ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
May 18, 2000

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, USEPA	)	R00-13
AMENDMENTS (July 1, 1999, through	)	(Identical-in-Substance
December 31, 1999)	)	Rulemaking - Land)

Adopted Rule. Final Order.

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by E.Z. Kezelis):

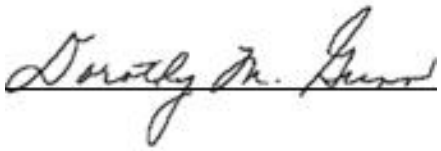
Under Sections 7.2 and 22.4(a) of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 22.4(a) (1998)), the Board adopts amendments to the Illinois regulations that are "identical in substance" to hazardous waste regulations that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) adopted to implement Subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA Subtitle C) (42 U.S.C. §§ 6921 *et seq*. (1998)). The nominal timeframe of this docket includes federal RCRA Subtitle C amendments that USEPA adopted in the period July 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999.

Sections 7.2 and 22.4(a) provide for quick adoption of regulations that are identical in substance to federal regulations that USEPA adopts to implement Sections 3001 through 3005 of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §§ 6921-6925 (1998)). Section 22.4(a) also provides that Title VII of the Act and Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 ILCS 100/5-35 and 5-40 (1998)) do not apply to the Board's adoption of identical-in-substance regulations. The federal RCRA Subtitle C regulations are found at 40 C.F.R. 260 through 266, 268, 270, 271, 273, and 279.

This order is supported by an opinion that the Board also adopts today. The Board will wait 30 days for USEPA to review the amendments, as provided in the agreement between USEPA and the State of Illinois relating to federal authorization of the State program, in order to allow USEPA an additional opportunity to review the amendments before they become effective. We will then file the amendments with the Secretary of State and submit Notices of Adopted Amendments for publication in the *Illinois Register*. The complete text of the adopted amendments follows.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, do hereby certify that the above order was adopted on the 18th day of May 2000 by a vote of 6-0.



Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

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

PART 703
RCRA PERMIT PROGRAM

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

SUBPART D: APPLICATIONS

SUBPART E: SHORT TERM AND PHASED PERMITS

SUBPART F: PERMIT CONDITIONS OR DENIAL

SUBPART G: CHANGES TO PERMITS

SUBPART H: REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14289, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R83-24 at 8 Ill. Reg. 206, effective December 27, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11899, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1110, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13284, effective July 28, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14093, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20702, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6121, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13543, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19383, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2584, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13069, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 447, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13

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

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

Section 703.123 Specific Exclusions from Permit Program

The following persons are among those ~~who~~ that are not required to obtain a RCRA permit:

a) Generators ~~who~~ that accumulate hazardous waste on-site for less than the time periods provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

b) Farmers ~~who~~ that dispose of hazardous waste pesticides from their own use as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170;

c) Persons ~~who~~ that own or operate facilities solely for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste excluded from regulations under this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 or 721.105 (small generator exemption);

d) Owners or operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

e) Owners and operators of elementary neutralization units or wastewater treatment units as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

f) Transporters storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;

g) Persons adding absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 720.110) and persons adding waste to absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container; and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.117(b), 724.271 and 724.272 are complied with; and

h) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that manages the wastes listed below. Such a handler or transporter is subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.

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

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

3) Thermostats, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and

4) ~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~733.107~~ 733.105.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.1(c)(2) ~~(1996)~~ (1999), as amended at 64 Fed. Reg. 36488 (July 6, 1999). ~~Subsection (h)(4) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

Section 703.161 Enforceable Document for Post-Closure Care

a) An owner or operator may obtain an enforceable document containing alternative requirements for post-closure care that imposes the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.221. "Enforceable document containing alternative requirements" or "other enforceable document," as used in this Part and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725, means an order of the Board, an Agency-approved plan, or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction that meets the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section. An "enforceable document containing alternative requirements" or "other enforceable document," may also mean an order of USEPA (such as pursuant to section 3008(h) of RCRA, 42 USC 6928(h), or under section 106 of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 USC 9606).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.1(c)(7) ~~, as added at 63 Fed. Reg. 56735 (Oct. 22, 1998)~~ (1999).

b) Any alternative requirements issued under this Section or established to satisfy the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.190(f), 724.210(c), 724.240(d), 725.190(f), 725.210(c), or 725.240(d) shall be embodied in a document that is enforceable and subject to appropriate compliance orders and civil penalties under Titles VIII and XII of the Act.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 271.16(e)~~, as added at 63 Fed. Reg. 56735 (Oct. 22, 1998)~~ (1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: APPLICATIONS

Section 703.183 General Information

The following information is required in the Part B application for all HWM facilities, except as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101 provides otherwise:

a) A general description of the facility;

b) Chemical and physical analyses of the hazardous wastes and hazardous debris to be handled at the facility. At a minimum, these analyses must contain all the information which must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the wastes properly in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;

c) A copy of the waste analysis plan required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113(b) and, if applicable, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113(c);

d) A description of the security procedures and equipment required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.114, or a justification demonstrating the reasons for requesting a waiver of this requirement;

e) A copy of the general inspection schedule required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.115(b). Include where applicable, as part of the inspection schedule, specific requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.274, 724.293(i), 724.295, 724.326, 724.354, 724.373, 724.403, 724.702, 724.933, 724.952, 724.953, 724.958, 724.984, 724.985, 724.986, and 724.988;

f) A justification of any request for a waiver of the preparedness and prevention requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart C;

g) A copy of the contingency plan required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart D;

BOARD NOTE: Include, where applicable, as part of the contingency plan, specific requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.200 and 724.327. Corresponding 40 CFR 270.14(b)(7) refers to the requirements of 40 CFR 264.255 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.355), marked "reserved" by USEPA.

h) A description of procedures, structures, or equipment used at the facility to:

1) Prevent hazards in unloading operations (for example, ramps, or special forklifts);

2) Prevent runoff from hazardous waste handling areas to other areas of the facility or environment, or to prevent flooding (for example, berms, dikes, or trenches);

3) Prevent contamination of water supplies;

4) Mitigate effects of equipment failure and power outages;

5) Prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous waste (for example, protective clothing); and

6) Prevent releases to the atmosphere;

i) A description of precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes, as required to demonstrate compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.117, including documentation demonstrating compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.117(c);

j) ~~Traffic~~ A description of the area traffic pattern, the estimated traffic volume (number and types of vehicles), and area traffic control (for example, show turns across traffic lanes and stacking lanes, if appropriate); ~~describe~~ a description of access road surfacing and load bearing capacity; and ~~show~~ the locations and types of traffic control signals;

k) Facility location information, as required by Section 703.184;

l) An outline of both the introductory and continuing training programs by the owner or operator to prepare persons to operate or maintain the HWM facility in a safe manner, as required to demonstrate compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.116. A brief description of how training will be designed to meet actual job tasks in accordance with requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.116(a)(3);

m) A copy of the closure plan and, where applicable, the post-closure plan required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.212, 724.218, and 724.297. Include, where

applicable, as part of the plans, specific requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.278, 724.297, 724.328, 724.358, 724.380, 724.410, 724.451, 724.701, and 724.703;

n) For hazardous waste disposal units that have been closed, documentation that notices required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.219 have been filed;

o) The most recent closure cost estimate for the facility, prepared in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.242, and a copy of the documentation required to demonstrate financial assurance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.243. For a new facility, a copy of the required documentation may be submitted 60 days prior to the initial receipt of hazardous wastes, if it is later than the submission of the Part B permit application;

p) Where applicable, the most recent post-closure cost estimate for the facility, prepared in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.244, plus a copy of the documentation required to demonstrate financial assurance under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.245. For a new facility, a copy of the required documentation may be submitted 60 days prior to the initial receipt of hazardous wastes, if it is later than the submission of the Part B permit application;

q) Where applicable, a copy of the insurance policy or other documentation which comprises compliance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247. For a new facility, documentation showing the amount of insurance meeting the specification of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(a) and, if applicable, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(b) that the owner or operator plans to have in effect before initial receipt of hazardous waste for treatment, storage, or disposal. A request for an alternative level of required coverage for a new or existing facility may be submitted as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(c);

r) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 270.14(b)(18), pertaining to state financial mechanisms that do not apply in Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with the federal regulations.

s) A topographic map showing a distance of 1000 feet around the facility at a scale of 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) equal to not more than 61.0 meters (200 feet). Contours must be shown on the map. The contour interval must be sufficient to clearly show the pattern of surface water flow in the vicinity of and from each operational unit of the facility. For example, contours with an interval of 1.5 meters (5 feet), if relief is greater than 6.1 meters (20 feet), or an interval of 0.6 meters (2 feet), if relief is less than 6.1 meters (20 feet). Owners and operators of HWM facilities located in mountainous areas shall use larger contour intervals to adequately show topographic profiles of facilities. The map must clearly show the following:

1) Map scale and date;

2) 100-year floodplain area;

3) Surface waters including intermittent streams;

4) Surrounding land uses (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational, etc.);

5) A wind rose (i.e., prevailing windspeed and direction);

6) Orientation of the map (north arrow);

7) Legal boundaries of the HWM facility site;

8) Access control (e.g., fences, gates, etc.);

9) Injection and withdrawal wells both on-site and off-site;

10) Buildings; treatment, storage, or disposal operations; or other structures (e.g., recreation areas, runoff control systems, access and internal roads, storm, sanitary and process sewage systems, loading and unloading areas, fire control facilities, etc.);

11) Barriers for drainage or flood control;

12) Location of operational units within the HWM facility site, where hazardous waste is (or will be) treated, stored, or disposed of (include equipment cleanup areas);

BOARD NOTE: For large HWM facilities, the Agency shall allow the use of other scales on a ~~case by case~~ case-by-case basis.

t) Applicants shall submit such information as the Agency determines is necessary for it to determine whether to issue a permit and what conditions to impose in any permit issued;

u) For land disposal facilities, if a case-by-case extension has been approved under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.105 or if a petition has been approved under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.106, a copy of the notice of approval of the extension or of approval of the petition is required; and

v) A summary of the pre-application meeting, along with a list of attendees and their addresses, and copies of any written comments or materials submitted at the meeting, as required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.191(c).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.14(b) ~~(1998)~~ (1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.205 Incinerators that Burn Hazardous Waste

For facilities that incinerate hazardous waste, except as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.440 ~~provides~~ and subsection (e) of this Section provide otherwise, the applicant must fulfill the requirements of ~~subsections~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~below~~ of this Section in completing the Part B application:

a) When seeking exemption under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.440(b) or (c) (ignitable, corrosive, or reactive wastes only):

1) Documentation that the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D solely because it is ignitable (Hazard Code I), corrosive (Hazard Code C), or both; or

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

3) Documentation that the waste is a hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristic of ignitability or corrosivity, or both, as determined by the tests for characteristics of hazardous wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C; or

4) Documentation that the waste is a hazardous waste solely because it possesses the reactivity characteristics listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(1) through (a)(3) or (a)(6) through (a)(8) and that it will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; or

b) Submit a trial burn plan or the results of a trial burn, including all required determinations, in accordance with Section 703.222 et seq.; or

c) In lieu of a trial burn, the applicant may submit the following information:

1) An analysis of each waste or mixture of wastes to be burned including:

A) Heat value of the waste in the form and composition in which it will be burned;

B) Viscosity (if applicable) or description of physical form of the waste;

C) An identification of any hazardous organic constituents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that are present in the waste to be burned, except that the applicant need not analyze for constituents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that would reasonably not be expected to be found in the waste. The constituents excluded from analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion stated. The waste analysis must rely on analytical techniques specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 and Section 703.110, or their equivalent;

D) An approximate quantification of the hazardous constituents identified in the waste, within the precision produced by the analytical methods specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 and Section 703.110; and

E) A quantification of those hazardous constituents in the waste that may be designated as POHCs based on data submitted from other trial or operational burns that demonstrate compliance with the performance standard in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443;

2) A detailed engineering description of the incinerator, including:

A) Manufacturer's name and model number of incinerator;

B) Type of incinerator;

C) Linear dimension of incinerator unit including cross sectional area of combustion chamber;

D) Description of auxiliary fuel system (type/feed);

E) Capacity of prime mover;

F) Description of automatic waste feed cutoff ~~system(s)~~ systems;

G) Stack gas monitoring and pollution control monitoring system;

H) Nozzle and burner design;

I) Construction materials; and

J) Location and description of temperature, pressure and flow indicating devices and control devices;

3) A description and analysis of the waste to be burned compared with the waste for which data from operational or trial burns are provided to support the contention that a trial burn is not needed. The data should include those items listed in subsection (c)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section. This analysis should specify the POHCs that the applicant has identified in the waste for which a permit is sought, and any differences from the POHCs in the waste for which burn data are provided;

4) The design and operating conditions of the incinerator unit to be used, compared with that for which comparative burn data are available;

5) A description of the results submitted from any previously conducted trial ~~burn(s)~~ burns including:

A) Sampling and analysis techniques used to calculate performance

standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443;

B) Methods and results of monitoring temperatures, waste feed rates, carbon monoxide and an appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity (including a statement concerning the precision and accuracy of this measurement); and

C) The certification and results required by subsection (b) ~~above~~ of this Section;

6) The expected incinerator operation information to demonstrate compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443 and 724.445 including:

A) Expected carbon monoxide (CO) level in the stack exhaust gas;

B) Waste feed rate;

C) Combustion zone temperature;

D) Indication of combustion gas velocity;

E) Expected stack gas volume, flow rate, and temperature;

F) Computed residence time for waste in the combustion zone;

G) Expected hydrochloric acid removal efficiency;

H) Expected fugitive emissions and their control procedures; and

I) Proposed waste feed cut-off limits based on the identified significant operating parameters;

7) The Agency may, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.122, request such additional information as may be necessary for the Agency to determine whether the incinerator meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart 0 and what conditions are required by that Subpart and Section 39(d) of the Environmental Protection Act; and

8) Waste analysis data, including that submitted in subsection (c)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section, sufficient to allow the Agency to specify as permit Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (permit POHCs) those constituents for which destruction and removal efficiencies will be required~~;~~.

d) The Agency shall approve a permit application without a trial burn if it finds that:

1) The wastes are sufficiently similar; and

2) The incinerator units are sufficiently similar, and the data from other trial burns are adequate to specify (under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.445) operating conditions that will ensure that the performance standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443 will be met by the incinerator.

e) When an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations of the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) in 40 CFR 63, subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a Notification of Compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply. Nevertheless, the Agency may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with Sections 703.188 and 703.241(a)(2).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.19 ~~(1992)~~ (1999), as amended at ~~58~~ 64 Fed. Reg. ~~46051 (Aug. 31, 1993)~~ 53076 (September 30, 1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.208 Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste

When an owner or operator of a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations of the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) in 40 CFR 63, subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a Notification of Compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply. Nevertheless, the Agency may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with Sections 703.188 and 703.241(a)(2).

a) Trial burns.

1) General. Except as provided below, owners and operators that are subject to the standards to control organic emissions provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204, standards to control particulate matter provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205, standards to control metals emissions provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206, or standards to control hydrogen chloride (HCl) or chlorine gas emissions provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207 shall conduct a trial burn to demonstrate conformance with those standards and shall submit a trial burn plan or the results of a trial burn, including all required determinations, in accordance with Section 703.232.

A) Under ~~subsection~~ subsections (a)(2) through (a)(5) ~~below~~ of this Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207, the Agency may waive a trial burn to demonstrate conformance with a particular emission standard; and

B) The owner or operator may submit data in lieu of a trial burn, as prescribed in subsection (a)(6) ~~below~~ of this Section.

