:
- 1) The VSQG is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless the Agency has determined that an additional episodic event is necessary, as provided in Section 722.333;
 - 2) Notification. The VSQG must notify the Agency no later than 30 calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12). In the event of an unplanned episodic event, the generator must notify Agency within 72 hours of the unplanned event via phone, email, or fax and subsequently submit USEPA Form 8700-12. The generator must include the start date and end date of the episodic event, the reasons for the event and the types and estimated quantities of hazardous waste expected to be generated as a result of the episodic event, and the generator must identify a facility contact and emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to an emergency in compliance with Section 722.116(b)(9)(A);

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- 3) USEPA Identification Number. The VSQG must have a USEPA identification number or obtain a USEPA identification number using USEPA Form 8700-12;
- 4) Accumulation. A VSQG is prohibited from accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on drip pads or in containment buildings. When accumulating hazardous waste in containers and tanks the following conditions apply:
 - A) Containers. A VSQG accumulating in containers must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;

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- ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labelling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date when the episodic event began, clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- B) Tanks. A VSQG accumulating episodic hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
- i) Mark or label the tank with the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to identify the date upon which each episodic event begins; and

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- iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the information required by subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii) on site and readily available for inspection.
 - C) The generator must manage hazardous waste in a manner that minimizes the possibility of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to the air, soil, or water;
 - i) Containers must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste being accumulated in them. The generator must keep containers closed except to add or remove waste; and
 - ii) Tanks must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste accumulated in them. Tanks must have procedures in place to prevent the overflow (e.g., be equipped with a means to stop inflow with systems such as a waste feed cutoff system or bypass system to a standby tank when hazardous waste is continuously fed into the tank). Tanks must be inspected at least once each operating day to ensure all applicable discharge control equipment, such as waste feed cutoff systems, bypass systems, and drainage systems are in good working order and to ensure that the generator operates the tank according to its design by reviewing the data gathered from monitoring equipment such as pressure and temperature gauges from the inspection.
- 5) The VSQG must comply with the hazardous waste manifest provisions of Subpart B [and the recordkeeping provisions for SQG in Section 722.144](#) when the VSQG sends its episodic event hazardous waste off site to a designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 6) The VSQG has up to 60 calendar days from the start of the episodic event to manifest and send its hazardous waste generated from the episodic event to a designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 7) A VSQG must maintain the following records for three years from the end date of the episodic event:

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- A) The beginning and end dates of the episodic event;
 - B) A description of the episodic event;
 - C) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;
 - D) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed, as well as the name of the RCRA-designated facility that received the hazardous waste;
 - E) The names of hazardous waste transporters; and
 - F) The approval letter from the Agency if the generator requested the Agency under Section 722.333 to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.
- b) SQGs. An SQG may maintain its existing generator category during an episodic event provided that the generator complies with the following conditions:
- 1) The SQG is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless the Agency has determined that an additional episodic event is necessary, as provided in Section 722.333;
 - 2) Notification. The SQG must notify Agency no later than 30 calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using USEPA Form 8700-12 (Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form)). In the event of an unplanned episodic event, the SQG must notify Agency within 72 hours of the unplanned event via phone, email, or fax and subsequently submit USEPA Form 8700-12. The SQG must include the start date and end date of the episodic event, the reasons for the event and the types and estimated quantities of hazardous wastes expected to be generated as a result of the episodic event, and the generator must identify a facility contact and emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to emergency;

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download

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in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- 3) USEPA Identification Number. The SQG must have a USEPA identification number or obtain a USEPA identification number using USEPA Form 8700-12; and
- 4) Accumulation by SQGs. An SQG is prohibited from accumulating hazardous wastes generated from an episodic event ~~waste~~ on drip pads ~~and~~ ~~or~~ in containment buildings. When accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event in containers and tanks, the following conditions apply:
 - A) Containers. An SQG accumulating episodic hazardous waste in containers must meet the standards at Section 722.116(b)(2) and must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with the USDOT requirements at subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date when the episodic event began, clearly visible for inspection on each container.
 - B) Tanks. An SQG accumulating episodic hazardous waste in tanks must meet the standards at Section 722.116(b)(3) and must do the following:

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- i) Mark or label its tank with the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic) listed in Subpart C or D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; hazard communication consistent with USDOT requirements at subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to identify the date upon which episodic event ~~each period of accumulation~~ begins ~~and ends~~; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and available for inspection.
- 5) The SQG must treat hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on site or manifest and ship the ~~such~~ hazardous waste off site to a designated facility (as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) within 60 calendar days from the start of the episodic event.
- 6) The SQG must maintain the following records for three years from the end date of the episodic event:
- A) The beginning and end dates of the episodic event;
 - B) A description of the episodic event;
 - C) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;

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- D) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed as well as the name of the designated [RCRA](#) facility (as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that received the hazardous waste;
- E) The names of hazardous waste transporters; and
- F) The approval letter from the Agency if the generator requested the Agency under Section 722.333 to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBTITLE G

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

PART 722
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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722.101	Definitions
722.105	Electronic Reporting
722.110	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
722.111	Hazardous Waste Determination
722.112	USEPA Identification Numbers (Repealed)
722.113	Generator Category Determination
722.114	Conditions for Exemption for a Very Small Quantity Generator
722.115	Satellite Accumulation Area Regulations for a Small Quantity Generator or Large Quantity Generator
722.116	Conditions for Exemption for a Small Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste
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722.118	USEPA Identification Numbers and Re-Notification for a Small Quantity Generator or Large Quantity Generator

SUBPART B: MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Section	
722.120	General Requirements
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722.122	Number of Copies
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SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

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722.130	Packaging
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722.132	Marking
722.133	Placarding
722.134	Accumulation Time (Repealed)
722.135	Liquids in Landfills Prohibition

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO
SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Section

722.140	Recordkeeping
722.141	Annual Reporting for Large Quantity Generators
722.142	Exception Reporting
722.143	Additional Reporting
722.144	Recordkeeping for Small Quantity Generators
722.150	Applicability (Repealed)
722.151	Definitions (Repealed)
722.152	General Requirements (Repealed)
722.153	Notification of Intent to Export (Repealed)
722.154	Special Manifest Requirements (Repealed)
722.155	Exception Report (Repealed)
722.156	Annual Reports (Repealed)
722.157	Recordkeeping (Repealed)
722.158	International Agreements (Repealed)
722.160	Imports of Hazardous Waste (Repealed)

SUBPART G: FARMERS

Section

722.170	Farmers
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SUBPART H: TRANSBOUNDARY SHIPMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR
RECOVERY OR DISPOSAL

Section

722.180	Applicability
722.181	Definitions
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722.183	Exports of Hazardous Waste
722.184	Imports of Hazardous Waste

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- 722.185 Contracts (Repealed)
- 722.186 Provisions Relating to Recognized Traders (Repealed)
- 722.187 Reporting and Recordkeeping (Repealed)
- 722.189 OECD Waste Lists (Repealed)

**SUBPART K: ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE
DETERMINATION AND ACCUMULATION OF UNWANTED MATERIAL FOR
LABORATORIES OWNED BY ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC ENTITIES**