2) Waiver of trial burn of DRE (destruction removal efficiency).

A) Boilers operated under special operating requirements. When seeking to be permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(a)(4) and 726.210, which automatically waive the DRE trial burn, the owner or operator of a boiler shall submit documentation that the boiler operates under the special operating requirements provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.210.

B) Boilers and industrial furnaces burning low risk waste. When seeking to be permitted under the provisions for low risk waste provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(a)(5) and 726.209(a), which waive the DRE trial burn, the owner or operator shall submit:

i) Documentation that the device is operated in conformance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.209(a)(1).

ii) Results of analyses of each waste to be burned, documenting the concentrations of nonmetal compounds listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H, except for those constituents that would reasonably not be expected to be in the waste. The constituents excluded from analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion explained. The analysis must rely on analytical techniques specified in Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, ~~(~~incorporated by reference~~, see~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111~~)~~.

iii) Documentation of hazardous waste firing rates and calculations of reasonable, worst-case emission rates of each constituent identified in subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii) ~~above~~ of this Section using procedures provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.209(a)(2)(B).

iv) Results of emissions dispersion modeling for emissions identified in subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii) ~~above~~ of this Section using modeling procedures prescribed by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(h). The Agency shall review the emission modeling conducted by the applicant to determine conformance with these procedures. The Agency shall either approve the modeling or determine that alternate or supplementary modeling is appropriate.

v) Documentation that the maximum annual average ground level concentration of each constituent identified in subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii) ~~above~~ of this Section quantified in conformance with subsection (a)(2)(B)(iv) ~~above~~ of this Section does not exceed the allowable ambient level established in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Appendix D or E. The acceptable ambient concentration for emitted constituents for which a specific reference air

concentration has not been established in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Appendix D or risk-specific ~~does~~ doses has not been established in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Appendix E is 0.1 micrograms per cubic meter, as noted in the footnote to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Appendix D.

3) Waiver of trial burn for metals. When seeking to be permitted under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) metals feed rate screening limits provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(b) and (e) that control metals emissions without requiring a trial burn, the owner or operator shall submit:

A) Documentation of the feed rate of hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks;

B) Documentation of the concentration of each metal controlled by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(b) or (c) in the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks, and calculations of the total feed rate of each metal;

C) Documentation of how the applicant will ensure that the Tier I feed rate screening limits provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(b) or (e) will not be exceeded during the averaging period provided by that subsection;

D) Documentation to support the determination of the TESH (terrain-adjusted effective stack height), good engineering practice stack height, terrain type, and land use as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(b)(3) through (5);

E) Documentation of compliance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(b)(6), if applicable, for facilities with multiple stacks;

F) Documentation that the facility does not fail the criteria provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(b)(7) for eligibility to comply with the screening limits; and

G) Proposed sampling and metals analysis plan for the hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks.

4) Waiver of trial burn for PM (particulate matter). When seeking to be permitted under the low risk waste provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.209(b), which waives the particulate standard (and trial burn to demonstrate conformance with the particulate standard), applicants shall submit documentation supporting conformance with subsections (a)(2)(B) and (a)(3) ~~above~~ of this Section.

5) Waiver of trial burn for HCl and chlorine gas. When seeking to be permitted under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits for total chlorine and chloride provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207(b)(1) and (e) that control emissions ~~by~~ of HCl and chlorine gas without requiring a trial burn, the owner or operator shall submit:

A) Documentation of the feed rate of hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks;

B) Documentation of the levels of total chlorine and chloride in the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks, and calculations of the total feed rate of total chlorine and chloride;

C) Documentation of how the applicant will ensure that the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207(b)(1) or (e) will not be exceeded during the averaging period provided by that subsection;

D) Documentation to support the determination of the TESH, good engineering practice stack height, terrain type and land use as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207(b)(3);

E) Documentation of compliance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207(b)(4), if applicable, for facilities with multiple stacks;

F) Documentation that the facility does not fail the criteria provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207(b)(3) for eligibility to comply with the screening limits; and

G) Proposed sampling and analysis plan for total chlorine and chloride for the hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks.

6) Data in lieu of trial burn. The owner or operator may seek an exemption from the trial burn requirements to demonstrate conformance with Section 703.232 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 by providing the information required by Section 703.232 from previous compliance testing of the device in conformance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203 or from compliance testing or trial or operational burns of similar boilers or industrial furnaces burning similar hazardous wastes under similar conditions. ~~If data from a similar device is used to support a trial burn waiver, the design and operating information required by Section 703.232 from previous compliance testing of the device in conformance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203, or from compliance testing or trial or operational burns of similar boilers or industrial furnaces burning similar hazardous wastes under similar conditions.~~ If data from a similar device is used to support a trial burn waiver, the design and operating information required by Section 703.232 must be provided for both the similar device and the device to which the data is to be applied, and a comparison of the design and operating information must be provided. The Agency shall approve a permit application without a trial burn if the Agency finds that the hazardous wastes are sufficiently similar, the devices are sufficiently similar, the operating conditions are sufficiently similar, and the data from other compliance tests, trial burns, or operational burns are adequate to specify (under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.102) operating conditions that will ensure conformance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.102(c). In addition, the following information shall be submitted:

A) For a waiver from any trial burn:

i) A description and analysis of the hazardous waste to be

burned compared with the hazardous waste for which data from compliance testing or operational or trial burns are provided to support the contention that a trial burn is not needed;

ii) The design and operating conditions of the boiler or industrial furnace to be used, compared with that for which comparative burn data are available; and

iii) Such supplemental information as the Agency finds necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection (a).

B) For a waiver of the DRE trial burn, the basis for selection of POHCs (principal organic hazardous constituents) used in the other trial or operational burns which demonstrate compliance with the DRE performance standard in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(a). This analysis should specify the constituents in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that the applicant has identified in the hazardous waste for which a permit is sought and any differences from the POHCs in the hazardous waste for which burn data are provided.

b) Alternative HC limit for industrial furnaces with organic matter in raw materials. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces requesting an alternative HC limit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(f) shall submit the following information at a minimum:

1) Documentation that the furnace is designed and operated to minimize HC emissions from fuels and raw materials;

2) Documentation of the proposed baseline flue gas HC (and CO) concentration, including data on HC (and CO) levels during tests when the facility produced normal products under normal operating conditions from normal raw materials while burning normal fuels and when not burning hazardous waste;

3) Test burn protocol to confirm the baseline HC (and CO) level including

information on the type and flow rate of all feedstreams, point of introduction of all feedstreams, total organic carbon content (or other appropriate measure of organic content) of all nonfuel feedstreams, and operating conditions that affect combustion of ~~fuel(s)~~ fuels and destruction of hydrocarbon emissions from nonfuel sources;

4) Trial burn plan to:

A) Demonstrate that flue gas HC (and CO) concentrations when burning hazardous waste do not exceed the baseline HC (and CO) level; and

B) Identify, in conformance with Section 703.232(d), the types and concentrations of organic compounds listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that are emitted when burning hazardous waste;

5) Implementation plan to monitor over time changes in the operation of the facility that could reduce the baseline HC level and procedures to periodically confirm the baseline HC level; and

6) Such other information as the Agency finds necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection (b).

c) Alternative metals implementation approach. When seeking to be permitted under an alternative metals implementation approach under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206(f), the owner or operator shall submit documentation specifying how the approach ensures compliance with the metals emissions standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.106(c) or (d) and how the approach can be effectively implemented and monitored. Further, the owner or operator shall provide such other information that the Agency finds necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection (c).

d) Automatic waste feed cutoff system. Owners and operators shall submit information describing the automatic waste feed cutoff system, including any pre-alarm systems that may be used.

e) Direct transfer. Owners and operators that use direct transfer operations to feed

hazardous waste from transport vehicles (containers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.211) directly to the boiler or industrial furnace shall submit information supporting conformance with the standards for direct transfer provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.211.

f) Residues. Owners and operators that claim that their residues are excluded from regulation under the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 shall submit information adequate to demonstrate conformance with those provisions.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.22 ~~(1992)~~ (1999), as amended at 64 Fed. Reg. 53077 (September 30, 1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SHORT TERM AND PHASED PERMITS

~~Section 703.221 Emergency Permits~~
Section 703.220 Emergency Permits

a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 or 705, in the event that the Agency finds an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment the Agency may issue a temporary emergency permit:

1) To a non-permitted facility to allow treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste; or

2) To a permitted facility to allow treatment, storage or disposal of a hazardous waste not covered by an effective permit.

b) This emergency permit must comply with all of the following requirements:

1) May be oral or written. If oral, it must be followed in five days by a written emergency permit~~;~~.

2) Shall not exceed 90 days in duration~~;~~.

3) Shall clearly specify the hazardous wastes to be received and the manner and location of their treatment, storage or disposal~~;~~.

4) May be terminated by the Agency at any time without process if it

determines that termination is appropriate to protect human health and the environment~~;~~.

5) Shall be accompanied by a public notice published under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.162 including:

A) Name and address of the office granting the emergency authorization;

B) Name and location of the permitted HWM facility;

C) A brief description of the wastes involved;

D) A brief description of the action authorized and reasons for authorizing it; and

E) Duration of the emergency permit~~; and~~.

6) Shall incorporate, to the extent possible and not inconsistent with the emergency situation, all applicable requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

7) Emergency permits ~~which~~ that would authorize actions not in compliance with Board rules, other than procedural requirements, require a variance or provisional variance pursuant to Title IX of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.61 ~~(1996)~~ (1999).

(Source: Section 703.221 renumbered to Section 703.220 and amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.221 Alternative Compliance with the Federal NESHAPS

When an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations of the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) in 40 CFR 63, subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a Notification of Compliance), the requirements of Sections 703.221 through 703.225 do not apply. Nevertheless, the Agency may apply the provisions of Sections 703.221 through 703.225, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with Sections 703.188 and 703.241(a)(2).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.62 preamble (1999), as added at 64 Fed. Reg. 53077 (September 30, 1999).

(Source: Old Section 703.221 renumbered to Section 703.220 and new Section 703.221 added at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.232 Permits for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste

When an owner or operator of a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations of the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) of in 40 CFR 63, subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a Notification of Compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply. Nevertheless, the Agency may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with Sections 703.188 and 703.241(a)(2).

a) General. Owners and operators of new boilers and industrial furnaces (those not operating under the interim status standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203) are subject to subsections (b) through (f) of this Section. Boilers and industrial furnaces operating under the interim status standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203 are subject to subsection (g) of this Section.

b) Permit operating periods for new boilers and industrial furnaces. A permit for a new boiler or industrial furnace must specify appropriate conditions for the following operating periods:

1) Pretrial burn period. For the period beginning with initial introduction of hazardous waste and ending with initiation of the trial burn, and only for the minimum time required to bring the boiler or industrial furnace to a point of operation readiness to conduct a trial burn, not to exceed 720 hours operating time when burning hazardous waste, the Agency shall establish permit conditions in the ~~Pretrial Burn Period~~ pretrial burn period, including but not limited to allowable hazardous waste feed rates and operating conditions. The Agency shall extend the duration of this operational period once, for up to 720 additional hours, at the request of the applicant when good cause is shown. The permit ~~most~~ must be modified to reflect the extension according to Section 703.280 et seq.

A) Applicants must submit a statement, with Part B of the permit application, that suggests the conditions necessary to operate in compliance with the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 during this period. This statement should include, at a minimum, restrictions on the applicable operating requirements identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.202 (e).

B) The Agency shall review this statement and any other relevant information submitted with Part B of the permit application and

specify requirements for this period sufficient to meet the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 based on the Agency's engineering judgment.

2) Trial burn period. For the duration of the trial burn, the Agency shall establish conditions in the permit for the purposes of determining feasibility of compliance with the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 and determining adequate operating conditions under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.202(e). Applicants shall propose a trial burn plan, prepared under subsection (c) of this Section, to be submitted with Part B of the permit application.

3) Post-trial burn period.

A) For the period immediately following completion of the trial burn, and only for the minimum period sufficient to allow sample analysis, data computation and submission of the trial burn results by the applicant, and review of the trial burn results and modification of the facility permit by the Agency to reflect the trial burn results, the Agency shall establish the operating requirements most likely to ensure compliance with the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 based on the Agency's engineering judgment.

B) Applicants shall submit a statement, with Part B of the application, that identifies the conditions necessary to operate during this period in compliance with the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207. This statement should include, at a minimum, restrictions on the operating requirements provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.202 (e).

C) The Agency shall review this statement and any other relevant information submitted with Part B of the permit application and specify requirements of this period sufficient to meet the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 based on the Agency's engineering judgment.

4) Final permit period. For the final period of operation the Agency shall develop operating requirements in conformance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.202(e) that reflect conditions in the trial burn plan and are likely to ensure compliance with the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207. Based on the trial burn results, the Agency shall make any necessary modifications to the operating requirements to ensure compliance with the performance standards. The permit modification must proceed according to Section 703.280 et seq.

c) Requirements for trial burn plans. The trial burn plan must include the following information. The Agency, in reviewing the trial burn plan, shall evaluate the sufficiency of the information provided and may require the applicant to supplement this information, if necessary, to achieve the purposes of this subsection (c).

1) An analysis of each feed stream, including hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks, as fired, that includes:

A) Heating value, levels of antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, silver, thallium, total chlorine/chloride, and ash; and

B) Viscosity or description of the physical form of the feed stream.

2) An analysis of each hazardous waste, as fired, including:

A) An identification of any hazardous organic constituents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that are present in the feed stream, except that the applicant need not analyze for constituents listed in 721.Appendix H that would reasonably not be expected to be found in the hazardous waste. The constituents excluded from analysis must be identified and the basis for this exclusion explained. The analysis must be conducted in accordance with analytical techniques specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 and Section 703.110, or their equivalent~~.~~;

B) An approximate quantification of the hazardous constituents identified in the hazardous waste, within the precision produced by the analytical methods specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 and Section 703.110, or other equivalent~~.~~; and

C) A description of blending procedures, if applicable, prior to firing the hazardous waste, including a detailed analysis of the hazardous waste prior to blending, an analysis of the material with which the hazardous waste is blended, and blending ratios.

3) A detailed engineering description of the boiler or industrial furnace, including:

A) Manufacturer's name and model number of the boiler or industrial furnace;

B) Type of boiler or industrial furnace;

C) Maximum design capacity in appropriate units;

D) Description of the feed system for the hazardous waste and, as appropriate, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks;

E) Capacity of hazardous waste feed system;

F) Description of automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff ~~system(s)~~ systems;

G) Description of any pollution control system; and

H) Description of stack gas monitoring and any pollution control monitoring systems.

4) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures, including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and sample analysis.

5) A detailed test schedule for each hazardous waste for which the trial burn is planned, including ~~date(s)~~ dates, duration, quantity of hazardous waste to be burned, and other factors relevant to the Agency's decision under subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

6) A detailed test protocol, including, for each hazardous waste identified, the ranges of hazardous waste feed rate, and, as appropriate, the feed rates of other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks, and any other relevant parameters that may affect the ability of the boiler or industrial furnace to meet the performance standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207.

7) A description of and planned operating conditions for any emission control equipment that will be used.

8) Procedures for rapidly stopping the hazardous waste feed and controlling emissions in the event of an equipment malfunction.

9) Such other information as the Agency finds necessary to determine whether to approve the trial burn plan in light of the purposes of this subsection (c) and the criteria in subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

d) Trial burn procedures.

1) A trial burn must be conducted to demonstrate conformance with the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.104 through 726.107.

2) The Agency shall approve a trial burn plan if the Agency finds that:

A) The trial burn is likely to determine whether the boiler or industrial furnace can meet the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.104 through 726.107;

B) The trial burn itself will not present an imminent hazard to human health and the environment;

C) The trial burn will help the Agency to determine operating requirements to be specified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.102(e); and

D) The information sought in the trial burn cannot reasonably be developed through other means.

3) The Agency shall send a notice to all persons on the facility mailing list, as set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.161(a), and to the appropriate units of State and local government, as set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.163(a)(5), announcing the scheduled commencement and completion dates for the trial burn. The applicant may not commence the trial burn until after the Agency has issued such notice.

A) This notice must be mailed within a reasonable time period before the trial burn. An additional notice is not required if the trial burn is delayed due to circumstances beyond the control of the facility or the Agency.

B) This notice must contain:

i) The name and telephone number of applicant's contact person;

ii) The name and telephone number of the Agency regional office appropriate for the facility;

iii) The location where the approved trial burn plan and any supporting documents can be reviewed and copied; and

iv) An expected time period for commencement and completion of the trial burn.

4) The applicant shall submit to the Agency a certification that the trial burn has been carried out in accordance with the approved trial burn plan, and submit the results of all the determinations required in subsection (c) of this Section. The Agency shall, in the trial burn plan, require that the submission be made within 90 days after completion of the trial burn, or later if the Agency determines that a later date is acceptable.

5) All data collected during any trial burn must be submitted to the Agency following completion of the trial burn.

6) All submissions required by this subsection (d) must be certified on behalf of the applicant by the signature of a person authorized to sign a permit application or a report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.126.

e) Special procedures for DRE trial burns. When a DRE trial burn is required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.104, the Agency shall specify (based on the hazardous waste analysis data and other information in the trial burn plan) as trial Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) those compounds for which destruction and removal efficiencies must be calculated during the trial burn. These trial POHCs will be specified by the Agency based on information including the Agency's estimate of the difficulty of destroying the constituents identified in the hazardous waste analysis, their concentrations or mass in the hazardous waste feed, and, for hazardous waste containing or derived from wastes listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D, the hazardous waste organic ~~constituent(s)~~ constituents identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix G as the basis for listing.

f) Determinations based on trial burn. During each approved trial burn (or as soon after the burn as is practicable), the applicant shall make the following determinations:

1) A quantitative analysis of the levels of antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, thallium, silver, and chlorine/chloride in the feed streams (hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks);

2) When a DRE trial burn is required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(a):

A) A quantitative analysis of the trial POHCs in the hazardous waste feed;

B) A quantitative analysis of the stack gas for the concentration and

mass emissions of the trial POHCs; and

C) A computation of destruction and removal efficiency (DRE), in accordance with the DRE formula specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(a);

3) When a trial burn for chlorinated dioxins and furans is required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(e), a quantitative analysis of the stack gas for the concentration and mass emission rate of the 2,3,7,8-chlorinated tetra- through octa-congeners of chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and furans, and a computation showing conformance with the emission standard;

4) When a trial burn for PM, metals, or ~~HCl/Chlorine~~ HCl and chlorine gas is required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205, 726.206(c) or (d), or 726.207(b)(2) or (c), a quantitative analysis of the stack gas for the concentrations and mass emissions of PM, metals, or HCl and chlorine gas, and computations showing conformance with the applicable emission performance standards;

5) When a trial burn for DRE, metals, and ~~HCl/Chlorine~~ HCl and chlorine gas is required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204(a), 726.206(c) or (d), or 726.207(b)(2) or (c), a quantitative analysis of the scrubber water (if any), ash residues, other residues, and products for the purpose of estimating the fate of the trial POHCs, metals, and ~~chlorine/chloride~~ chlorine and chloride;

6) An identification of sources of fugitive emissions and their means of control;

7) A continuous measurement of carbon monoxide (CO), oxygen, and, where required, hydrocarbons (HC), in the stack gas; and

8) Such other information as the Agency specifies as necessary to ensure that the trial burn will determine compliance with the performance standards 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 and to establish the operating conditions required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 and of determining adequate operating conditions under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203, and to establish the operating conditions required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.202(e) as necessary to meet those performance standards.

g) Interim status boilers and industrial furnaces. For the purpose of determining feasibility of compliance with the performance standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 through 726.207 and of determining adequate operating conditions under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203, applicants owning or operating existing

boilers or industrial furnaces operated under the interim status standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203 shall either prepare and submit a trial burn plan and perform a trial burn in accordance with the requirements of ~~the~~ this Section or submit other information as specified in Section 703.208(a)(6). The Agency shall announce its intention to approve of the trial burn plan in accordance with the timing and distribution requirements of subsection (d)(3) of this Section. The contents of the notice must include all of the following information: the name and telephone number of a contact person at the facility; the name and telephone number of the Agency regional office appropriate for the facility; the location where the trial burn plan and any supporting documents can be reviewed and copied; and a schedule of the activities that are required prior to permit issuance, including the anticipated time schedule for agency approval of the plan and the time periods during which the trial burn would be conducted. Applicants that submit a trial burn plan and receive approval before submission of the Part B permit application shall complete the trial burn and submit the results specified in subsection (f) of this Section with the Part B permit application. If completion of this process conflicts with the date set for submission of the Part B application, the applicant shall contact the Agency to establish a later date for submission of the Part B application or the trial burn results. If the applicant submits a trial burn plan with Part B of the permit application, the trial burn must be conducted and the results submitted within a time period prior to permit issuance to be specified by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.66 ~~(1996)~~ (1999), as amended at 64 Fed. Reg. 53077 (September 30, 1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

Section 703.301 General Information

a) What is a RAP?

1) A RAP is a special form of RCRA permit that an owner or operator may obtain, instead of a permit issued under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and this Part, to authorize the owner or operator to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous remediation waste (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) at a remediation waste management site. A RAP may only be issued for the area of contamination where the remediation wastes to be managed under the RAP originated, or areas in close proximity to the contaminated area, except as allowed in limited circumstances under Section 703.306.

2) The requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and this Part do not apply to

RAPs unless those requirements for traditional RCRA permits are specifically required under this Subpart H. The definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110 apply to RAPs.

3) Notwithstanding any other provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 or this Part, any document that meets the requirements in this Section constitutes a RCRA permit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110.

4) A RAP may be either of the following:

A) A stand-alone document that includes only the information and conditions required by this Subpart H; or

B) A part (or parts) of another document that includes information or conditions for other activities at the remediation waste management site, in addition to the information and conditions required by this Subpart H.

5) If an owner or operator is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes as part of a cleanup compelled by authorities issued by USEPA or the State of Illinois, a RAP does not affect the obligations under those authorities in any way.

6) If an owner or operator receives a RAP at a facility operating under interim status, the RAP does not terminate the facility's interim status.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.80~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65942 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

b) When does an owner or operator need a RAP?

1) Whenever an owner or operator treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous remediation wastes in a manner that requires a RCRA permit under Section 703.121, an owner or operator shall obtain either of the following:

A) A RCRA permit according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and this Part; or

B) A RAP according to this Subpart H.

2) Treatment units that use combustion of hazardous remediation wastes at a remediation waste management site are not eligible for RAPs under this Subpart H.

3) An owner or operator may obtain a RAP for managing hazardous remediation waste at an already permitted RCRA facility. An owner or operator shall have the RAP approved as a modification to the owner's or operator's existing permit according to the requirements of Sections 703.270 through 703.273 or Sections 703.280 through 703.283 instead of the requirements in this Subpart H. However, when an owner or operator submits an application for such a modification, the information requirements in Sections 703.281(a)(1), 703.282(a)(4), and 703.283(a)(4) do not apply. Instead, an owner or operator shall submit the information required under Section 703.302(d). When the owner's or operator's RCRA permit is modified, the RAP becomes part of the RCRA permit. Therefore, when the owner's or operator's RCRA permit (including the RAP portion) is modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated, or when it expires, the permit will be modified, according to the applicable requirements in Sections 703.270 through 703.273 or 703.280 through 703.283~~;~~, it will be revoked and reissued, according to the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.186 and Sections 703.270 through 703.273~~;~~, or it will be terminated, according to the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.186, or the permit will expire, according to the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.125 and 702.161.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.85~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65942 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

c) Does a RAP grant an owner or operator any rights or relieve it of any obligations? The provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.181 apply to RAPs.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.90~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65942 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999). The corresponding federal provision includes an explanation that 40 CFR 270.4 provides that compliance with a permit constitutes compliance with RCRA. This is contrary to Illinois law, under which compliance with a permit does not constitute an absolute defense to a charge of violation of a substantive standard other than a failure to operate in accordance with the terms of a permit. See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.181(a) and accompanying Board Note.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.303 Getting a RAP Approved

a) What is the process for approving or denying an application for a RAP?

1) If the Agency tentatively finds that an owner's or operator's RAP application includes all of the information required by Section 703.302(d)

and that the proposed remediation waste management activities meet the regulatory standards, the Agency shall make a tentative decision to approve the RAP application. The Agency shall then prepare a draft RAP and provide an opportunity for public comment before making a final decision on the RAP application, according to this Subpart H.

2) If the Agency tentatively finds that the owner's or operator's RAP application does not include all of the information required by Section 703.302(d) or that the proposed remediation waste management activities do not meet the regulatory standards, the Agency may request additional information from an owner or operator or ask an owner or operator to correct deficiencies in the owner's or operator's application. If an owner or operator fails or refuses to provide any additional information the Agency requests, or to correct any deficiencies in its RAP application, the Agency may either make a tentative decision to deny that owner's or operator's RAP application or to approve that application with certain changes, as allowed under Section 39 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39]. After making this tentative decision, the Agency shall prepare a notice of intent to deny the RAP application ("notice of intent to deny") or to approve that application with certain changes and provide an opportunity for public comment before making a final decision on the RAP application, according to the requirements in this Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.130~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65943 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

b) What must the Agency include in a draft RAP? If the Agency prepares a draft RAP, the draft must include the following information:

1) The information required under Section 703.302(d)(1) through (d)(6);

2) The following terms and conditions:

A) Terms and conditions necessary to ensure that the operating requirements specified in the RAP comply with applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 726, and 728 (including any recordkeeping and reporting requirements). In satisfying this provision, the Agency may incorporate, expressly or by reference, applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 726, and 728 into the RAP or establish site-specific conditions, as required or allowed by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 726, and 728;

B) The terms and conditions in Subpart F of this Part;

C) The terms and conditions for modifying, revoking and reissuing,

and terminating the RAP, as provided in Section 703.304(a); and

D) Any additional terms or conditions that the Agency determines are necessary to protect human health and the environment, including any terms and conditions necessary to respond to spills and leaks during use of any units permitted under the RAP; and

3) If the draft RAP is part of another document, as described in Section 703.301(a)(4)(B), the Agency shall clearly identify the components of that document that constitute the draft RAP.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.135~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65943 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

c) What else must the Agency prepare in addition to the draft RAP or notice of intent to deny? Once the Agency has prepared the draft RAP or notice of intent to deny, it shall then do the following:

1) Prepare a statement of basis that briefly describes the derivation of the conditions of the draft RAP and the reasons for them, or the rationale for the notice of intent to deny;

2) Compile an administrative record, including the following information:

A) The RAP application, and any supporting data furnished by the applicant;

B) The draft RAP or notice of intent to deny;

C) The statement of basis and all documents cited therein (material readily available at the applicable Agency office or published material that is generally available need not be physically included with the rest of the record, as long as it is specifically referred to in the statement of basis); and

D) Any other documents that support the decision to approve or deny the RAP; and

3) Make information contained in the administrative record available for review by the public upon request.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.140~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65943 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

d) What are the procedures for public comment on the draft RAP or notice of intent

to deny?

1) The Agency shall publish notice of its intent as follows:

   A) Send notice to an owner or operator of its intention to approve or deny the owner's or operator's RAP application, and send an owner or operator a copy of the statement of basis;

   B) Publish a notice of its intention to approve or deny the owner's or operator's RAP application in a major local newspaper of general circulation;

   C) Broadcast its intention to approve or deny the owner's or operator's RAP application over a local radio station; and

   D) Send a notice of its intention to approve or deny the owner's or operator's RAP application to each unit of local government having jurisdiction over the area in which the owner's or operator's site is located, and to each State agency having any authority under State law with respect to any construction or operations at the site.

2) The notice required by subsection (d)(1) of this Section must provide an opportunity for the public to submit written comments on the draft RAP or notice of intent to deny within at least 45 days.

3) The notice required by subsection (d)(1) of this Section must include the following information:

   A) The name and address of the Agency office processing the RAP application;

   B) The name and address of the RAP applicant, and if different, the remediation waste management site or activity the RAP will regulate;

   C) A brief description of the activity the RAP will regulate;

   D) The name, address, and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain further information, including copies of the draft RAP or notice of intent to deny, statement of basis, and the RAP application;

   E) A brief description of the comment procedures in this Section, and any other procedures by which the public may participate in the

RAP decision;

F) If a hearing is scheduled, the date, time, location, and purpose of the hearing;

G) If a hearing is not scheduled, a statement of procedures to request a hearing;

H) The location of the administrative record, and times when it will be open for public inspection; and

I) Any additional information that the Agency considers necessary or proper.

4) If, within the comment period, the Agency receives written notice of opposition to its intention to approve or deny the owner's or operator's RAP application and a request for a hearing, the Agency shall hold an informal public hearing to discuss issues relating to the approval or denial of the owner's or operator's RAP application. The Agency may also determine on its own initiative that an informal hearing is appropriate. The hearing must include an opportunity for any person to present written or oral comments. Whenever possible, the Agency shall schedule this hearing at a location convenient to the nearest population center to the remediation waste management site and give notice according to the requirements in subsection (d)(1) of this Section. This notice must, at a minimum, include the information required by subsection (d)(3) of this Section and the following additional information:

A) A reference to the date of any previous public notices relating to the RAP application;

B) The date, time, and place of the hearing; and

C) A brief description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including the applicable rules and procedures.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.145~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65943 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

e) How must the Agency make a final decision on a RAP application?

1) The Agency shall consider and respond to any significant comments raised during the public comment period or during any hearing on the draft RAP or notice of intent to deny, and the Agency may revise the draft RAP based on those comments, as appropriate.

2) If the Agency determines that the owner's or operator's RAP includes the information and terms and conditions required in subsection (b) of this Section, then it will issue a final decision approving the owner's or operator's RAP and, in writing, notify the owner or operator and all commenters on the owner's or operator's draft RAP that the RAP application has been approved.

3) If the Agency determines that the owner's or operator's RAP does not include the information required in subsection (b) of this Section, then it will issue a final decision denying the RAP and, in writing, notify the owner or operator and all commenters on the owner's or operator's draft RAP that the RAP application has been denied.

4) If the Agency's final decision is that the tentative decision to deny the RAP application was incorrect, it shall withdraw the notice of intent to deny and proceed to prepare a draft RAP, according to the requirements in this Subpart H.

5) When the Agency issues its final RAP decision, it shall refer to the procedures for appealing the decision under subsection (f) of this Section.

6) Before issuing the final RAP decision, the Agency shall compile an administrative record. Material readily available at the applicable Agency office or published materials that are generally available and which are included in the administrative record need not be physically included with the rest of the record, as long as it is specifically referred to in the statement of basis or the response to comments. The administrative record for the final RAP must include information in the administrative record for the draft RAP (see subsection (c)(2) of this Section) and the following items:

A) All comments received during the public comment period;

B) Tapes or transcripts of any hearings;

C) Any written materials submitted at these hearings;

D) The responses to comments;

E) Any new material placed in the record since the draft RAP was issued;

F) Any other documents supporting the RAP; and

G) A copy of the final RAP.