Section

- 722.300 Definitions
- 722.301 Applicability
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- 722.303 Notice of Election into the Subpart K Requirements
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- 722.305 Summary of the Requirements of this Subpart K
- 722.306 Container Standards in the Laboratory
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- 722.308 Removing Unwanted Material from the Laboratory
- 722.309 Hazardous Waste Determination and Removal of Unwanted Material from the Laboratory
- 722.310 Hazardous Waste Determination in the Laboratory
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- 722.313 Laboratory Clean-Outs
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- 722.315 Unwanted Material That Is Not Solid Waste or Hazardous Waste
- 722.316 Non-Laboratory Hazardous Waste Generated at an Eligible Academic Entity

SUBPART L: ALTERNATIVE STANDARDS FOR EPISODIC GENERATION

Section

- 722.330 Applicability
- 722.331 Definitions for this Subpart L
- 722.332 Conditions for a Generator Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event
- 722.333 Request to Manage One Additional Episodic Event Per Calendar Year

**SUBPART M: PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR
LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS**

Section

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722.350	Applicability
722.351	Maintenance and Operation of Facility
722.352	Required Equipment
722.353	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment
722.354	Access to Communications or Alarm System
722.355	Required Aisle Space
722.356	Arrangements with Local Authorities
722.360	Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
722.361	Content of Contingency Plan
722.362	Copies of Contingency Plan
722.363	Amendment of Contingency Plan
722.364	Emergency Coordinator
722.365	Emergency Procedures

722.APPENDIX A Hazardous Waste Manifest (Repealed)

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1131, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20709, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19392, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13129, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 452, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18523, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16653, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9644, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14562, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17696, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20822, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9935, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11236, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 603, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17950, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9822, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5105, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6312, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3138, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 871, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11927, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18817, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-

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2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8773, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17763, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1700, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11717, effective August 9, 2016; recodified at 42 Ill. Reg. 11553; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 563, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5955, May 2, 2019; amended in R20-8/R20-16 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15263, effective September 3, 2020; amended in R21-13, R22-13, R24-4 at 48 Ill. Reg. 9846, effective June 20, 2024; amended in R24-12 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

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SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 722.101 Definitions

As used in this Part, the following terms have the following meanings:

“Condition for exemption” means any requirement in Sections 722.114 through 722.117, 722.170, or Subpart K or Subpart L that states an event, action, or standard that must occur or be met in order to obtain an exemption from any applicable requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728, or from any requirement for notification under section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment storage, and disposal facilities.

“Independent requirement” means a requirement of this Part that states an event, action, or standard that must occur or be met; and that applies without relation to, or irrespective of, the purpose of obtaining a conditional exemption from storage facility permit, interim status, and operating requirements under Sections 722.114 through 722.117, 722.170, or Subpart K or Subpart L.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBTITLE G**Section 722.110 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability**

- a) This Part establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
 - 1) A person who generates a hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, is subject to all the applicable independent requirements in the following provisions:
 - A) Independent Requirements of a VSQG
 - i) Section 722.111(a) through (d) (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping); and
 - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination).
 - B) Independent Requirements of a SQG
 - i) Section 722.111 (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping);
 - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination);
 - iii) Section 722.118 (USEPA identification numbers and re-notification for SQGs and LQGs);
 - iv) Subpart B (manifest requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - v) Subpart C (pre-transport requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - vi) Section 722.140 (recordkeeping);
 - vii) Section 722.144 (recordkeeping for SQGs); and
 - viii) Subpart H (transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal).
 - C) Independent Requirements of a LQG

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- i) Section 722.111 (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping);
 - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination);
 - iii) Section 722.118 (USEPA identification numbers and re-notification for SQGs and LQGs);
 - iv) Subpart B (manifest requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - v) Subpart C (pre-transport requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
 - vi) Subpart D (recordkeeping and reporting applicable to SQGs and LQGs, except Section 722.144); and
 - vii) Subpart H (transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal).
- 2) A generator that accumulates hazardous waste on site is a person that stores hazardous waste; this generator is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities unless the generator is one of the following:
- A) A VSQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Section 722.114;
 - B) A SQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Sections 722.115 and 722.116; or
 - C) A LQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Sections 722.115 and 722.117.
- 3) A generator must not transport, offer its hazardous waste for transport, or otherwise cause its hazardous waste to be sent to a facility that is not a designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, or which is not otherwise authorized to receive the generator's hazardous waste.

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- b) Determining Generator Category. A generator must use Section 722.113 to determine which provisions of this Part are applicable to the generator based on the quantity of hazardous waste generated per calendar month.
- c) This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(c), which USEPA removed and marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal provision.
- d) Any person that exports or imports hazardous waste must comply with Section 722.118 and Subpart H.
- e) Any person that imports hazardous waste into the United States must comply with the generator standards of this Part.
- f) A farmer that generates waste pesticides that are hazardous waste and that complies with Section 722.170 is not required to comply with other standards in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727, or 728 with respect to such pesticides.
- g) Generator Violation and Noncompliance
 - 1) A generator’s violation of an independent requirement is subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act.
 - 2) A generator’s noncompliance with a condition for exemption in this Part is not subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act as a violation of a condition for exemption provided in this Part. Noncompliance by any generator with an applicable condition for exemption from storage permit and operations requirements means that the facility is a storage facility operating without an exemption from the permit, interim status, and operations requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). Without an exemption, any violations of such storage requirements are subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act.
- h) An owner or operator that initiates a shipment of hazardous waste from a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must comply with the generator standards established in this Part.

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- i) A person responding to an explosives or munitions emergency under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101(g)(8)(A)(iv) or (g)(8)(D) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.101(c)(11)(A)(iv) or (c)(11)(D) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.121(a)(4) or (c) is not required to comply with the standards of this Part.
- j) This subsection (j) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(j), which USEPA removed and marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- k) This subsection (k) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(k), a provision that relates only to facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- l) The laboratories owned by an eligible academic entity that chooses to be subject to the requirements of Subpart K are not subject to the requirements in subsections (l)(1) and (l)(2), except as specifically otherwise provided in Subpart K. For this subsection (l), the terms “laboratory” and “eligible academic entity” must have the meanings given them in Section 722.300.
 - 1) The independent requirements of Section 722.111 or the regulations in Section 722.115 for an LQG or an SQG, except as provided in Subpart K; and
 - 2) The conditions of Section 722.114 for a VSQG, except as provided in Subpart K.
- m) A reverse distributor (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals instead of this Part.
- n) A healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) must determine whether it is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, based on the total hazardous waste it generates per calendar month (including both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste). A healthcare facility that generates more than a threshold quantity of hazardous waste is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals instead of this Part. A threshold quantity of hazardous waste is 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in a calendar month; more than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month; or more than 100 kg (220 pounds) in a calendar month of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the clean-

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up of a spill of any acute hazardous wastes listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) into or on any land or water. A healthcare facility that is a VSQG when counting all of its hazardous waste, including both its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, remains subject to Section 722.114 and is not subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, except that the healthcare facility remains subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605 and 726.607 and the optional provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604.

BOARD NOTE: A generator that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must comply with the applicable standards and permit requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724 through 728, 733, and 739.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.111 Hazardous Waste Determination

A person that generates a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, must make an accurate determination as to whether that waste is a hazardous waste to ensure that the waste is properly managed according to applicable RCRA regulations. A hazardous waste determination is made using the following steps:

- a) The hazardous waste determination for each solid waste must be made at the point of waste generation, before any dilution, mixing, or other alteration of the waste occurs, and at any time in the course of its management that it has, or may have, changed its properties as a result of exposure to the environment or other factors that may change the properties of the waste such that the RCRA classification of the waste may change.
- b) The person must determine whether the solid waste is excluded from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.
- c) If the waste is not excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, the person must then use knowledge of the waste to determine whether the waste meets any of the listing descriptions under Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Acceptable knowledge that may be used in making an accurate determination as to whether the waste is listed may include waste origin, composition, the process producing the waste, feedstock, and other reliable and relevant information. If a waste is listed, the person may file a delisting petition under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122 to demonstrate to the Administrator that the waste from this particular site or operation is not a hazardous waste.
- d) The person then must also determine whether the waste exhibits one or more hazardous characteristics, as identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, by following the procedures in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), or a combination of both.
 - 1) The person must apply knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used to generate the waste. Acceptable knowledge may include process knowledge (e.g., information about chemical feedstocks and other inputs to the production process); knowledge of products, by-products, and intermediates produced by the manufacturing process; chemical or physical characterization of wastes; information on the chemical and physical properties of the chemicals used or produced by the process or otherwise contained in the waste; testing that illustrates the properties of the waste; or other reliable and relevant information about the properties of the waste or its constituents. A test other than a test method in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or an

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equivalent test method approved by the Agency or the Board under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.121, may be used as part of a person's knowledge to determine whether a solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. However, the tests do not, by themselves, provide definitive results. Persons testing their waste must obtain a representative sample of the waste for the testing, as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

- 2) When available knowledge is inadequate to make an accurate determination, the person must test the waste according to the applicable methods in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or according to an equivalent method approved by the Administrator under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.121 and complying with the following:
 - A) A persons testing its waste must obtain a representative sample of the waste for the testing, as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
 - B) Where a test method is specified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the results of the regulatory test, when properly performed, are definitive for determining the regulatory status of the waste.
- e) If the generator determines that the waste is hazardous, the generator must refer to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 724 through 728, and 733 for possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to the management of the specific waste.
- f) Recordkeeping for SQGs and LQGs. A SQG or LQG must maintain records supporting its hazardous waste determinations, including records that identify whether a solid waste is a hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103. Records must be maintained for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. These records must comprise the generator's knowledge of the waste and support the generator's determination, as described at subsections (c) and (d). The records must include the following types of information: the results of any tests, sampling, waste analyses, or other determinations made in compliance with this Section; records documenting the tests, sampling, and analytical methods used to demonstrate the validity and relevance of the tests; records consulted in order to determine the process by which the waste was generated, the composition of the waste, and the properties of the waste; and records which explain the knowledge basis for the generator's determination, as described at subsection (d)(1). The periods of record retention referred to in this Section are extended automatically during any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested in writing by the Agency.

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BOARD NOTE: Any Agency request for extended records retention under this subsection (f) is subject to Board review under Section 40 of the Act.

- g) Identifying USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers for SQGs and LQGs. Consistent with subsection (d), if the waste is determined to be hazardous, SQGs and LQGs must identify all applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Prior to shipping the waste off site, the generator also must mark its containers with all applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers (USEPA hazardous waste numbers) according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.132.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.114 Conditions for Exemption for a Very Small Quantity Generator

- a) If a VSQG meets all the conditions for exemption listed in this Section, hazardous waste generated by the VSQG is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 722 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), and the VSQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without complying with these requirements, except that the VSQG must comply with this Section and Sections 722.110 through 722.113. The conditions for exemption are as follows:
- 1) In a calendar month, the VSQG generates less than or equal to the amounts specified in the definition of “VSQG” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
 - 2) The VSQG complies with Section 722.111(a) through (d);
 - 3) If the VSQG accumulates at any time greater than one kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste or 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e), all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption and independent requirements:
 - A) The waste is held on site for no more than 90 days beginning on the date when the accumulated wastes exceed the amounts provided in subsection (a)(3);
 - B) The conditions for exemption in Section 722.117(a) through (g);
 - C) Notification as a “very small quantity generator” in Section 722.118 (a) through (c);
 - D) Preparation and use of the manifest in Subpart B;
 - E) Pre-transport requirements in Subpart C;
 - F) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Subpart D; and
 - G) Requirements for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in Subpart H.

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- 4) If the VSQG accumulates at any time 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or greater of non-acute hazardous waste, all quantities of that hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption:
 - A) The waste is held on site for no more than 180 days, or 270 days, if applicable, beginning on the date when the accumulated waste exceed the amounts provided in subsection (a)(1);
BOARD NOTE: Section 722.116(c) allows an SQG that must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal to accumulate the waste for up to 270 days.
 - B) The quantity of waste accumulated on site never exceeds 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs);
 - C) The VSQG meets the conditions for exemption in Section 722.116(b)(2) through (f);
 - D) Notification as a “very small quantity generator” under Section 722.118(a) through (c);
 - E) Preparation and use of the manifest in Subpart B;
 - F) Pre-transport requirements in Subpart C;
 - G) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Subpart D; and
 - H) Requirements for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in Subpart H.
- 5) A VSQG that accumulates hazardous waste in amounts less than or equal to the limits in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) must either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility. The facility, if located in the U.S., must be one of the following:
 - A) A permitted facility under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;
 - B) An interim status facility under Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;

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- C) A facility authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state whose hazardous waste management program is approved by USEPA under 40 CFR 271;
- D) A municipal solid waste landfill that is subject to the standards of 40 CFR 258 and is permitted, licensed, or registered by a USEPA-authorized state to manage municipal solid waste;
- E) A solid waste management facility that is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if the facility is a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the facility must comply with the requirements in subpart B of 40 CFR 257, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
- F) A facility engaging in either of the following activities:
 - i) Beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation of its waste; or
 - ii) Treating its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation;
- G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733;
- H) An LQG under the control of the same person as the VSQG, if the following conditions are met:
 - i) The VSQG and the LQG are under the control of the same person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. “Control”, for this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that a contractor that operates a generator facility on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to “control” the VSQG and LQG.
 - ii) The VSQG marks its containers of hazardous waste with the words “Hazardous Waste” and an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples of indication of the

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hazards include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labelling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

- I) A reverse distributor (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600), if the hazardous waste pharmaceutical is a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical generated by a healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600);
 - J) A healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) that meets the conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(l) and 726.603(b), as applicable, to accept non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from an off-site healthcare facility that is a VSQG; or
 - K) For airbag waste, an airbag waste collection facility or a designated facility subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j).
- b) The placement of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.
 - c) A VSQG experiencing an episodic event may generate and accumulate hazardous waste in compliance with Subpart L instead of Sections 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.116 Conditions for Exemption for a Small Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste

An SQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 724 through 727, or the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, if all of the conditions for exemption listed in this Section are met:

- a) **Generation.** The generator must generate in a calendar month no more than the amounts specified in the definition of “SQG” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- b) **Accumulation.** The generator accumulates hazardous waste on site for no more than 180 days, unless in compliance with the conditions for exemption for longer accumulation in subsections (c), (d), and (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:
 - 1) **Accumulation Limit.** The quantity of hazardous waste accumulated on site must never exceed 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs);
 - 2) **Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containers**
 - A) **Condition of Containers.** If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition or the container begins to leak, the SQG must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition or immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of this Section.
 - B) **Compatibility of Waste with Container.** The SQG must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and that are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.
 - C) **Management of Containers**
 - i) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.