7) The Agency shall make information contained in the administrative record available for review by the public upon request.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.150~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65944 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

f) May the decision to approve or deny a RAP application be administratively appealed?

1) Any commenter on the draft RAP or notice of intent to deny, or any participant in any public hearing on the draft RAP, may appeal the Agency's decision to approve or deny the owner's or operator's RAP application to the Board under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.212. Any person that did not file comments, or did not participate in any public ~~hearing(s)~~ hearings on the draft RAP, may petition for administrative review only to the extent of the changes from the draft to the final RAP decision. Appeals of RAPs may be made to the same extent as for final permit decisions under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.201 (or a decision under Section 703.240 to deny a permit for the active life of a RCRA hazardous waste management facility or unit). Instead of the notice required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.Subpart D and 705.212(c), the Agency shall give public notice of any grant of review of a RAP through the same means used to provide notice under subsection (d) of this Section. The notice will include the following information:

A) The public hearing and any briefing schedule for the appeal, as provided by the Board;

B) A statement that any interested person may participate in the public hearing or file public comments or an amicus brief with the Board; and

C) The information specified in subsection (d)(3) of this Section, as appropriate.

2) This appeal is a prerequisite to seeking judicial review of these Agency actions.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.155~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65944 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

g) When does a RAP become effective? ~~An~~ A RAP becomes effective 35 days after the Agency notifies the owner or operator and all commenters that the RAP

is approved, unless any of the following is true:

1) The Agency specifies a later effective date in its decision;

2) An owner or operator or another person has appealed the RAP under subsection (f) of this Section (if the RAP is appealed, and the request for review is granted under subsection (f), conditions of the RAP are stayed according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.202 through 705.204); or

3) No commenters requested a change in the draft RAP, in which case the RAP becomes effective immediately when it is issued.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.160~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65944 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999). The corresponding federal provision provides that a RAP is effective 30 days after the Agency notice of approval. The Board has used 35 days to be consistent with the 35 days within which a permit appeal must be filed under Section 40(a)(1) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40(a)(1)].

h) When may an owner or operator begin physical construction of new units permitted under the RAP? An owner or operator shall not begin physical construction of new units permitted under the RAP for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation waste before receiving a ~~finally~~ final, effective RAP.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.165~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65944 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.304 How a RAP May Be Modified, Revoked and Reissued, or Terminated

a) After a RAP is issued, how may it be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated? In a RAP, the Agency shall specify, either directly or by reference, procedures for any future modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of the RAP. These procedures must provide adequate opportunities for public review and comment on any modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination that would significantly change the owner's or operator's management of its remediation waste, or that otherwise merits public review and comment. If the RAP has been incorporated into a traditional RCRA permit, as allowed under Section 703.301(b)(3), then the RAP will be modified according to the applicable requirements in Sections 703.260 through 703.283, revoked and reissued according to the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.186 and Sections 703.270 through 703.273, or terminated according to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.186.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.170~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65944 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

b) For what reasons may the Agency choose to modify a final RAP?

1) The Agency may modify the owner's or operator's final RAP on its own initiative only if one or more of the following reasons listed in this Section exist. If one or more of these reasons do not exist, then the Agency shall not modify a final RAP, except at the request of the owner or operator. Reasons for modification are the following:

A) The owner or operator made material and substantial alterations or additions to the activity that justify applying different conditions;

B) The Agency finds new information that was not available at the time of RAP issuance and would have justified applying different RAP conditions at the time of issuance;

C) The standards or regulations on which the RAP was based have changed because of new or amended statutes, standards, or regulations or by judicial decision after the RAP was issued;

D) If the RAP includes any schedules of compliance, the Agency may find reasons to modify the owner's or operator's compliance schedule, such as an act of God, strike, flood, or materials shortage or other events over which an owner or operator has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy;

E) The owner or operator is not in compliance with conditions of its RAP;

F) The owner or operator failed in the application or during the RAP issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or an owner or operator misrepresented any relevant facts at the time;

G) The Agency has determined that the activity authorized by the owner's or operator's RAP endangers human health or the environment and can only be remedied by modifying the RAP; or

H) The owner or operator has notified the Agency (as required in the RAP and under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.152(c)) of a proposed transfer of a RAP.

2) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section, when the Agency

reviews a RAP for a land disposal facility under Section 703.304(f), it may modify the permit as necessary to assure that the facility continues to comply with the currently applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 726.

3) The Agency shall not reevaluate the suitability of the facility location at the time of RAP modification unless new information or standards indicate that a threat to human health or the environment exists that was unknown when the RAP was issued.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.175~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65944 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

c) For what reasons may the Agency choose to revoke and reissue a final RAP?

1) The Agency may revoke and reissue a final RAP on its own initiative only if one or more reasons for revocation and reissuance exist. If one or more reasons do not exist, then the Agency shall not modify or revoke and reissue a final RAP, except at the owner's or operator's request. Reasons for modification or revocation and reissuance are the same as the reasons listed for RAP modifications in subsections (b)(1)(E) through (b)(1)(H) of this Section if the Agency determines that revocation and reissuance of the RAP is appropriate.

2) The Agency shall not reevaluate the suitability of the facility location at the time of RAP revocation and reissuance, unless new information or standards indicate that a threat to human health or the environment exists that was unknown when the RAP was issued.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.180~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

d) For what reasons may the Agency choose to terminate a final RAP, or deny a renewal application? The Agency may terminate a final RAP on its own initiative~~,~~ or deny a renewal application for the same reasons as those listed for RAP modifications in subsections (b)(1)(E) through (b)(1)(G) of this Section if the Agency determines that termination of the RAP or denial of the RAP renewal application is appropriate.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.185~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

e) May the decision to approve or deny a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of a RAP be administratively appealed?

1) Any commenter on the modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or any person that participated in any hearing on these actions, may appeal the Agency's decision to approve a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of a RAP, according to Section 703.303(f). Any person that did not file comments or did not participate in any public hearing on the modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination may petition for administrative review only of the changes from the draft to the final RAP decision.

2) Any commenter on the modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or any person that participated in any hearing on these actions, may appeal the Agency's decision to deny a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination to the Board. Any person that did not file comments or which did not participate in any public hearing on the modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination may petition for administrative review only of the changes from the draft to the final RAP decision.

3) The procedure for appeals of RAPs is as follows:

   A) The person appealing the decision shall send a petition to the Board pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 and 105. The petition must briefly set forth the relevant facts, state the defect or fault that serves as the basis for the appeal, and explain the basis for the petitioner's legal standing to pursue the appeal.

   B) The Board has 120 days after receiving the petition to act on it.

   C) If the Board does not take action on the petition within 120 days after receiving it, the appeal shall be considered denied.

      BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 270.190(c)(2) and (c)(3)~~, as added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999) allow 60 days for administrative review, which is too short a time for the Board to publish the appropriate notices, conduct public hearings, and conduct its review. Rather, the Board has borrowed the 120 days allowed as adequate time for Board review of permit appeals provided in Section 40(a)(2) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40(a)(2)].

4) This appeal is a prerequisite to seeking judicial review of the Agency action on the RAP.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.190~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999). The corresponding federal provisions provide for

informal appeal of an Agency RAP decision. There is no comparable informal procedure under Sections 39 and 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39 and 40].

f) When will a RAP expire? RAPs must be issued for a fixed term, not to exceed 10 years, although they may be renewed upon approval by the Agency in fixed increments of no more than ten years. In addition, the Agency shall review any RAP for hazardous waste land disposal five years after the date of issuance or reissuance and the owner or operator or the Agency shall follow the requirements for modifying the RAP as necessary to assure that the owner or operator continues to comply with currently applicable requirements in the Act and RCRA sections 3004 and 3005.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.195~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

g) How may an owner or operator renew a RAP that is expiring? If an owner or operator wishes to renew an expiring RAP, the owner or operator shall follow the process for application for and issuance of RAPs in this Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.200~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

h) What happens if the owner or operator has applied correctly for a RAP renewal but has not received approval by the time its old RAP expires? If the owner or operator has submitted a timely and complete application for a RAP renewal, but the Agency, through no fault of the owner or operator, has not issued a new RAP with an effective date on or before the expiration date of the previous RAP, the previous RAP conditions continue in force until the effective date of the new RAP or RAP denial.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.205~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65945 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.306 Obtaining a RAP for an Off-Site Location

May an owner or operator perform remediation waste management activities under a RAP at a location removed from the area where the remediation wastes originated?

a) An owner or operator may request a RAP for remediation waste management activities at a location removed from the area where the remediation wastes originated if the owner or operator believes such a location would be more protective than the contaminated area or areas in close proximity.

b) If the Agency determines that an alternative location, removed from the area where the remediation waste originated, is more protective than managing remediation waste at the area of contamination or areas in close proximity, then the Agency shall approve a RAP for this alternative location.

c) An owner or operator shall request the RAP, and the Agency shall approve or deny the RAP, according to the procedures and requirements in this Subpart H ~~of this Part~~.

d) A RAP for an alternative location must also meet the following requirements, which the Agency shall include in the RAP for such locations:

1) The RAP for the alternative location must be issued to the person responsible for the cleanup from which the remediation wastes originated;

2) The RAP is subject to the expanded public participation requirements in Sections 703.191, 703.192, and 703.193;

3) The RAP is subject to the public notice requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.163;

4) The site permitted in the RAP may not be located within 61 meters or 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene time. (~~the~~ The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with this standard through the requirements in Section 703.183(k).) (See the definitions of terms in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.118(a).)~~.~~

BOARD NOTE: Sites in Illinois are assumed to be in compliance with the requirement of subsection (d)(4) of this Section, since they are not listed in 40 CFR 264, Appendix VI.

e) These alternative locations are remediation waste management sites, and retain the following benefits of remediation waste management sites:

1) Exclusion from facility-wide corrective action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201; and

2) Application of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101(j) in lieu of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subparts B, C, and D.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.230~~, added at 63 Fed. Reg. 65946 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ (1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 703.Appendix A Classification of Permit Modifications

Class	Modifications
	A. General Permit Provisions
1	1. Administrative and informational changes.
1	2. Correction of typographical errors.
1	3. Equipment replacement or upgrading with functionally equivalent components (e.g., pipes, valves, pumps, conveyors, controls).
	4. Changes in the frequency of or procedures for monitoring, reporting, sampling, or maintenance activities by the permittee:
1	a. To provide for more frequent monitoring, reporting, or maintenance.
2	b. Other changes.
	5. Schedule of compliance:
1*	a. Changes in interim compliance dates, with prior approval of the Agency.
3	b. Extension of final compliance date.
1*	6. Changes in expiration date of permit to allow earlier permit termination, with prior approval of the Agency.
1*	7. Changes in ownership or operational control of a facility, provided the procedures of Section 703.260(b) are followed.
1*	8. Changes to remove permit conditions that are no longer applicable (i.e., because the standards upon which they are based are no longer applicable to the facility).
	B. General Facility Standards
	1. Changes to waste sampling or analysis methods:
1	a. To conform with Agency guidance or Board regulations.

1*		b.	To incorporate changes associated with F039 (multi-source leachate) sampling or analysis methods.
1*		c.	To incorporate changes associated with underlying hazardous constituents in ignitable or corrosive wastes.
2		d.	Other changes.
	2.	Changes to analytical ~~quality assurance/control~~ quality assurance or quality control plan:	
1		a.	To conform with agency guidance or regulations.
2		b.	Other changes.
1	3.	Changes in procedures for maintaining the operating record.	
2	4.	Changes in frequency or content of inspection schedules.	
	5.	Changes in the training plan:	
2		a.	That affect the type or decrease the amount of training given to employees.
1		b.	Other changes.
	6.	Contingency plan:	
2		a.	Changes in emergency procedures (i.e., spill or release response procedures).
1		b.	Replacement with functionally equivalent equipment, upgrade, or relocate emergency equipment listed.
2		c.	Removal of equipment from emergency equipment list.
1		d.	Changes in name, address, or phone number of coordinators or other persons or agencies identified in the plan.
		Note: When a permit modification (such as introduction of a new unit) requires a change in facility plans or other general facility standards, that change must be reviewed under the same procedures as the permit modification.	
	7.	CQA plan:	

1 a. Changes that the CQA officer certifies in the operating record will provide equivalent or better certainty that the unit components meet the design specifications.

2 b. Other changes.

Note: When a permit modification (such as introduction of a new unit) requires a change in facility plans or other general facility standards, that change shall be reviewed under the same procedures as a permit modification.

C. Groundwater Protection

1. Changes to wells:

2 a. Changes in the number, location, depth, or design of upgradient or downgradient wells of permitted groundwater monitoring system.

1 b. Replacement of an existing well that has been damaged or rendered inoperable, without change to location, design, or depth of the well.

1* 2. Changes in groundwater sampling or analysis procedures or monitoring schedule, with prior approval of the Agency.

1* 3. Changes in statistical procedure for determining whether a statistically significant change in groundwater quality between upgradient and downgradient wells has occurred, with prior approval of the Agency.

2* 4. Changes in point of compliance.

5. Changes in indicator parameters, hazardous constituents, or concentration limits (including ACLs (Alternate Concentration Limits)):

3 a. As specified in the groundwater protection standard.

2 b. As specified in the detection monitoring program.

2 6. Changes to a detection monitoring program as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.198(j), unless otherwise specified in this Appendix.

7. Compliance monitoring program:

3 a. Addition of compliance monitoring program as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.198(h)(4) and 724.199.

2 b. Changes to a compliance monitoring program as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.199(k), unless otherwise specified in this Appendix.

8. Corrective action program:

3 a. Addition of a corrective action program as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.199(i)(2) and 724.200.

2 b. Changes to a corrective action program as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.200(h), unless otherwise specified in this Appendix.

D. Closure

1. Changes to the closure plan:

1* a. Changes in estimate of maximum extent of operations or maximum inventory of waste on-site at any time during the active life of the facility, with prior approval of the Agency.

1* b. Changes in the closure schedule for any unit, changes in the final closure schedule for the facility or extension of the closure period, with prior approval of the Agency.

1* c. Changes in the expected year of final closure, where other permit conditions are not changed, with prior approval of the Agency.

1* d. Changes in procedures for decontamination of facility equipment or structures, with prior approval of the Agency.

2 e. Changes in approved closure plan resulting from unexpected events occurring during partial or final closure, unless otherwise specified in this Appendix.

2 f. Extension of the closure period to allow a landfill, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit to receive non-hazardous wastes after final receipt of hazardous wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.213(d) or (e).

3 2. Creation of a new landfill unit as part of closure.

3. Addition of the following new units to be used temporarily for closure activities:

3 a. Surface impoundments.

3 b. Incinerators.

3 c. Waste piles that do not comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c).

2 d. Waste piles that comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c).

2 e. Tanks or containers (other than specified in paragraph D(3)(f) below).

1* f. Tanks used for neutralization, dewatering, phase separation, or component separation, with prior approval of the Agency.

2 g. Staging piles.

E. Post-Closure

1 1. Changes in name, address, or phone number of contact in post-closure plan.

2 2. Extension of post-closure care period.

3 3. Reduction in the post-closure care period.

1 4. Changes to the expected year of final closure, where other permit conditions are not changed.

2 5. Changes in post-closure plan necessitated by events occurring during the active life of the facility, including partial and final closure.

F. Containers

1. Modification or addition of container units:

3 a. Resulting in greater than 25 percent increase in the facility's container storage capacity, except as provided in F(1)(c) and F(4)(a).

2 b. Resulting in up to 25 percent increase in the facility's container storage capacity, except as provided in F(1)(c) and F(4)(a).