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- ii) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or accumulated in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
 - D) Inspections. At least weekly, the SQG must inspect central accumulation areas. The SQG must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. See subsection (b)(2)(A) for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.
 - E) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Incompatible Wastes
 - i) The SQG must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) must not be placed in the same container, unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - ii) The SQG must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - iii) The SQG must separate or protect a container accumulating hazardous waste, by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device, from any waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments.
- 3) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks
 - A) This subsection (b)(3)(A) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.16(b)(3)(i), which USEPA has marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
 - B) An SQG of hazardous waste must comply with the following general operating conditions:

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- i) Treatment or accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - ii) The SQG must not place hazardous wastes or treatment reagents in a tank if the hazardous wastes or treatment reagents could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.
 - iii) The SQG must operate uncovered tanks must be operated to ensure at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g., dike or trench), a drainage control system, or a diversion structure (e.g., standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 centimeters (2 feet) of the tank.
 - iv) If hazardous waste is continuously fed into a tank, the SQG must equip the tank with a means to stop this inflow (e.g., waste feed cutoff system or by-pass system to a stand-by tank).
- C) Except as noted in subsection (b)(3)(D), an SQG that accumulates hazardous waste in tanks must inspect each of the following, if present:
- i) Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) at least once each operating day, to ensure that it is in good working order;
 - ii) Data gathered from monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) at least once each operating day, to ensure that the tank is being operated according to its design;
 - iii) The level of waste in the tank at least once each operating day, to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(3)(ii)(C);
 - iv) The construction materials of the tank at least weekly, to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and

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- v) The construction materials of discharge confinement structures and the immediately surrounding area (e.g., dikes) at least weekly, to detect erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation). The SQG must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures that the inspection reveals on a schedule that ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. If a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the SQG must immediately take remedial action.
- D) A SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks or tank systems that have full secondary containment and that either use leak detection equipment to alert personnel to leaks, or implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified, must inspect at least weekly, if applicable, the areas identified in subsections (b)(3)(C)(i) through (b)(3)(C)(v). Use of the alternate inspection schedule must be documented in the generator's operating record. This documentation must include a description of the established workplace practices at the SQG.
- E) This subsection (b)(3)(E) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.116(b)(3)(v), which USEPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
- F) An SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must remove all hazardous waste from tanks, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures upon closure of the facility. At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the SQG can demonstrate, in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(c) or (d), that any solid waste removed from its tank is not a hazardous waste, then it must manage such waste in accordance with all applicable provisions of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, 725 and 728.
- G) An SQG must comply with the following special conditions for accumulation of ignitable or reactive waste:
- i) Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a tank, unless the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in a tank so that the resulting

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- waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 or 721.123, and the SQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b); the generator accumulates or treats the waste in such a way that the waste is protected from any material or conditions that may cause it to ignite or react; or the SQG uses the tank solely for emergencies.
- ii) An SQG that treats or accumulates ignitable or reactive waste in covered tanks must comply with the buffer zone requirements for tanks contained in NFPA 30 (1977 or 1981), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - iii) An SQG must not place incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) in the same tank or place hazardous waste in an unwashed tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material, unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
- 4) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste on Drip Pads. If the waste is placed on drip pads, the SQG must comply with the following:
- A) Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(c));
 - B) The SQG must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that the generator removes from the drip pad are then subject to the 180-day accumulation limit in subsection (b) and Section 722.115 if hazardous wastes are being managed in satellite accumulation areas prior to being moved to the central accumulation area; and
 - C) The SQG must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:
 - i) A written description of procedures that are followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and

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associated collection system at least once every 90 days;
and

- ii) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.
- 5) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containment Buildings. If the SQG places waste in containment buildings, the SQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The SQG must label its containment buildings with the words "Hazardous Waste" in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site. The SQG must also provide in a conspicuous place an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The SQG must also maintain both of the following:
- A) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. This certification must be in the generator's files prior to operation of the unit; and
 - B) The following records, by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:
 - i) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with maintaining the 90 day limit, and documentation that the SQG complies with the procedures; or
 - ii) Documentation that the SQG empties the unit at least once every 90 days.

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- iii) The SQG must maintain inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 6) Labeling and Marking of Containers and Tanks
- A) Containers. An SQG must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.
 - B) Tanks. An SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
 - i) Mark or label its tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with

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NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

- iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 180 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process or, in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 180 days of first entering; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 7) Land Disposal Restrictions. An SQG must comply with all the applicable requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- 8) Preparedness and Prevention
- A) Maintenance and Operation of Facility. An SQG must maintain and operate its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment.
 - B) Required Equipment. An SQG must equip all areas where hazardous waste is either generated or accumulated with the items in subsections (b)(8)(B)(i) through (b)(8)(B)(iv) (unless none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below or the actual waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to have a particular kind of equipment specified below). An SQG may determine the most appropriate places to locate equipment necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
 - i) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
 - ii) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police

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- departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
- iii) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
 - iv) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, foam producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.
- C) Testing and Maintenance of Equipment. The SQG must test and maintain all communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, if required, as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.
- D) Access to Communications or Alarm System
- i) Whenever the SQG pours, mixes, spreads, or otherwise handles hazardous waste, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access (i.e., direct or unimpeded access) to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless such a device is not required under subsection (a)(8)(B).
 - ii) When there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, the employee must have immediate access (i.e., direct or unimpeded access) to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, that is capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless such a device is not required under subsection (a)(8)(B).
- E) Required Aisle Space. The SQG must maintain aisle space that allows the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

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F) Arrangements with Local Authorities

- i) The SQG must attempt to make arrangements with the local police department, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals, taking into account the types and quantities of hazardous wastes handled at the facility. Arrangements may be made with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, if this is the appropriate organization with which to make arrangements. An SQG attempting to make arrangements with its local fire department must determine the potential need for the services of the local police department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals. As part of this coordination, the SQG must attempt to make arrangements, as necessary, to familiarize the above organizations with the layout of the facility, the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes, as well as the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility. If more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, the SQG must attempt to make arrangements designating primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department and with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.

BOARD NOTE: The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) maintains an on-line listing of Local Emergency Planning Committees in Illinois by jurisdiction: www.illinois.gov/iema/Preparedness/SERC/Documents/LEPC_ReleaseReportingContactList.pdf.

- ii) An SQG must maintain records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation must include documentation in the operating record that either confirms these arrangements actively exist or, in cases where no arrangements exist, confirming that the SQG attempted to make these arrangements.

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- iii) A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction over the fire code within Illinois or the facility's locality, as far as needing to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the SQG documents the waiver in the operating record.
- 9) Emergency Procedures. The SQG must comply with the following conditions for those areas of the generator facility where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated:
- A) At all times, at least one employee must be either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in subsection (b)(9)(D). This employee is the emergency coordinator.
 - B) The SQG must post the following information next to telephones or in areas directly involved in the generation and accumulation of hazardous waste:
 - i) The name and emergency telephone number of the emergency coordinator;
 - ii) The location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
 - iii) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
 - C) The SQG must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures that are relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;
 - D) The emergency coordinator or his or her designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The required responses are the following:

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- i) In the event of a fire, the emergency coordinator must call the fire department or attempt to extinguish the fire using a fire extinguisher;
 - ii) When a spill occurs, the SQG must contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible and, as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil. The SQG can either itself conduct this containment and cleanup or have a contractor perform the work on its behalf;
 - iii) When a fire, explosion, or other release occurs that could threaten human health outside the facility, or when the SQG has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the SQG must immediately notify the National Response Center (using the 24-hour toll free number, 800-424-8802). The report must include the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the SQG; the date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire); the quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident; the extent of any injuries; and the estimated quantity and disposition of any recovered materials.
- c) **Transporting Waste More Than 200 Miles.** An SQG that must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal may accumulate hazardous waste on site for 270 days or less without having a permit or interim status, provided that the SQG complies with the conditions of subsection (b).
- d) **Accumulation Time Limit Extension.** An SQG that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the SQG must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal) is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727, and 728, unless the Agency has granted the SQG an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. The Agency may grant an extension if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

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BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period under sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- e) Rejected Loads
 - 1) An SQG may accumulate returned waste on site in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) under the following conditions:
 - A) The SQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility could accept and manage the waste; and
 - B) The generator later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172.
 - 2) Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the SQG must do either of the following:
 - A) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
 - B) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.
- f) An SQG experiencing an episodic event may accumulate hazardous waste in accordance with Subpart L in lieu of Section 722.117.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.117 Conditions for Exemption for a Large Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste

An LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the LQG meets all of the following conditions for exemption:

- a) Accumulation. The LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site for no more than 90 days, unless in compliance with the accumulation time limit extension or F006 accumulation conditions for exemption in subsections (b) through (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:
 - 1) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containers. If the hazardous waste is placed in containers, the LQG must comply with the following requirements:
 - A) Air Emission Standards. The LQG must comply with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
 - B) Condition of Containers. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if the container begins to leak, the LQG must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from the leaking container to a container that is in good condition or otherwise immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of this Section;
 - C) Compatibility of Waste with Container. The LQG must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired;
 - D) Management of Containers
 - i) The LQG must always keep a container holding hazardous waste closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.

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- ii) The LQG must not open, handle, or store a container holding hazardous waste in a manner that may rupture the container or cause the container to leak.
- E) Inspections. At least weekly, the LQG must inspect central accumulation areas. The LQG must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. See subsection (a)(1)(B) for remedial action required if the LQG detects deterioration or leaks.
- F) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Ignitable and Reactive Wastes
 - i) The LQG must locate containers holding ignitable or reactive waste at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line, unless the LQG obtains a written approval from the authority having jurisdiction over the local fire code that allows hazardous waste accumulation to occur within this restricted area. The LQG must maintain a record of the written approval as long as the LQG accumulates ignitable or reactive hazardous waste in this area.
 - ii) The LQG must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. The LQG must separate and protect this waste from sources of ignition or reaction, including, but not limited to, the following: open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), spontaneous ignition (e.g., from heat-producing chemical reactions), or radiant heat. While handling ignitable or reactive waste, the LQG must confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. The LQG must conspicuously place "No Smoking" signs wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.
- G) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Incompatible Wastes
 - i) The LQG must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35

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- Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) in the same container, unless the LQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
- ii) The LQG must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), unless the LQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
 - iii) The LQG must separate a container holding hazardous waste or otherwise protect it by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device from any other incompatible waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments.
- 2) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks. If the LQG places the waste in tanks, the LQG must comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart J, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c) (Closure and Post-Closure Care) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.300 (Waste Analysis and Trial Tests) and the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
- 3) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste on Drip Pads. If the LQG places hazardous waste on drip pads, the LQG must comply with the following:
- A) Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
 - B) The LQG must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that the LQG removes from the drip pad are subject to the 90-day accumulation limit in subsection (a) and Section 722.115, if the LQG manages the hazardous wastes in satellite accumulation areas prior to moving them to a central accumulation area; and
 - C) The LQG must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:
 - i) A written description of procedures that the LQG follows to ensure that it removes all wastes from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and

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- ii) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste that the LQG removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.
- 4) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containment Buildings. If the LQG places the waste in containment buildings, the LQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The LQG must label its containment building with the words “Hazardous Waste” in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site. The LQG must also provide in a conspicuous place an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The LQG must also maintain both of the following:
- A) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. This certification must be in the LQG’s files prior to operation of the unit; and
 - B) The following records, by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:
 - i) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with respecting the 90-day limit, and documentation that the LQG complies with the procedures
 - ii) Documentation that the LQG empties the unit at least once every 90 days.

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- iii) The LQG must maintain inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 5) Labeling and Marking of Containers and Tanks
- A) Containers. An LQG must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.
 - B) Tanks. An LQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
 - i) Mark or label its tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with

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NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

- iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 90 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process or, in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 90 days of first entering; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 6) Emergency Procedures. The LQG must comply with the standards in Subpart M (Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures for Large Quantity Generators).
- 7) Personnel Training
- A) Personnel Training Program
 - i) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction, online training (e.g., computer-based or electronic) or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with this Part. The LQG must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under subsection (a)(7)(D).
 - ii) A person trained in hazardous waste management procedures must direct the program, and the program must include instruction that teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which the LQG employs them.
 - iii) At a minimum, the design of the training program must ensure that facility personnel can respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including, if applicable, procedures for using, inspecting,

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repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment; key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems; communications or alarm systems; response to fires or explosions; response to ground-water contamination incidents; and shutdown of operations.

- iv) For facility employees that receive emergency response training under 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) (Emergency response program) and 1910.120(q) (Emergency response to hazardous substance releases), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, the LQG is not required to provide separate emergency response training under this Section, provided that the overall facility training meets all the conditions of exemption in this Section.
- B) Facility personnel must successfully complete the program required in subsection (a)(7)(A) within six months after the date of their employment, assignment to the facility, or assignment to a new position at the facility, whichever is later. An employee must not work in unsupervised positions until he or she has completed the training standards of subsection (a)(7)(A).
 - C) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in subsection (a)(7)(A).
 - D) The LQG must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:
 - i) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management and the name of the employee filling each job;
 - ii) A written job description for each position listed under subsection (a)(7)(D)(i). This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but the description must include the requisite skill, education, other qualifications, and duties of facility personnel assigned to each position;
 - iii) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that the LQG will give

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to each person filling a position listed under subsection (a)(7)(D)(i);

- iv) Records documenting that the LQG has given and facility personnel has completed the training or job experience required by subsections (a)(7)(A), (B), and (C).
 - E) The LQG must keep training records on current personnel until closure of the facility. The LQG must keep training records on former employees for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.
- 8) Closure. An LQG accumulating hazardous wastes in containers, tanks, drip pads, and containment buildings, prior to closing the facility or a unit at the facility, must meet the following conditions:
- A) Notification for Closure of a Waste Accumulation Unit. An LQG must perform one of the following when closing a waste accumulation unit:
 - i) Place a notice in the operating record within 30 days after closure identifying the location of the unit within the facility; or
 - ii) Meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) for container, tank, and containment building waste accumulation units or subsection (a)(8)(D) for drip pads and notify USEPA and the Agency following the procedures in subsection (a)(8)(B)(ii) for the waste accumulation unit. If the waste accumulation unit is subsequently reopened, the LQG may remove the notice from the operating record.
 - B) Notification for Closure of the Facility
 - i) Notify the Agency using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12) no later than 30 days prior to closing the facility.
 - ii) Notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 within 90 days after closing the facility that it has complied with the

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closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D). If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D), notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it will close as a landfill under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.410 in the case of a container, tank, or containment building units. If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D), notify using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it will close under the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(b) for a facility with drip pads.