1 c. ~~Or~~ Modification or addition of container units or treatment processes necessary to treat wastes that are restricted from land disposal to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards ~~or to treat wastes to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" contained in 40 CFR 268.8(a)(2)(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.108~~, with prior approval of the Agency. This modification may also involve the addition of new waste codes or narrative description of wastes. It is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

2. Modification of container units without an increased capacity or alteration of the system:

2 a. Modification of a container unit without increasing the capacity of the unit.

1 b. Addition of a roof to a container unit without alteration of the containment system.

3. Storage of different wastes in containers, except as provided in F(4):

3 a. That require additional or different management practices from those authorized in the permit.

2 b. That do not require additional or different management practices from those authorized in the permit.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

4. Storage or treatment of different wastes in containers:

2 a. That require addition of units or change in treatment process or management standards, provided that the wastes are restricted from land disposal and are to be treated to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards~~, or are to be treated to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" contained in 40 CFR 268.8(a)(2)(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.108~~. It is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

1* b. That do not require the addition of units or a change in the treatment process or management standards, and provided that the units have previously received wastes of the same type (e.g., incinerator scrubber water). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

G. Tanks

1.

3 a. Modification or addition of tank units resulting in greater than 25 percent increase in the facility's tank capacity, except as provided in paragraphs G(1)(c), G(1)(d) and G(1)(e).

2 b. Modification or addition of tank units resulting in up to 25 percent increase in the facility's tank capacity, except as provided in paragraphs G(1)(d) and G(1)(e).

2 c. Addition of a new tank that will operate for more than 90 days using any of the following physical or chemical treatment technologies: neutralization, dewatering, phase separation, or component separation.

1* d. After prior approval of the Agency, addition of a new tank that will operate for up to 90 days using any of the following physical or chemical treatment technologies: neutralization, dewatering, phase separation, or component separation.

1* e. Modification or addition of tank units or treatment processes that are necessary to treat wastes that are restricted from land disposal to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards ~~or to treat wastes to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" contained in 40 CFR 268.8(a)(2)(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.108~~, with prior approval of the Agency. This modification may also involve the addition of new waste codes. It is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

2 2. Modification of a tank unit or secondary containment system without increasing the capacity of the unit.

1 3. Replacement of a tank with a tank that meets the same design standards and has a capacity within ± 10 percent of the replaced tank provided:

a. The capacity difference is no more than 1500 gallons,

b. The facility's permitted tank capacity is not increased, and

c. The replacement tank meets the same conditions in the permit.

2 4. Modification of a tank management practice.

5. Management of different wastes in tanks:

3 a. That require additional or different management practices, tank design, different fire protection specifications or significantly different tank treatment process from that authorized in the permit, except as provided in paragraph G(5)(c).

2 b. That do not require additional or different management practices or tank design, different fire protection specification, or significantly different tank treatment process than authorized in the permit, except as provided in paragraph G(5)(d).

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

1* c. That require addition of units or change in treatment processes or management standards, provided that the wastes are restricted from land disposal and are to be treated to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards~~, or that are to be treated to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" contained in 40 CFR 268.8(a)(2)(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.108~~. The modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

1 d. That do not require the addition of units or a change in the treatment process or management standards, and provided that the units have previously received wastes of the same type (e.g., incinerator scrubber water). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

H. Surface Impoundments

3 1. Modification or addition of surface impoundment units that result in increasing the facility's surface impoundment storage or treatment capacity.

3 2. Replacement of a surface impoundment unit.

2 3. Modification of a surface impoundment unit without increasing the facility's surface impoundment storage or treatment capacity and without modifying the unit's liner, leak detection system, or leachate collection system.

2 4. Modification of a surface impoundment management practice.

5. Treatment, storage, or disposal of different wastes in surface impoundments:

3 a. That require additional or different management practices or different design of the liner or leak detection system than authorized in the permit.

2 b. That do not require additional or different management practices or different design of the liner or leak detection system than authorized in the permit.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

1 c. That are wastes restricted from land disposal that meet the applicable treatment standards ~~or that are treated to satisfy the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" contained in 40 CFR 268.8(a)(2)(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.108, and provided that the unit meets the minimum technological requirements stated in 40 CFR 268.5(h)(2), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.105~~. This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

1 d. That are residues from wastewater treatment or incineration, provided the disposal occurs in a unit that meets the minimum technological requirements stated in 40 CFR 268.5(h)(2), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.105, and provided further that the surface impoundment has previously received wastes of the same type (for example, incinerator scrubber water). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

1* 6. Modifications of unconstructed units to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.321(c), 724.322, 724.323, and 724.326(d).

7. Changes in response action plan:

3 a. Increase in action leakage rate.

3 b. Change in a specific response reducing its frequency or effectiveness.

2 c. Other changes.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

I. Enclosed Waste Piles. For all waste piles, except those complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c), modifications are treated the same as for a landfill. The following modifications are applicable only to waste piles complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c).

1. Modification or addition of waste pile units:

3 a. Resulting in greater than 25 percent increase in the facility's waste pile storage or treatment capacity.

2 b. Resulting in up to 25 percent increase in the facility's waste pile storage or treatment capacity.

2 2. Modification of waste pile unit without increasing the capacity of the unit.

1 3. Replacement of a waste pile unit with another waste pile unit of the same design and capacity and meeting all waste pile conditions in the permit.

2 4. Modification of a waste pile management practice.

5. Storage or treatment of different wastes in waste piles:

3 a. That require additional or different management practices or different design of the unit.

2 b. That do not require additional or different management practices or different design of the unit.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

2 6. Conversion of an enclosed waste pile to a containment building unit.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

J. Landfills and Unenclosed Waste Piles

3 1. Modification or addition of landfill units that result in increasing the facility's disposal capacity.

3 2. Replacement of a landfill.

3 3. Addition or modification of a liner, leachate collection system, leachate detection system, runoff control, or final cover system.

2 4. Modification of a landfill unit without changing a liner, leachate collection system, leachate detection system, runoff control, or final cover system.

2 5. Modification of a landfill management practice.

6. Landfill different wastes:

3 a. That require additional or different management practices, different design of the liner, leachate collection system, or leachate detection system.

2 b. That do not require additional or different management practices, different design of the liner, leachate collection system, or leachate detection system.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

1 c. That are wastes restricted from land disposal that meet the applicable treatment standards ~~or that are treated to satisfy the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" contained in 40 CFR 268.8(a)(2)(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.108, and provided that the landfill unit meets the minimum technological requirements stated in 40 CFR 268.5(h)(2), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.105~~. This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

1 d. That are residues from wastewater treatment or incineration, provided the disposal occurs in a landfill unit that meets the minimum technological requirements stated in 40 CFR 268.5(h)(2), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.105, and provided further that the landfill has previously received wastes of the same type (for example, incinerator ash). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027 and F028).

1* 7. Modification of unconstructed units to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.351(c), 724.352, 724.353, 724.354(c), 724.401(c), 724.402, 724.403(c), and 724.404.

8. Changes in response action plan:

3 a. Increase in action leakage rate.

3 b. Change in a specific response reducing its frequency or effectiveness.

2 c. Other changes.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

K. Land Treatment

3 1. Lateral expansion of or other modification of a land treatment unit to increase area extent.

2 2. Modification of runon control system.

3 3. Modify runoff control system.

2 4. Other modification of land treatment unit component specifications or standards required in permit.

5. Management of different wastes in land treatment units:

3 a. That require a change in permit operating conditions or unit design specifications.

2 b. That do not require a change in permit operating conditions or unit design specifications.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

6. Modification of a land treatment unit management practice to:

3 a. Increase rate or change method of waste application.

1 b. Decrease rate of waste application.

2 7. Modification of a land treatment unit management practice to change measures of pH or moisture content or to enhance microbial or chemical reactions.

3	8.	Modification of a land treatment unit management practice to grow food chain crops, to add to or replace existing permitted crops with different food chain crops or to modify operating plans for distribution of animal feeds resulting from such crops.
3	9.	Modification of operating practice due to detection of releases from the land treatment unit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.378(g)(2).
3	10.	Changes in the unsaturated zone monitoring system that result in a change to the location, depth, or number of sampling points or which replace unsaturated zone monitoring devices or components of devices with devices or components that have specifications different from permit requirements.
2	11.	Changes in the unsaturated zone monitoring system that do not result in a change to the location, depth, or number of sampling points or which replace unsaturated zone monitoring devices or components of devices with devices or components having specifications different from permit requirements.
2	12.	Changes in background values for hazardous constituents in soil and soil-pore liquid.
2	13.	Changes in sampling, analysis, or statistical procedure.
2	14.	Changes in land treatment demonstration program prior to or during the demonstration.
1*	15.	Changes in any condition specified in the permit for a land treatment unit to reflect results of the land treatment demonstration, provided performance standards are met, and the Agency's prior approval has been received.
1*	16.	Changes to allow a second land treatment demonstration to be conducted when the results of the first demonstration have not shown the conditions under which the wastes can be treated completely, provided the conditions for the second demonstration are substantially the same as the conditions for the first demonstration and have received the prior approval of the Agency.

3 17. Changes to allow a second land treatment demonstration to be conducted when the results of the first demonstration have not shown the conditions under which the wastes can be treated completely, where the conditions for the second demonstration are not substantially the same as the conditions for the first demonstration.

2 18. Changes in vegetative cover requirements for closure.

L. Incinerators, Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

3 1. Changes to increase by more than 25 percent any of the following limits authorized in the permit: A thermal feed rate limit, a feedstream feed rate limit, a chlorine/chloride feed rate limit, a metal feed rate limit, or an ash feed rate limit. The Agency shall require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.

2 2. Changes to increase by up to 25 percent any of the following limits authorized in the permit: A thermal feed rate limit, a feedstream feed rate limit, a chlorine/chloride feed rate limit, a metal feed rate limit, or an ash feed rate limit. The Agency shall require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.

3 3. Modification of an incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace unit by changing the internal size or geometry of the primary or secondary combustion units; by adding a primary or secondary combustion unit; by substantially changing the design of any component used to remove HCl/Cl_2, metals, or particulate from the combustion gases; or by changing other features of the incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace that could affect its capability to meet the regulatory performance standards. The Agency shall require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards, unless this demonstration can be made through other means.

2 4. Modification of an incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace unit in a manner that will not likely affect the capability of the unit to meet the regulatory performance standards but which will change the operating conditions or monitoring requirements specified in the permit. The Agency may require a new trial burn to demonstrate compliance with the regulatory performance standards.

5. Operating requirements:

3 a. Modification of the limits specified in the permit for minimum or maximum combustion gas temperature, minimum combustion gas residence time, oxygen concentration in the secondary combustion chamber, flue gas carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon concentration, maximum temperature at the inlet to the PM emission control system, or operating parameters for the air pollution control system. The Agency shall require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.

3 b. Modification of any stack gas emission limits specified in the permit, or modification of any conditions in the permit concerning emergency shutdown or automatic waste feed cutoff procedures or controls.

2 c. Modification of any other operating condition or any inspection or recordkeeping requirement specified in the permit.

6. Burning different wastes:

3 a. If the waste contains a POHC that is more difficult to burn than authorized by the permit or if burning of the waste requires compliance with different regulatory performance standards than specified in the permit, the Agency shall require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards, unless this demonstration can be made through other means.

2 b. If the waste does not contain a POHC that is more difficult to burn than authorized by the permit and if burning of the waste does not require compliance with different regulatory performance standards than specified in the permit.

Note: See Section 703.280(g) for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.

7. Shakedown and trial burn:

2 a. Modification of the trial burn plan or any of the permit conditions applicable during the shakedown period for determining operational readiness after construction, the trial burn period or the period immediately following the trial burn.

1* b. Authorization of up to an additional 720 hours of waste burning during the shakedown period for determining operational readiness after construction, with the prior approval of the Agency.

1* c. Changes in the operating requirements set in the permit for conducting a trial burn, provided the change is minor and has received the prior approval of the Agency.

1* d. Changes in the ranges of the operating requirements set in the permit to reflect the results of the trial burn, provided the change is minor and has received the prior approval of the Agency.

1 8. Substitution of an ~~alternate~~ alternative type of non-hazardous waste fuel that is not specified in the permit.

1* 9. Technology changes needed to meet standards under federal 40 CFR 63 (~~Subpart~~ subpart EEE--National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Hazardous Waste Combustors), provided the procedures of Section 703.280(j) are followed.

M. Containment Buildings~~.~~

1. Modification or addition of containment building units:

3 a. Resulting in greater than 25 percent increase in the facility's containment building storage or treatment capacity.

2 b. Resulting in up to 25 percent increase in the facility's containment building storage or treatment capacity.

2 2. Modification of a containment building unit or secondary containment system without increasing the capacity of the unit.

3. Replacement of a containment building with a containment building that meets the same design standards provided:

1 a. The unit capacity is not increased.

1 b. The replacement containment building meets the same conditions in the permit.

2 4. Modification of a containment building management practice.

5. Storage or treatment of different wastes in containment buildings:

3 a. That require additional or different management practices.

2 b. That do not require additional or different management practices.

N. Corrective Action.

3 1. Approval of a corrective action management unit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.652.

2 2. Approval of a temporary unit or time extension pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.653.

2 3. Approval of a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.654.

Note:* indicates modifications requiring prior Agency approval.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.42, Appendix I ~~(1998)~~ (1999), as amended at ~~63~~ 64 Fed. Reg. ~~65941 (Nov. 30, 1998)~~ 53077 (September 30, 1999).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 720
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GENERAL

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section
720.110 Definitions
720.111 References

SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

Section

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

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

amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9094, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1063, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section 720.110 Definitions

When used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726 and 728 only, the following terms have the meanings given below:

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

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

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

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

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

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

~~Physical~~ Boiler physical characteristics.

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

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

The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be given for recovered heat used

internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps.); or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Corrosion expert" means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by

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

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

~~Which~~Of which any of the following is true:

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

~~Has~~ The facility has received a RCRA permit from USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 124 and 270 ~~(1992)~~ (1999);

~~Has~~ The facility has received a RCRA permit from a state authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271 ~~(1992)~~ (1999); or

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

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

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

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

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

"Dioxins and furans" or "D/F" means tetra, penta, hexa, hepta, and octa-

chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

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

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

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

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

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

~~"Electric lamp" means the bulb or tube portion of a lighting device specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.~~
~~BOARD NOTE: The definition of "electric lamp" was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

"Elementary neutralization unit" means a device which:

> Is used for neutralizing wastes which are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 or are listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D only for this reason; and
>
> Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in this Section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VII: Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa

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

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

Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities.

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

"Facility" means:

> All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).
>
> For the purpose of implementing corrective action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under RCRA ~~Section~~ section 3008(h).
>
> Notwithstanding the immediately-preceding paragraph of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a facility that is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

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

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

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

722.134.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~Uses~~ The facility uses controlled flame combustion, and it neither:

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

Is listed as an industrial furnace; or

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

"Incompatible waste" means a hazardous waste ~~which~~ that is unsuitable for:

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

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

(See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Appendix E for examples.)

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

Cement kilns;

Lime kilns;

Aggregate kilns;

Phosphate kilns;

Coke ovens;

Blast furnaces;

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

Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors;

Methane reforming furnaces;

Pulping liquor recovery furnaces;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other relevant factors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"LDS" means leak detection system.

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

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

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

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

"Manifest" means the shipping document originated and signed by the generator ~~which~~ that contains the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.Subpart B.