- iii) An LQG may request additional time to clean close, but it must notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 within 75 days after the date provided in subsection (a)(8)(B)(i) to request an extension and provide an explanation as to why the additional time is required.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- C) Closure Performance Standards for Container, Tank Systems, and Containment Building Waste Accumulation Units
 - i) At closure, the LQG must close the waste accumulation unit or facility in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance by controlling, minimizing, or eliminating the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment.
 - ii) The LQG must remove or decontaminate all contaminated equipment, structures, soil, and any remaining hazardous waste residues from waste accumulation units, including containment system components (pads, liners, etc.), contaminated soils and subsoils, bases, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, unless 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(d) applies.

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- iii) The LQG must manage any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing the LQG's facility or units accumulating hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, 725, and 728, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating the waste and managing these wastes in a permitted or interim status hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility.
 - iv) If the LQG demonstrates that it cannot practicably remove or decontaminate any contaminated soils and wastes, as required in subsection (a)(8)(B)(ii), then the waste accumulation unit is a landfill, and the LQG must close the waste accumulation unit and perform post-closure care in accordance with the closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills (35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.410). In addition, the LQG must meet all of the requirements for landfills specified in Subparts G and H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 for the purposes of closure, post-closure, and financial responsibility, for a waste accumulation unit that is a landfill.
- D) Closure Performance Standards for Drip Pad Waste Accumulation Units. At closure, the LQG must comply with the closure requirements of subsections (a)(8)(B) and (a)(8)(C)(i), and (a)(8)(C)(iii) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(a) and (b).
- E) The closure requirements of this subsection (a)(8) do not apply to satellite accumulation areas.
- 9) Land Disposal Restrictions. The LQG must comply with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- b) Accumulation Time Limit Extension. An LQG that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), unless the Agency has granted the LQG an extension to the 90-day period. The Agency may grant an extension if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and

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uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period under sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- c) Accumulation of F006 Waste. An LQG also generating wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for USEPA hazardous waste number F006 may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days but not more than 180 days without being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the LQG complies with all of the following additional conditions for exemption:
- 1) The LQG has implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants entering F006 waste or otherwise being released to the environment prior to recycling of the waste;
 - 2) The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery;
 - 3) The LQG accumulates no more than 20,000 kg of F006 waste on site at any one time; and
 - 4) The LQG manages the F006 waste in accordance with the following requirements:
 - A) Requirements for Managing F006 Waste
 - i) If the LQG places the F006 waste in containers, the LQG must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in subsection (a)(1).
 - ii) If the LQG places the F006 waste in tanks, the LQG must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in subsection (a)(2).
 - iii) If the LQG places the F006 waste in containment buildings, the LQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. Prior to operation of the unit, the LQG must place in the operating record of the facility the certification

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of a professional engineer that the containment building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. The LQG must also place in the operating record either documentation that the LQG empties the unit is at least once every 180 days or all three of the following items: a written description of procedures to ensure that the F006 waste remains in the unit for no more than 180 days, a written description of the facility waste generation and management practices showing that the practices are consistent with the 180-day limit, and documentation that the LQG is complying with the procedures.

- B) The LQG is exempt from all requirements of Subparts G and H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for those referenced in subsection (a)(8).
 - C) The LQG must clearly mark the date upon which each period of accumulation begins, and the date must be clearly visible for inspection on each container.
 - D) While accumulating waste on site, the LQG must clearly labeled or mark each container and tank is with the following:
 - i) The words “Hazardous Waste”; and
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
 - E) The LQG must comply with the requirements in subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7).
- d) F006 Waste Transported over 200 Miles. An LQG also generating wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the USEPA hazardous waste number F006 may accumulate F006 waste on site

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for more than 90 days but not more than 270 days without being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), if the LQG must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site metals recovery and the LQG complies with all of the conditions for exemption of subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4).

- e) **F006 Waste Accumulation Time Extension.** An LQG accumulating F006 waste in accordance with subsections (c) and (d) that either accumulates F006 waste on site for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the LQG must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more) or accumulates more than 20,000 kg (44,000 lbs) of F006 waste on site is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), unless the Agency has granted the LQG an extension to the 180-day period (or 270-day period, if applicable) or an exception to the 20,000- kg (44,000 lb) accumulation limit. The Agency may grant an extension of the accumulation period or an exception to the accumulation limit if F006 waste must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days, if applicable) or if more than 20,000 kg (44,000 lbs) of F006 waste must remain on site due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days or an exception to the accumulation limit on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period or accumulation amount limit under sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- f) **Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs.** An LQG may accumulate on site hazardous waste received from a VSQG under control of the same person (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), without a storage facility permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that the LQG complies with the following conditions. “Control”, for this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the LQG and VSQG, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that a contractor that operates a LQG or VSQG facility on behalf of a different person is not be considered to “control” the LQG or VSQG.

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- 1) The LQG must notify the Agency at least 30 days prior to receiving the first shipment from a VSQG using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12); and
 - A) The LQG must identify on the form the names and site addresses for the VSQG as well as the name and business telephone number for a contact person for the VSQG; and
 - B) The LQG must submit an updated USEPA Form 8700-12 within 30 days after a change in the name or site address for the VSQG.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- 2) The LQG maintains records of shipments for three years from the date the LQG receives the hazardous waste from the VSQG. These records must identify the name, site address, and contact information for the VSQG and include a description of the hazardous waste received, including the quantity and the date the LQG received the waste.
 - 3) The LQG must comply with the independent requirements identified in Section 722.110(a)(1)(C) and the conditions for exemption in this Section for all hazardous waste received from a VSQG. For the labeling and marking regulations in subsection (a)(5), the LQG must label the container or unit with the date accumulation started (i.e., the date the LQG received the hazardous waste from the VSQG). If the LQG is consolidating incoming hazardous waste from a VSQG with either its own hazardous waste or with hazardous waste from other VSQGs, the LQG must label each container or unit with the earliest date when the VSQG first accumulated on site any hazardous waste in the container.
- g) Rejected Load. An LQG may accumulate the returned waste on site in compliance with subsections (a) and (b) if the LQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in compliance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172. Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the LQG must do either of the following:

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- 1) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
- 2) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.142 Exception Reporting

- a) For LQG.
 - 1) A LQG that does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 35 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must contact the transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.
 - 2) A LQG must submit an Exception Report to the Agency if the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report must include the following documents:
 - A) A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have a confirmation of delivery; and
 - B) A cover letter signed by the generator or the generator's authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the result of those efforts.
- b) A SQG that does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must submit a legible copy of the manifest to the Agency, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery.

BOARD NOTE: The submission need be only a handwritten or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the returned copy was not received.
- c) A generator must comply with the requirements of subsection (a) or (b), as applicable, when a designated facility has forwarded a rejected shipment of hazardous waste or container residues contained in non-empty containers to an alternate facility using a new manifest (following the procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(e)(1) through (e)(6) or 725.172(e)(1) through (e)(6)). For generator compliance with subsection (a) or (b), when a designated facility forwards a shipment of rejected waste to an alternate facility, the following requirements apply:

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- 1) The copy of the manifest received by the generator must have the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the alternate facility in place of the signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility; and
- 2) The 35-, 45-, or 60-day timeframes begin on the date that the initial transporter accepts the waste from the designated facility for shipment to the alternate facility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBTITLE G**Section 722.182 General Conditions**

- a) Scope. The level of control for exports and imports of waste is indicated by designation of the waste as either Green waste or Amber waste, as defined in Section 722.181, and whether the waste is or is not hazardous waste.
 - 1) Green Wastes
 - A) Green waste that is not hazardous waste is subject to existing controls normally applied to commercial transactions and is not subject to the requirements of Subpart H.
 - B) Green waste that is hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of Subpart H.
 - 2) Amber Wastes
 - A) Amber waste that is hazardous waste is subject to the Amber control procedures in Subpart H, even if it is imported to or exported from a country that does not consider the waste to be hazardous or control the transboundary shipment as a hazardous waste import or export.
 - i) For exports, exporter must comply with Section 722.183.
 - ii) For imports, the recovery or disposal facility and the importer must comply with Section 722.184.
 - B) Amber waste that is not hazardous waste, but which is considered hazardous by the other country, is subject to the Amber control procedures in the country that considers the waste hazardous, and are not subject to the requirements of Subpart H. All responsibilities of the U.S. importer or exporter shift to the foreign importer or foreign exporter in the other country that considers the waste hazardous unless the parties make other arrangements through contracts.

BOARD NOTE: Some Amber wastes are not listed or otherwise identified as hazardous under RCRA, and therefore are not subject to the requirements of Subpart H. Regardless of the status of the waste under RCRA, however, other federal environmental statutes (e.g., the Toxic Substances Control Act (42 USC 2601 et seq.)) restrict certain waste

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imports or exports. These other federal restrictions continue to apply without regard to the applicability or inapplicability of Subpart H.

3) Mixtures

- A) A Green waste that is mixed with one or more other Green wastes such that the resulting mixture is not hazardous waste is not subject to the requirements of Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has noted that the law of some countries may require that mixtures of different Green wastes be subject to the Amber control procedures.

- B) A Green waste that is mixed with one or more Amber wastes, in any amount, de minimis or otherwise, or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes that is hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has noted that the law of some countries may require that a mixture of a Green waste and more than a de minimis amount of an Amber waste or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes be subject to the Amber control procedures.

4) Waste that is not yet OECD-listed waste is eligible for transboundary movements, as follows:

- A) If the waste is hazardous waste, the waste is subject to the requirements of Subpart H.
- B) If the waste is not hazardous waste, the waste is not subject to the requirements of Subpart H.

b) General Conditions Applicable to Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste

- 1) The hazardous waste must be destined for recovery or disposal operations at a facility that, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the country of import;
- 2) The transboundary movement must comply with applicable international transport agreements; and

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BOARD NOTE: These international agreements include, the Chicago Convention (1944), ADR (1957), ADNR (1970), MARPOL Convention (1973/1978), SOLAS Convention (1974), IMDG Code (1985), COTIF (1985), and RID (1985).

- 3) Any transit of hazardous waste through one or more countries must comply with all applicable international and national laws and regulations.
- c) Duty to return wastes subject to the Amber control procedures during transit through the United States. When a transboundary movement of hazardous waste subject to the Amber control procedures does not comply with the requirements of the notification and movement documents or otherwise constitutes illegal shipment, and if alternative arrangements cannot be made to recover or dispose of these wastes in an environmentally sound manner, the waste must be returned to the country of export. The U.S. transporter must inform EPA at the specified mailing address in subsection (e) of the need to return the shipment. USEPA will then inform the competent authority of the country of export, citing the reasons for returning the waste. The U.S. transporter must complete the return within 90 days from the time USEPA informs the country of export of the need to return the waste, unless informed in writing by USEPA of another timeframe agreed to by the concerned countries.
 - d) Laboratory Analysis Exemption. Export or import of a hazardous waste sample is exempt from the requirements of Subpart H if the sample is destined for laboratory analysis to assess its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery or disposal operations, the sample does not exceed 25 kg (55 pounds) in quantity, the sample is appropriately packaged and labeled, and the sample complies with the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(d) or (e).
 - e) USEPA Address for Submittals by Postal Mail or Hand Delivery. Submittals required in Subpart H to be made by postal mail or hand delivery should be sent to the following addresses:
 - 1) For Postal Mail Delivery:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Office of Federal Activities
International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A)
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20460.

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2) For Hand-Delivery:

Office of Land and Emergency Management
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery
Materials Recovery and Waste Management Division
International Branch (Mail Code 2255T)
Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton South Bldg., Room 6144
12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave NW.
Washington, DC 20004.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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SUBPART K: ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE
DETERMINATION AND ACCUMULATION OF UNWANTED MATERIAL FOR
LABORATORIES OWNED BY ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC ENTITIES

Section 722.300 Definitions

The following definitions apply for Subpart K:

“College or University” means a private or public post-secondary degree-granting academic institution that is accredited by an accrediting agency listed annually by the U.S. Department of Education.

BOARD NOTE: The Department of Education maintains on-line lists of accrediting agencies on the Internet at the following address:
www.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation_pg6.html#NationallyRecognized.

“Eligible academic entity” means a college or university, a non-profit research institute that is owned by or which has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or which has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university.

“Formal written affiliation agreement” for a non-profit research institute means a written document that establishes a relationship between institutions for research or education and which is signed by an authorized representative, as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, from each institution. A relationship that exists on a project-by-project or grant-by-grant basis is not considered a formal written affiliation agreement. “Formal written affiliation agreement” for a teaching hospital means a “master affiliation agreement” and “program letter of agreement”, as these terms are defined in the document entitled “Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education: Glossary of Terms”, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, with an accredited medical program or medical school.

“Laboratory” means an area owned by an eligible academic entity where relatively small quantities of chemicals and other substances are used on a non-production basis for teaching or research (or diagnostic purposes at a teaching hospital) and are stored and used in containers that are easily manipulated by one person. Photo laboratories, art studios, and field laboratories are laboratories within the meaning of this definition. Areas such as chemical stockrooms and preparatory laboratories that provide a support function to teaching or research laboratories (or diagnostic laboratories at teaching hospitals) are also laboratories within the meaning of this definition.