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

~~"Mercury-containing lamp" means an electric lamp into which mercury is purposely introduced by the manufacturer for the operation of the lamp. Mercury-containing lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent lamps and high-intensity discharge lamps.~~
~~BOARD NOTE: The definition of "mercury-containing lamp" was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection and access is by crossing as

opposed to going along the right-of-way. Noncontiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property.

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

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

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

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in Section 720.111~~,~~;

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

It is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(w) (21 USC 321(w)), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, that bears or contains any substances described in either of the two preceding ~~subsections~~ paragraphs of this definition.
BOARD NOTE: The second exception of corresponding 40 CFR 260.10 reads as follows: "Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug". This is very similar to the language of section 2(u) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 USC 136(u)). The three exceptions, taken together, appear intended not to include as ~~"~~pesticide~~"~~ any material within the scope of federal Food and Drug Administration regulation. The Board codified this provision with the intent of retaining the same meaning as its federal counterpart while adding the definiteness required under Illinois law.

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

"Plasma arc incinerator" means any enclosed device ~~which~~ that uses a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

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

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

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

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

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

"Remediation waste" means all solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris that contain listed hazardous wastes or which themselves exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic ~~which~~ that are managed for the purpose of implementing cleanup.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"SIC Code" means Standard Industrial Classification Code as defined in

Standard Industrial Classification Manual, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

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

"Sludge dryer" means any enclosed thermal treatment device ~~which~~ that is used to dehydrate sludge and which has a total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge itself, of 2500 Btu/lb or less of sludge treated on a wet weight basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility ~~which~~ that is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked

area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials) which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

or water.

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

"Treatability study" means:

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

Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process~~.~~;

What pretreatment (if any) is required~~.~~;

The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment~~.~~;

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Underground tank" means a device meeting the definition of ~~"~~tank~~"~~ whose

entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

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

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

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

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

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

Thermostats, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and

~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~733.107~~ 733.105.
~~BOARD NOTE: Mercury-containing lamps were added as universal waste pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

"Universal waste handler" means either of the following:

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

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

"Universal waste handler" does not mean:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 720.111 References

The following documents are incorporated by reference for the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 through 705, 721 through 726, 728, 730, 733, 738, and 739:

a) The following publications are incorporated by reference for the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 through 705, 721 through 726, 728, 730, 733, 738, and 739:Non-Regulatory Government Publications and Publications of Recognized Organizations and Associations:

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

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

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

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

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

"Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems", API Recommended Practice 1632, Second Edition, December, 1987.

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

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

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

APTI. Available from the Air and Waste Management Association, Box 2861, Pittsburgh, PA 15230, 412-232-3444:

APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions, USEPA Publication EPA-450/2-81-005, December~~,~~ 1981.

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

"Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery Piping", ASME/ANSI B31.3-1987, as supplemented by B31.3a-1988 and B31.3b-1988. Also available from ANSI.

"Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Alcohols", ASME/ANSI B31.4-1986, as supplemented by B31.4a-1987. Also available from ANSI.

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

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

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

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

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

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40 CFR 51.100(ii) (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 51, Appendix W (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 52.741, Appendix B (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 60 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 61, Subpart V (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 63 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 136 (~~1998~~1999), as ~~corrected at 63 Fed. Reg. 38756 (July 20, 1998) and 63 Fed. Reg. 44146 (Aug. 18, 1998) and~~ amended at ~~63 Fed. Reg. 50387 (Sep. 21, 1998), 64 Fed. Reg. 4975 (Feb. 2, 1999), 64 Fed. Reg. 26315 (May 14, 1999), and~~ 64 Fed. Reg. ~~30417~~ 73414 (~~June 8~~December 30, 1999)

40 CFR 142 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 220 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 232.2 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 260.20 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 264 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 268.41 (1990)

40 CFR 268.Appendix IX (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 270.5 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 302.4, 302.5, and 302.6 (~~1998~~1999)

40 CFR 761 (~~1998~~1999)

49 CFR 171 (~~1998~~1999)

49 CFR 173 (~~1998~~1999)

49 CFR 178 (~~1998~~1999)

c) Federal Statutes

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

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

d) This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 721
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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721.102 Definition of Solid Waste
721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste
721.104 Exclusions
721.105 Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity Generators
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721.Appendix H Hazardous Constituents
721.Appendix I Wastes Excluded by Administrative Action
Table A Wastes Excluded by U.S. EPA under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22 from Non-Specific Sources
Table B Wastes Excluded by USEPA under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22 from Specific Sources
Table C Wastes Excluded by U.S. EPA under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22 from Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Soil Residues Thereof
Table D Wastes Excluded by the Board by Adjusted Standard
721.Appendix J Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans (Repealed)
721.Appendix Y Table to Section 721.138
721.Appendix Z Table to Section 721.102

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill.

Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.109 Requirements for Universal Waste

The wastes listed in this Section are exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 722 through 726, and 728, except as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, and are therefore not fully regulated as hazardous waste. The wastes listed in this Section are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733:

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

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

c) Thermostats, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and

d) ~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~733.107~~ 733.105.

~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources

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

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Industry and Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
	Wood Preservation:	
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
	Inorganic Pigments:	
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(T)
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	(T)
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	(T)
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	(T)
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).	(T)

K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	(T)
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	(T)

Organic Chemicals:

K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R,T)
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	(T)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	(T)
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	(T)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	(T)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	(T)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(T)

K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R,T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)

K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(C,T)
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(I,T)
K109	Spent filter cartridges from the product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K111	Product wastewaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C,T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)

K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
~~K140~~	~~Floor sweepings, off-specification product and spent filter media from the production of 2,4,6-tribromophenol.~~	~~(T)~~
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K158	~~Bag house~~ Baghouse dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	(T)
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.	(T)
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126.)	(R,T)
	Inorganic Chemicals:	
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)

K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
	Pesticides:	
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)

K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebis-dithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(C,T)
K125	Filtration, evaporation and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdi-thiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	(C,T)
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
	Explosives:	
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
	Petroleum Refining:	
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)

K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K169	Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K170	Clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K171	Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I,T)
K172	Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I,T)
	Iron and Steel:	
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110).	(C,T)
	~~Primary Copper:~~	
~~K064~~	~~Acid plant blowdown slurry or sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production.~~	~~(T)~~
	~~Primary Lead:~~	
~~K065~~	~~Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities.~~	~~(T)~~
	~~Primary Zinc:~~	
~~K066~~	~~Sludge from treatment of process wastewater or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production.~~	~~(T)~~

~~BOARD NOTE: This waste listing is the subject of a judicial remand in American Mining Congress v. EPA, 907 F.2d 1179 (D.D.C. 1990). The Board intends that this listing not become enforceable in Illinois until the first date upon which the Board RCRA program becomes "not equivalent to the Federal program", within the meaning of section 3006(b) of the~~

~~RCRA Act, 42 USC 6926(b), the Board RCRA rules become "less stringent" than the USEPA rules, as this phrase is used in section 3009, 42 USC 6929, or the Board RCRA rules are not "identical in substance" with the federal rules as that term is intended by 415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 22.4 as a result of some action by USEPA with regard to this listing in response to the American Mining Congress remand.~~

Primary Aluminum:

K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	(T)

~~Ferroalloys:~~

~~K090~~	~~Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromiumsilicon production.~~	~~(T)~~
~~K091~~	~~Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production.~~	~~(T)~~

Secondary Lead:

K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)

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

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

Veterinary Pharmaceuticals:

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

Ink Formulation:

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

Coking:

K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke from coal or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludges from coking operations).	(T)
K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	(T)
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	(T)
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.)	(T)

K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A), when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment, when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to land in lieu of their original intended use, or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

a) Any commercial chemical product~~,~~ or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate ~~which~~ that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3).

BOARD NOTE: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused~~,~~; ~~or~~ legitimately recycled or reclaimed~~,~~; or ~~being~~ accumulated, stored, transported, or treated prior to such use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate reuse of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum

reconditioner that reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

d) 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 commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section~~,~~ or 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 off-specification chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate ~~which~~ that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in …" refers to a chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, such waste will be listed in either Sections 721.131 or 721.132 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this Part.

e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section~~,~~ are identified as acute hazardous waste (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(e). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound ~~only~~ is only listed for acute toxicity.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea

P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)-ethyl]-, (R)-
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, α,α-dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone,3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$

P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)- thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl-amino)-carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methyl-ethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5α,8α,8aβ)-
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5β,8β,8aβ)-
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,6aα,7β,7aα)-
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β,7aα)-, and metabolites

P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P046	122-09-8	α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino)- carbonyl]oxime
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P054	151-56-4	Ethylenimine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2 +) salt (R,T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-

P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis[chloro-
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexa-hydro-, 3-oxide
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-hepta-chloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb
P129	315-8-4	Mexacarbate
P072	86-88-4	α-Naphthylthiourea
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$, (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide $Ni(CN)_2$
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO_2
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO_4, (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P089	56-38-2	Parathion

P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methyl-carbamate
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P094	298-02-2	Phorate
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethyl-thio)ethyl] ester
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethyl-thio)methyl] ester
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]ester
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)-sulfonyl)]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methyl-amino)carbonyl]oxime
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile

P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_3
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2NH$
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate

P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R,T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

BOARD NOTE: An asterisk (*) following the CAS number indicates that the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(a) and (g). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)

U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I,T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U010	50-07-7	Azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1a-S-(1aα,8β,8aα,8bα)]-
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene
U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro-
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I,T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-

U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene
U202	P 81-07-2	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U064	189-55-9	Benzo[rst]pentaphene

U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U022	50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane
U021	92-87-5	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine
U073	91-94-1	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	119-90-4	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	119-93-7	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1α(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7aα]]-
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester

U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, α and γ isomers
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	91-58-7	β-Chloronaphthalene
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051		Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	Cumeme (I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1α,2α,3β,4α,5α,6β)-
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U086	1615-80-1	N,N’-Diethylhydrazine
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	80-15-9	α, α-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)

U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- [thiobis[(methyl-imino)carbonyloxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene

U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitroso-ureido)-, D-
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine (R,T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione
U137	193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide

U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I,T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol (I,T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C

U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-α-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	134-32-7	α-Naphthylamine
U168	91-59-8	β-Naphthylamine
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I,T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I,T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol

U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2 +) salt (2:3)
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester

U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloro-ethyl)amino]-
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U202	P 81-07-2	Saccharin and salts
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS_2 (R,T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2S_2$, tetramethyl-

U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
~~U408~~	~~118-79-6~~	~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol~~
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U248	P 81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester, (3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.138 Comparable or Syngas Fuel Exclusion

Wastes that meet the following comparable or syngas fuel requirements are not solid wastes:

a) Comparable fuel specifications.

1) Physical specifications.

A) Heating value. The heating value must exceed 5,000 Btu/lb (11,500 J/g).

B) Viscosity. The viscosity must not exceed~~:~~ 50 cs, as-fired.

2) Constituent specifications. For the compounds listed, the constituent specification levels and minimum required detection limits (where non-detect is the constituent specification) are set forth in the table at subsection (d) of this Section.

b) Synthesis gas fuel specification. Synthesis gas fuel (i.e., syngas fuel) that is generated from hazardous waste must fulfill the following requirements:

1) It must have a minimum Btu value of 100 Btu/Scf;

2) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of total halogen;

3) It must contain less than 300 ppmv of total nitrogen other than diatomic nitrogen (N_2);

4) It must contain less than 200 ppmv of hydrogen sulfide; and

5) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of each hazardous constituent in the target list of Appendix H constituents.

c) Implementation. Waste that meets the comparable or syngas fuel specifications provided by subsection (a) or (b) of this Section (these constituent levels must be achieved by the comparable fuel when generated, or as a result of treatment or blending, as provided in subsection (c)(3) or (c)(4) of this Section) is excluded from the definition of solid waste provided that the following requirements are met:

1) Notices. For purposes of this Section, the person claiming and qualifying for the exclusion is called the comparable or syngas fuel generator and the person burning the comparable or syngas fuel is called the comparable or syngas burner. The person that generates the comparable fuel or syngas fuel must claim and certify to the exclusion.

A) Notice to the Agency.

i) The generator must submit a one-time notice to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation as required by subsection (c)(1)(A)(iii) of this Section;

ii) If the generator is a company that generates comparable or syngas fuel at more than one facility, the generator shall specify at which sites the comparable or syngas fuel will be generated;

iii) A comparable or syngas fuel generator's notification to the Agency must contain the items listed in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section.

B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded comparable or syngas fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Comparable or Syngas Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:

i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generating facility;

ii) The name and address of the ~~unit(s)~~ units that will burn the comparable or syngas fuel;

iii) A brief, general description of the manufacturing, treatment, or other process generating the comparable or syngas fuel;

iv) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of the waste claimed to be excluded; and

v) The name and mailing address of the Agency office~~,~~ to which the claim was submitted.

C) Required content of comparable or syngas notification to the Agency.

i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person or facility claiming the exclusion;

ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste ~~code(s)~~ codes for the hazardous waste;

iii) The name and address of the units that meet the requirements of subsection (c)(2) of this Section ~~which~~ that will burn the comparable or syngas fuel; and

iv) The following statement, signed and submitted by the person claiming the exclusion or its authorized representative:

> Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for making or submitting false statements, representations, or omissions, I certify that the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138 have been met for all waste identified in this notification. Copies of the records and information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138(c)(10) are available at the comparable or syngas fuel generator's facility. Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (c)(1)(C)(i) through (c)(1)(C)(iv) are derived from 40 CFR 261.138(c)(1)(i)(C)(*1*) and (c)(1)(i)(C)(*4*), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

2) Burning. The comparable or syngas fuel exclusion for fuels that meet the requirements of ~~subsection~~ subsections (a) or (b) and (c)(1) of this Section applies only if the fuel is burned in the following units that also shall be subject to federal, State, and local air emission requirements, including all applicable federal Clean Air Act (CAA) maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements:

A) Industrial furnaces, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

B) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that are further defined as follows:

i) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes; or

ii) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale;

C) Hazardous waste incinerators subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O or applicable CAA MACT standards.

3) Blending to meet the viscosity specification. A hazardous waste blended to meet the viscosity specification must fulfill the following requirements:

A) As generated and prior to any blending, manipulation, or processing, the waste must meet the constituent and heating value specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) of this Section;

B) The waste must be blended at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134; and

C) The waste must not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (c)(6) of this Section.

4) Treatment to meet the comparable fuel exclusion specifications.

A) A hazardous waste may be treated to meet the exclusion specifications of subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section provided the treatment fulfills the following requirements:

i) The treatment destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying hazardous constituents or materials;

ii) The treatment is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134; and

iii) The treatment does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (c)(6) of this Section.

B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a comparable fuel remain a hazardous waste.

5) Generation of a syngas fuel.

A) A syngas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous wastes to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (b) of this Section provided the processing fulfills the following

requirements:

i) The processing destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying constituents or materials;

ii) The processing is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to Section 721.106(c); and

iii) The processing does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (c)(6) of this Section.

B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a syngas fuel remain a hazardous waste.

6) Dilution prohibition for comparable and syngas fuels. No generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility shall in any way dilute a hazardous waste to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (a)(1)(A), (a)(2) or (b) of this Section.

7) Waste analysis plans. The generator of a comparable or syngas fuel shall develop and follow a written waste analysis plan ~~which~~ that describes the procedures for sampling and analysis of the hazardous waste to be excluded. The waste analysis plan shall be developed in accordance with the applicable sections of the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846). The plan shall be followed and retained at the facility excluding the waste.