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“Laboratory clean-out” means an evaluation of the inventory of chemicals and other materials in a laboratory that are no longer needed or which have expired and the subsequent removal of those chemicals or other unwanted materials from the laboratory. A clean-out may occur for several reasons. It may be on a routine basis (e.g., at the end of a semester or academic year) or as a result of a renovation, relocation, or change in laboratory supervisor or occupant. A regularly scheduled removal of unwanted material, as required by Section 722.308, does not qualify as a laboratory clean-out within the meaning of this definition.

“Laboratory worker” means a person who handles chemicals or unwanted material in a laboratory. This may include, but is not limited to, any member of faculty or staff, a post-doctoral fellow, an intern, a researcher, a technician, a supervisor or manager, or a principal investigator. A person does not need to be paid or otherwise compensated for his or her work in the laboratory to be considered a laboratory worker. An undergraduate or graduate student in a supervised classroom setting is not a laboratory worker.

“Non-profit research institute” means an organization that conducts research as its primary function and which files as a nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the federal tax code (26 USC 501(c)(3)).

“Reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material” means an unwanted material that is one of the acutely hazardous commercial chemical products listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) for reactivity.

“Teaching hospital” means a hospital that trains students to become physicians, nurses, or other health or laboratory personnel.

“Trained professional” means a person who has completed the applicable RCRA training requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(7), for an LQG, or who is knowledgeable about normal operations and emergencies in compliance with Section 722.116(b)(9)(C), for an SQG or VSQG that opt into 35 Ill. Adm. Code. 722.Subpart K. A trained professional may be an employee of the eligible academic entity or a contractor or vendor who meets the requisite training requirements.

“Unwanted material” means any chemical, mixtures of chemicals, products of experiments, or other material from a laboratory that is no longer needed, wanted, or usable in the laboratory and which is destined for hazardous waste determination by a trained professional. Unwanted material includes reactive

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acutely hazardous unwanted material, material that may eventually be determined not to be solid waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, or a hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103. If an eligible academic entity elects to use another equally effective term instead of “unwanted material”, as allowed by Section 722.306(a)(1)(A), the equally effective term will have the same meaning, and the material designated by that term will be subject to the same requirements as “unwanted material” under Subpart K.

“Working container” means a small container (i.e., two gallons (7.6 ℓ) or less) that is in use at a laboratory bench, hood, or other work station, to collect unwanted material from a laboratory experiment or procedure.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 722.332 Conditions for a Generator Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event

- a) VSQGs. A VSQG may maintain its existing generator category for hazardous waste generated during an episodic event provided that the generator complies with the following conditions:
- 1) The VSQG is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless the Agency has determined that an additional episodic event is necessary, as provided in Section 722.333;
 - 2) Notification. The VSQG must notify the Agency no later than 30 calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12). In the event of an unplanned episodic event, the generator must notify Agency within 72 hours of the unplanned event via phone, email, or fax and subsequently submit USEPA Form 8700-12. The generator must include the start date and end date of the episodic event, the reasons for the event and the types and estimated quantities of hazardous waste expected to be generated as a result of the episodic event, and the generator must identify a facility contact and emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to an emergency in compliance with Section 722.116(b)(9)(A);

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- 3) USEPA Identification Number. The VSQG must have a USEPA identification number or obtain a USEPA identification number using USEPA Form 8700-12;
- 4) Accumulation. A VSQG is prohibited from accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on drip pads or in containment buildings. When accumulating hazardous waste in containers and tanks the following conditions apply:
 - A) Containers. A VSQG accumulating in containers must mark or label its containers with the following:
 - i) The words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;

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- ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labelling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date when the episodic event began, clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- B) Tanks. A VSQG accumulating episodic hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
- i) Mark or label the tank with the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to identify the date upon which each episodic event begins; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the information required by subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii) on site and readily available for inspection.

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- C) The generator must manage hazardous waste in a manner that minimizes the possibility of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to the air, soil, or water;
 - i) Containers must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste being accumulated in them. The generator must keep containers closed except to add or remove waste; and
 - ii) Tanks must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste accumulated in them. Tanks must have procedures in place to prevent the overflow (e.g., be equipped with a means to stop inflow with systems such as a waste feed cutoff system or bypass system to a standby tank when hazardous waste is continuously fed into the tank). Tanks must be inspected at least once each operating day to ensure all applicable discharge control equipment, such as waste feed cutoff systems, bypass systems, and drainage systems are in good working order and to ensure that the generator operates the tank according to its design by reviewing the data gathered from monitoring equipment such as pressure and temperature gauges from the inspection.
- 5) The VSQG must comply with the hazardous waste manifest provisions of Subpart B and the recordkeeping provisions for SQG in Section 722.144 when the VSQG sends its episodic event hazardous waste off site to a designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 6) The VSQG has up to 60 calendar days from the start of the episodic event to manifest and send its hazardous waste generated from the episodic event to a designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 7) A VSQG must maintain the following records for three years from the end date of the episodic event:
 - A) The beginning and end dates of the episodic event;
 - B) A description of the episodic event;

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- C) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;
 - D) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed, as well as the name of the RCRA-designated facility that received the hazardous waste;
 - E) The names of hazardous waste transporters; and
 - F) The approval letter from the Agency if the generator requested the Agency under Section 722.333 to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.
- b) SQGs. An SQG may maintain its existing generator category during an episodic event provided that the generator complies with the following conditions:
- 1) The SQG is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless the Agency has determined that an additional episodic event is necessary, as provided in Section 722.333;
 - 2) Notification. The SQG must notify Agency no later than 30 calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using USEPA Form 8700-12 (Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form)). In the event of an unplanned episodic event, the SQG must notify Agency within 72 hours of the unplanned event via phone, email, or fax and subsequently submit USEPA Form 8700-12. The SQG must include the start date and end date of the episodic event, the reasons for the event and the types and estimated quantities of hazardous wastes expected to be generated as a result of the episodic event, and the generator must identify a facility contact and emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to emergency;
- BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.
- 3) USEPA Identification Number. The SQG must have a USEPA identification number or obtain a USEPA identification number using USEPA Form 8700-12; and

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- 4) Accumulation by SQGs. An SQG is prohibited from accumulating hazardous wastes generated from an episodic event on drip pads and in containment buildings. When accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event in containers and tanks, the following conditions apply:
- A) Containers. An SQG accumulating episodic hazardous waste in containers must meet the standards at Section 722.116(b)(2) and must mark or label its containers with the following:
- i) The words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with the USDOT requirements at subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
 - iii) The date when the episodic event began, clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- B) Tanks. An SQG accumulating episodic hazardous waste in tanks must meet the standards at Section 722.116(b)(3) and must do the following:
- i) Mark or label its tank with the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”;
 - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic) listed in Subpart C or D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; hazard communication consistent with USDOT requirements at subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in

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- 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
- iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to identify the date upon which episodic event begins; and
 - iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and available for inspection.
- 5) The SQG must treat hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on site or manifest and ship the hazardous waste off site to a designated facility (as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) within 60 calendar days from the start of the episodic event.
- 6) The SQG must maintain the following records for three years from the end date of the episodic event:
- A) The beginning and end dates of the episodic event;
 - B) A description of the episodic event;
 - C) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;
 - D) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed as well as the name of the designated RCRA facility (as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that received the hazardous waste;
 - E) The names of hazardous waste transporters; and
 - F) The approval letter from the Agency if the generator requested the Agency under Section 722.333 to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)