A) At a minimum, the plan must specify the following:

i) The parameters for which each hazardous waste will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of those parameters;

ii) The test methods ~~which~~ that will be used to test for these parameters;

iii) The sampling method ~~which~~ that will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed;

iv) The frequency with which the initial analysis of the waste

will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date; and

v) If process knowledge is used in the waste determination, any information prepared by the generator in making such determination.

B) The waste analysis plan must also contain records of the following:

i) The dates and times waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

ii) The names and qualifications of the ~~person(s)~~ persons who obtained the samples;

iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;

iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;

v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;

vi) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity written in the plan which occurred;

vii) All laboratory results demonstrating that the exclusion specifications have been met for the waste; and

viii) All laboratory documentation that supports the analytical results, unless a contract between the claimant and the laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained by the laboratory for the period specified in subsection (c)(11) of this Section and also provides for the availability of the documentation to the claimant upon request.

C) Syngas fuel generators shall submit for approval, prior to performing sampling, analysis, or any management of a syngas fuel as an excluded waste, a waste analysis plan containing the

elements of subsection (c)(7)(A) of this Section to the Agency. The approval of waste analysis plans must be stated in writing and received by the facility prior to sampling and analysis to demonstrate the exclusion of a syngas. The approval of the waste analysis plan may contain such provisions and conditions as the regulatory authority deems appropriate.

8) Comparable fuel sampling and analysis.

A) General. For each waste for which an exclusion is claimed, the generator of the hazardous waste must test for all the constituents on Appendix H of this Part, except those that the generator determines, based on testing or knowledge, should not be present in the waste. The generator is required to document the basis of each determination that a constituent should not be present. The generator may not determine that any of the following categories of constituents should not be present:

i) A constituent that triggered the toxicity characteristic for the waste constituents that were the basis of the listing of the waste stream, or constituents for which there is a treatment standard for the waste code in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140;

ii) A constituent detected in previous analysis of the waste;

iii) Constituents introduced into the process that generates the waste; or

iv) Constituents that are byproducts or side reactions to the process that generates the waste.

~~Note to subsection (c)(8): Any claim under this Section must be valid and accurate for all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a hazardous constituent will not shield a generator from liability should that constituent later be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.~~

B) For each waste for which the exclusion is claimed where the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel is not the original generator of the hazardous waste, the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel may not use process knowledge pursuant to subsection (c)(8)(A) of this Section and must test to determine that all of the constituent specifications of subsections (a)(2) and (b) of this Section have been met.

C) The comparable or syngas fuel generator may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present at concentrations above the specification levels. It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the waste. For the waste to be eligible for exclusion, a generator must demonstrate the following:

i) That each constituent of concern is not present in the waste above the specification level at the 95 percent upper confidence limit around the mean; and

ii) That the analysis could have detected the presence of the constituent at or below the specification level at the 95 percent upper confidence limit around the mean.

D) Nothing in this subsection (c)(8) preempts, overrides or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person which generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

E) In an enforcement action, the burden of proof to establish conformance with the exclusion specification shall be on the generator claiming the exclusion.

F) The generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with its waste analysis plan developed under subsection (c)(7) of this Section.

G) Syngas fuel and comparable fuel that has not been blended in order to meet the kinematic viscosity specifications must be analyzed as generated.

H) If a comparable fuel is blended in order to meet the kinematic viscosity specifications, the generator shall undertake the following actions:

i) Analyze the fuel as generated to ensure that it meets the constituent and heating value specifications; and

ii) After blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended fuel continues to meet all comparable or syngas fuel specifications.

I) Excluded comparable or syngas fuel must be ~~re-tested~~ retested, at a minimum, annually and must be retested after a process change that could change the chemical or physical properties of the waste.

Note to subsection (c)(8): Any claim under this Section must be valid and accurate for all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a hazardous constituent will not shield a generator from liability should that constituent later be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.

9) Speculative accumulation. Any persons handling a comparable or syngas fuel are subject to the speculative accumulation test under Section 721.102(c)(4).

10) Records. The generator must maintain records of the following information on-site:

A) All information required to be submitted to the implementing authority as part of the notification of the claim:

i) The owner or operator name, address, and RCRA facility USEPA identification number of the person claiming the exclusion;

ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste codes for each hazardous waste excluded as a fuel; and

iii) The certification signed by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative~~.~~;

B) A brief description of the process that generated the hazardous waste and process that generated the excluded fuel, if not the same;

C) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantities of each waste claimed to be excluded;

D) Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the hazardous waste as required under subsection (c)(8)(A) of this Section;

E) The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved as required under subsection (c)(8) of this Section;

F) If the excluded waste was generated through treatment or

blending, documentation as required under subsection (c)(3) or (c)(4) of this Section;

G) If the waste is to be shipped off-site, a certification from the burner as required under subsection (c)(12) of this Section;

H) A waste analysis plan and the results of the sampling and analysis that ~~includes~~ include the following:

i) The dates and times waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

ii) The names and qualifications of the ~~person(s)~~ persons that obtained the samples;

iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;

iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;

v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;

vi) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity written in the plan ~~which~~ that occurred;

vii) All laboratory analytical results demonstrating that the exclusion specifications have been met for the waste; and

viii) All laboratory documentation that supports the analytical results, unless a contract between the claimant and the laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained by the laboratory for the period specified in subsection (c)(11) of this Section and also provides for the availability of the documentation to the claimant upon request; and

I) If the generator ships comparable or syngas fuel off-site for burning, the generator shall retain for each shipment the following information on-site:

i) The name and address of the facility receiving the comparable or syngas fuel for burning;

ii) The quantity of comparable or syngas fuel shipped and delivered;

iii) The date of shipment or delivery;

iv) A cross-reference to the record of comparable or syngas fuel analysis or other information used to make the determination that the comparable or syngas fuel meets the specifications as required under subsection (c)(8) of this Section; and

v) A one-time certification by the burner as required under subsection (c)(12) of this Section.

11) Records retention. Records must be maintained for the period of three years. A generator shall maintain a current waste analysis plan during that three year period.

12) Burner certification. Prior to submitting a notification to the Agency, a comparable or syngas fuel generator that intends to ship ~~their~~ its fuel off-site for burning must obtain a one-time written, signed statement from the burner that includes the following:

A) A certification that the comparable or syngas fuel will only be burned in an industrial furnace or boiler, utility boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator, as required under subsection (c)(2) of this Section;

B) Identification of the name and address of the units that will burn the comparable or syngas fuel; and

C) A certification that the state in which the burner is located is authorized to exclude wastes as comparable or syngas fuel under the provisions of this Section.

13) Ineligible waste codes. Wastes that are listed because of presence of dioxins or furans, as set out in Appendix G of this Part, are not eligible for this exclusion, and any fuel produced from or otherwise containing these wastes remains a hazardous waste subject to full RCRA hazardous waste management requirements.

d) Table Y of this Part sets forth the table of detection and detection limit values for

comparable fuel specification:.

Chemical name	CAS No	Concentration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 Btu/lb)	Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg)
Total Nitrogen as N	na	4900	
Total Halogens as Cl	na	540	
Total Organic Halogens as Cl	na	25 or individual halogenated organics listed below.	
Polychlorinated biphenyls, total [Arocolors, total][a]	1336-36-3	Non-detect	1.4
Cyanide, total	57-12-5	Non-detect	1.0
Metals:			
Antimony, total	7440-36-0	7.9	
Arsenic, total	7440-38-2	0.23	
Barium, total	7440-39-3	23	
Beryllium, total	7440-41-7	1.2	
Cadmium, total	7440-43-9	1.2	
Chromium, total	7440-47-3	2.3	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	4.6	
Lead, total	7439-92-1	31	
Manganese	7439-96-5	1.2	
Mercury, total	7439-97-6	0.24	
Nickel, total	7440-02-0	58	
Selenium, total	7782-49-2	0.15	
Silver, total	7440-22-4	2.3	
Thallium, total	7440-28-0	23	
Hydrocarbons:			
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	1100	
Benzene	71-43-2	4100	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	960	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	1900	
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	960	
Chrysene	218-01-9	1400	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	960	
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]-anthracene	57-97-6	1900	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	1900	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	960	
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	1900	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	3200	

Toluene	108-88-3	36000	
Oxygetes:			
Acetophenone	98-86-2	1900	
Acrolein	107-02-8	37	
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	30	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate [Di-2-ethyl-hexyl phthalate]	117-81-7	1900	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	1900	
o-Cresol [2-Methyl phenol]	95-48-7	220	
m-Cresol [3-Methyl phenol]	108-39-4	220	
p-Cresol [4-Methyl phenol]	106-44-5	220	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	1900	
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	1900	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	1900	
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	1900	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	960	
Endothall	145-73-3	100	
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	37	
2-Ethoxyethanol [Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether].	110-80-5	100	
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	37	
Isosafrole	120-58-1	1900	
Methyl ethyl ketone [2-Butanone]	78-93-3	37.	
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	37.	
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	1900.	
Phenol	108-95-2	1900.	
Propargyl alcohol [2-Propyn-l-ol]	107-19-7	30.	
Safrole	94-59-7	1900.	
Sulfonated Organics:			
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	Non-detect	37
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Non-detect	1900
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	Non-detect	1900
Methyl methane-sulfonate	66-27-3	Non-detect	1900
Phorate	298-02-2	Non-detect	1900
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	Non-detect	100

~~Tetraethyldithiopyro-phosphate [Sulfotepp]~~	~~3689-24-5~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Thiophenol [Benzene-thiol]~~	~~108-98-5~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~30~~
~~O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate~~	~~126-68-1~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Nitrogenated Organics:~~			
~~Acetonitrile [Methyl cyanide]~~	~~75-05-8~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~2-Acetylaminofluorene [2-AAF]~~	~~53-96-3~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Acrylonitrile~~	~~107-13-1~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~4-Aminobiphenyl~~	~~92-67-1~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~4-Aminopyridine~~	~~504-24-5~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~100~~
~~Aniline~~	~~62-53-3~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Benzidine~~	~~92-87-5~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Dibenz[a,j]acridine~~	~~224-42-0~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phophoro-thioate [Thionazin].~~	~~297-97-2~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Dimethoate~~	~~60-51-5~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~p-(Dimethylamino)azo-benzene [4-Dimethyl-aminoazobenzene].~~	~~60-11-7~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine~~	~~119-93-7~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~a,a-Dimethylphenethyl-amine.~~	~~122-09-8~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~3,3'-Dimethoxy-benzidine~~	~~119-90-4~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~100~~
~~1,3-Dinitrobenzene [m-Dinitrobenzene]~~	~~99-65-0~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol~~	~~534-52-1~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~2,4-Dinitrophenol~~	~~51-28-5~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~2,4-Dinitrotoluene~~	~~121-14-2~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~2,6-Dinitrotoluene~~	~~606-20-2~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Dinoseb [2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol]~~	~~88-85-7~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Diphenylamine~~	~~122-39-4~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~Ethyl carbamate [Urethane]~~	~~51-79-6~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~100~~
~~Ethylenethiourea (2-Imidazolidinethione)~~	~~96-45-7~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~110~~
~~Famphur~~	~~52-85-7~~	~~Non-detect~~	~~1900~~

Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	Non-detect	37
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	Non-detect	1900
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Non-detect	57
2-Methyllactonitrile [Acetone cyanohydrin].	75-86-5	Non-detect	100
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Non-detect	1900
MNNG (N-Metyl-N-nitroso-N'-nitro-guanidine)	70-25-7	Non-detect	110
1-Naphthylamine, [α-Naphthylamine]	134-32-7	Non-detect	1900
2-Naphthylamine, [β-Naphthylamine]	91-59-8	Non-detect	1900
Nicotine	54-11-5	Non-detect	100
4-Nitroaniline, [p-Nitroaniline]	100-01-6	Non-detect	1900
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	Non-detect	1900
p-Nitrophenol, [p-Nitrophenol]	100-02-7	Non-detect	1900
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitrosodi-n-butyl-amine	924-16-3	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitrosodiphenyl-amine, [Diphenylnitros-amine]	86-30-6	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitroso-N-methyl-ethylamine	10595-95-6	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	Non-detect	1900
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	Non-detect	1900
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	Non-detect	30
Parathion	56-38-2	Non-detect	1900
Phenacetin	62-44-2	Non-detect	1900
1,4-Phenylene diamine, [p-Phenylenediamine]	106-50-3	Non-detect	1900
N-Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	Non-detect	57
2-Picoline [alpha-Picoline]	109-06-8	Non-detect	1900
Propythioracil [6-Propyl-2-thiouracil]	51-52-5	Non-detect	100
Pyridine	110-86-1	Non-detect	1900
Strychnine	57-24-9	Non-detect	100

Thioacetamide	62-55-5	Non-detect	57
Thiofanox	39196-18-4	Non-detect	100
Thiourea	62-56-6	Non-detect	57
Toluene-2,4-diamine [2,4-Diaminotoluene]	95-80-7	Non-detect	57
Toluene-2,6-diamine [2,6-Diaminotoluene]	823-40-5	Non-detect	57
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	Non-detect	2200
p-Toluidine	106-49-0	Non-detect	100
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzne, [sym-Trinitobenzene]	99-35-4	Non-detect	2000
Halogenated Organics[b]:			
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	Non-detect	37
Aramite	104-57-8	Non-detect	1900
Benzal chloride [Di-chloromethyl benzene]	98-87-3	Non-detect	100
Benzyl chloride	100-44-77	Non-detect	100
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether [Dichloroethyl ether]	111-44-4	Non-detect	1900
Bromoform [Tribromo-methane]	75-25-2	Non-detect	37
Bromomethane [Methyl bromide]	74-83-9	Non-detect	37
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether [p-Bromodiphenyl ether]	101-55-3	Non-detect	1900
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Non-detect	37
Chlordane	57-74-9	Non-detect	14
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	Non-detect	1900
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	Non-detect	37
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Non-detect	1900
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	Non-detect	1900
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	Non-detect	37
Chloroform	67-66-3	Non-detect	37
Chloromethane [Methyl chloride]	74-87-3	Non-detect	37
2-Chlorophthalene [beta-Chlorophthalene]	91-58-7	Non-detect	1900
2-Chlorophenol [o-Chlorophenol]	95-57-8	Non-detect	1900
Chloroprene [2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene]	1126-99-8	Non-detect	37

2,4-D [2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid]	94-75-7	Non-detect	7.0
Diallate	2303-16-4	Non-detect	1900
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane	96-12-8	Non-detect	37
1,2-Dichlorobenzene [o-Dichlorobenzene]	95-50-1	Non-detect	1900
1,3-Dichlorobenzene [m-Dichlorobenzene]	541-73-1	Non-detect	1900
1,4-Dichlorobenzene [p-Dichlorobenzene]	106-46-7	Non-detect	1900
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	Non-detect	1900
Dichlorodifluoro-methane [CFC-12]	75-71-8	Non-detect	37
1,2-Dichloroethane [Ethylene dichloride]	107-06-2	Non-detect	37
1,1-Dichloroethylene [Vinylidene chloride]	75-35-4	Non-detect	37
Dichloromethoxy ethane [Bis(2-chloro-ethoxy)methane	111-91-1	Non-detect	1900
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Non-detect	1900
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	Non-detect	1900
1,2-Dichloropropane [Propylene dichloride]	78-87-5	Non-detect	37
cis-1,3-Dichloro-propylene	10061-01-5	Non-detect	37
trans-1,3-Dichloro-propylene	10061-02-6	Non-detect	37
1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol	96-23-1	Non-detect	30
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	Non-detect	1.4
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	Non-detect	1.4
Endrin	72-20-8	Non-detect	1.4
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	Non-detect	1.4
Endrin Ketone	53494-70-5	Non-detect	1.4
Epichlorohydrin [1-Chloro-2,3-epoxy propane]	106-89-8	Non-detect	30
Ethylidene dichloride [1,1-Dichloroethane]	75-34-3	Non-detect	37
2-Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Non-detect	100
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Non-detect	1.4
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	Non-detect	2.8

Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Non-detect	1900
Hexachloro-1,3-buta-diene [Hexachlorobuta-diene]	87-68-3	Non-detect	1900
Hexachlorocyclopenta-diene	77-47-4	Non-detect	1900
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Non-detect	1900
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	Non-detect	1000
Hexachloropropene [Hexachloropropylene]	1888-71-7	Non-detect	1900
Isodrin	465-73-6	Non-detect	1900
Kepone [Chlordecone]	143-50-0	Non-detect	3600
Lindane [gamma-Hexa-chlorocyclohexane] [gamma-BHC]	58-89-9	non-detect	1.4
Methylene chloride [Dichloromethane]	75-09-2	non-detect	37
4,4'-methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	non-detect	100
Methyl iodide [Iodo-methane]	74-88-4	non-detect	37
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	non-detect	1900
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	non-detect	37
Pentachloronitro-benzene [PCNB] [Quintobenzene] [Quintozene]	82-68-8	non-detect	1900
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	non-detect	1900
Pronamide	23950-58-5	non-detect	1900
Silvex [2,4,5-Trichloro-phenoxypropionic acid]	93-72-1	non-detect	7.0
2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	1746-01-6	non-detect	30
1,2,4,5-Tetrachloro-benzene	95-94-3	non-detect	1900
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane	79-34-5	non-detect	37
Tetrachloroethylene [Perchloroethylene]	127-18-4	non-detect	37
2,3,4,6-Tetrachloro-phenol	58-90-2	non-detect	1900
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	non-detect	1900

~~1,1,1-Trichloroethane [Methyl chloroform]~~	~~71-55-6~~	~~non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~1,1,2-Trichloroethane [Vinyl trichloride]~~	~~79-00-5~~	~~non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~Trichloroethylene~~	~~79-01-6~~	~~non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~Trichlorofluoromethane [Trichloromonofluoro-methane]~~	~~75-69-4~~	~~non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~2,4,5-Trichlorophenol~~	~~95-95-4~~	~~non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~2,4,6-Trichlorophenol~~	~~88-06-2~~	~~non-detect~~	~~1900~~
~~1,2,3-Trichloropropane~~	~~96-18-4~~	~~non-detect~~	~~37~~
~~Vinyl Chloride~~	~~75-01-4~~	~~non-detect~~	~~37~~

~~[a] Absence of PCBs can also be demonstrated by using appropriate screening methods, e.g., immunoassay kit for PCB in oils (Method 4020) or colorimetric analysis for PCBs in oil (Method 9079).~~

~~[b] Some minimum required detection limits are above the total halogen limit of 540 ppm. The detection limits reflect what was achieved during USEPA testing and analysis and also analytical complexity associated with measuring all halogen compounds on Appendix H of this Part at low levels. USEPA stated that it recognizes that in practice the presence of these compounds will be functionally limited by the molecular weight and the total halogen limit of 540 ppm.~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.Appendix G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

USEPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
F001	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.
F002	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane.
F003	N.A.
F004	Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.
F005	Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane.
F006	Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed).
F007	Cyanide (salts).
F008	Cyanide (salts).
F009	Cyanide (salts).
F010	Cyanide (salts).
F011	Cyanide (salts).

F012	Cyanide (complexed).
F019	Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed).
F020	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their clorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines and other salts.
F021	Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives.
F022	Tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
F023	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetra- chlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines and other salts.
F024	Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorochylopentadiene, hexachlorocylohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.
F025	Chloromethane, dicloromethane, trichloromethane; carbon tetrachloride; chloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethane; 1,2-dichloroethane; trans-1,2-dichloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; trichloroethylene; 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane; tetrachloroethylene; pentachloroethane; hexachloroethane; allyl chloride (3-chloropropene); dichloropropane; dichloropropene; 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachlorocyclopentadiene; benzene; chlorobenzene; dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; toluene; naphthalene.
F026	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
F027	Tetra-, penta, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
F028	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
F032	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, chromium, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorordibenzo-p-dioxins, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzofurans.

F034	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic chromium.
F035	Arsenic, chromium and lead.
F037	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F038	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F039	All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and non-wastewaters) under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table B (Constituent Concentrations in Waste).
K001	Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,4- dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4- dinitrophenol, cresosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a) anthracene, dibenz(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K002	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K003	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K004	Hexavalent chromium.
K005	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K006	Hexavalent chromium.
K007	Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.
K008	Hexavalent chromium.
K009	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.
K010	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.
K011	Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid.
K013	Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile.
K014	Acetonitrile, acrylamide.
K015	Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride.
K016	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene.
K017	Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers [bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis- (2-chloroethyl) ethers], trichloropropane, dichloropropanols.
K018	1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene.
K019	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K020	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K021	Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform.
K022	Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).

K023	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K024	Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoguinone.
K025	Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene.
K026	Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline.
K027	Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diamine.
K028	1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride.
K029	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform.
K030	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride.
K031	Arsenic.
K032	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K033	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K034	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K035	Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)-pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K036	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K037	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K038	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K039	Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K040	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K041	Toxaphene.
K042	Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.
K043	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K044	N.A.
K045	N.A.
K046	Lead.
K047	N.A.
K048	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K049	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K050	Hexavalent chromium.
K051	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K052	Lead.
K060	Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic.
K061	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K062	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K064	Lead, cadmium.
K065	Lead, cadmium.
K066	Lead, cadmium.
K069	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K071	Mercury.
K073	Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K083	Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.

K084	Arsenic.
K085	Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride.
K086	Lead, hexavalent chromium.
K087	Phenol, naphthalene.
K088	Cyanide (complexes).
K090	Chromium.
K091	Chromium.
K093	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K094	Phthalic anhydride.
K095	1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K096	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane.
K097	Chlordane, heptachlor.
K098	Toxaphene.
K099	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K100	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K101	Arsenic.
K102	Arsenic.
K103	Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
K104	Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phynylenediamine.
K105	Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K106	Mercury.
K111	2,4-Dinitrotoluene.
K112	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.
K113	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline.
K114	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine.
K115	2,4-Toluenediamine.
K116	Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, chloroform, phosgene.
K117	Ethylene dibromide.
K118	Ethylene dibromide.
K123	Ethylene thiourea.
K124	Ethylene thiourea.
K125	Ethylene thiourea.
K126	Ethylene thiourea.
K131	Dimethyl sulfate, methyl bromide.
K132	Methyl bromide.
K136	Ethylene dibromide.
~~K140~~	~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol.~~
K141	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K142	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K143	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene.
K144	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene.

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

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

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.Appendix H Hazardous Constituents

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts Number (CAS No.)	USEPA Hazard-ous Waste Number
A2213	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester	30558-43-1	U394

Acetonitrile	Same	75-05-8	U003
Acetophenone	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	98-86-2	U004
2-Acetylaminofluorene	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	53-96-3	U005
Acetyl chloride	Same	75-36-5	U006
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-	591-08-2	P002
Acrolein	2-Propenal	107-02-8	P003
Acrylamide	2-Propenamide	79-06-1	U007
Acrylonitrile	2-Propenenitrile	107-13-1	U009
Aflatoxins	Same	1402-68-2	
Aldicarb	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime	116-06-3	P070
Aldicarb sulfone	Propanal, 2-methyl-2- (methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime	1646-88-4	P203
Aldrin	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1-α,4-α,4a-β,5-α,8-α,8a-β)-	309-00-2	P004
Allyl alcohol	2-Propen-1-ol	107-18-6	P005
Allyl chloride	1-Propene, 3-chloro-	107-18-6	
Aluminum phosphide	Same	20859-73-8	P006
4-Aminobiphenyl	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-amine	92-67-1	
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(amino-methyl)-	2763-96-4	P007
4-Aminopyridine	4-Pyridinamine	504-24-5	P008
Amitrole	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	61-82-5	U011
Ammonium vanadate	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	7803-55-6	U119
Aniline	Benzenamine	62-53-3	U012
Antimony	Same	7440-36-0	
Antimony compounds, N.O.S. (not otherwise specified)			
Aramite	Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-, 2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester	140-57-8	
Arsenic	Arsenic	7440-38-2	
Arsenic compounds, N.O.S.			
Arsenic acid	Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4	7778-39-4	P010
Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	1303-28-2	P011
Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3	1327-53-3	P012
Auramine	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbon-imidoylbis[N, N-dimethyl-	492-80-8	U014
Azaserine	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	115-02-6	U015

Barban	Carbamic acid, (3-chloro-phenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester	101-27-9	U280
Barium	Same	7440-39-3	
Barium compounds, N.O.S.			
Barium cyanide	Same	542-62-1	P013
Bendiocarb	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	22781-23-3	U278
Bendiocarb phenol	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-,	22961-82-6	U364
Benomyl	Carbamic acid, [1- [(butyl-amino)carbonyl]-1H-benz-imidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester	17804-35-2	U271
Benz[c]acridine	Same	225-51-4	U016
Benz[a]anthracene	Same	56-55-3	U018
Benzal chloride	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	98-87-3	U017
Benzene	Same	71-43-2	U018
Benzenearsonic acid	Arsonic acid, phenyl-	98-05-5	
Benzidine	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine	92-87-5	U021
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benz[e]acephenanthrylene	205-99-2	
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Same	205-82-3	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Same	207-08-9	
Benzo[a]pyrene	Same	50-32-8	U022
p-Benzoquinone	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	106-51-4	U197
Benzotrichloride	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	98-07-7	U023
Benzyl chloride	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	100-44-7	P028
Beryllium powder	Same	7440-41-7	P015
Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.			
Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfide	Piperidine, 1,1'-(tetrathio-dicarbonothioyl)-bis-	120-54-7	
Bromoacetone	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	598-31-2	P017
Bromoform	Methane, tribromo-	75-25-2	U225
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	101-55-3	U030
Brucine	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	357-57-3	P018
Butylate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester	2008-41-5	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester	85-68-7	
Cacodylic acid	Arsenic acid, dimethyl-	75-60-5	U136
Cadmium	Same	7440-43-9	
Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.			
Calcium chromate	Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt	13765-19-0	U032
Calcium cyanide	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$	592-01-8	P021

Carbaryl	1-Naphthalenol, methyl-carbamate	63-25-2	U279
Carbendazim	Carbamic acid, 1H-benz-imidazol-2-yl, methyl ester	10605-21-7	U372
Carbofuran	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate	1563-66-2	P127
Carbofuran phenol	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-	1563-38-8	U367
Carbosulfan	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio] methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester	55285-14-8	P189
Carbon disulfide	Same	75-15-0	P022
Carbon oxyfluoride	Carbonic difuoride	353-50-4	U033
Carbon tetrachloride	Methane, tetrachloro-	56-23-5	U211
Chloral	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75-87-6	U034
Chlorambucil	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4[bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	305-03-3	U035
Chlordane	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	57-74-9	U036
Chlordane, α and γ isomers			U036
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.			
Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.			
Chlornaphazine	Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	494-03-1	U026
Chloroacetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	107-20-0	P023
Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.			
p-Chloroaniline	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106-47-8	P024
Chlorobenzene	Benzene, chloro-	108-90-7	U037
Chlorobenzilate	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	510-15-6	U038
p-Chloro-m-cresol	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	59-50-7	U039
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	110-75-8	U042
Chloroform	Methane, trichloro-	67-66-3	U044
Chloromethyl methyl ether	Methane, chloromethoxy-	107-30-2	U046
β-Chloronaphthalene	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	91-58-7	U047
o-Chlorophenol	Phenol, 2-chloro-	95-57-8	U048
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5344-82-1	P026
Chloroprene	1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-	126-99-8	
3-Chloropropionitrile	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	542-76-7	P027

Chromium	Same	7440-47-3	
Chromium compounds, N.O.S.			
Chrysene	Same	218-01-9	U050
Citrus red No. 2	2-Naphthalenol, 1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-	6358-53-8	
Coal tar creosote	Same	8007-45-2	
Copper cyanide	Copper cyanide CuCN	544-92-3	P029
Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate	Copper, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-,	137-29-1	
Creosote	Same		U051
Cresols (Cresylic acid)	Phenol, methyl-	1319-77-3	U052
Crotonaldehyde	2-Butenal	4170-30-3	U053
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	Phenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	64-00-6	P202
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S.			P030
Cyanogen	Ethanedinitrile	460-19-5	P031
Cyanogen bromide	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br	506-68-3	U246
Cyanogen chloride	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl	506-77-4	P033
Cycasin	β-D-glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl-	14901-08-7	
Cycloate	Carbamothioic acid, cyclohexyl-ethyl-, S-ethyl ester	1134-23-2	
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	131-89-5	P034
Cyclophosphamide	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloro-ethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	50-18-0	U058
2,4-D	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichloro-phenoxy)-	94-75-7	U240
2,4-D, salts and esters	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters		U240
Daunomycin	5, 12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-L-lyxo-hexo-pyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-l-methoxy-, 8S-cis)-	20830-81-3	U059
Dazomet	2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl	533-74-4	
DDD	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloro-ethylidene)bis[4-chloro-	72-54-8	U060
DDE	Benzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethenyl-idene)bis[4-chloro-	72-55-9	

DDT	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloro-ethylidene)bis[4-chloro-	50-29-3	U061
Diallate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	2303-16-4	U062
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	Same	226-36-8	
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	Same	224-42-0	
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Same	53-70-3	U063
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	Same	194-59-2	
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	Naphtho[1,2,3,4-def]chrysene	192-65-4	
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	Dibenzo[b,def]chrysene	189-64-0	
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	Benzo[rst]pentaphene	189-55-9	U064
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	96-12-8	U066
Dibutyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	84-74-2	U069
o-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	95-50-1	U070
m-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	541-73-1	U071
p-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	106-46-7	U072
Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.	Benzene, dichloro-	25321-22-6	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-	91-94-1	U073
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	764-41-0	U074
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	75-71-8	U075
Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.	Dichloroethylene	25323-30-2	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	75-35-4	U078
1,2-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	156-60-5	U079
Dichloroethyl ether	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-	111-44-4	U025
Dichloroisopropyl ether	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-	108-60-1	U027
Dichloromethoxyethane	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis-(oxy)bis[2-chloro-	111-91-1	U024
Dichloromethyl ether	Methane, oxybis[chloro-	542-88-1	P016
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	120-83-2	U081
2,6-Dichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	87-65-0	U082
Dichlorophenylarsine	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-	696-28-6	P036
Dichloropropane, N.O.S.	Propane, dichloro-	26638-19-7	
Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.	Propanol, dichloro-	26545-73-3	
Dichloropropene, N.O.S.	1-Propene, dichloro-	26952-23-8	
1,3-Dichloropropene	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	542-75-6	U084
Dieldrin	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2, 3-b]oxirene,3,4,5,6,9,9-hexa-chloro-1a,2,2a,3,6, 6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,6aα,7β,7aα)-	60-57-1	P037
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	2,2'-Bioxirane	1464-53-5	U085

Diethylarsine	Arsine, diethyl-	692-42-2	P038
Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	U395
1,4-Diethyleneoxide	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	U108
Diethylhexyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	117-81-7	U028
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615-80-1	U086
O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl dithio-phosphate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	3288-58-2	U087
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitro-phenyl ester	311-45-5	P041
Diethyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	84-66-2	U088
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester	297-97-2	P040
Diethylstilbestrol	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	56-53-1	U089
Dihydrosafrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	94-58-6	U090
Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester	55-91-4	P043
Dimethoate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester	60-51-5	P044
Dimetilan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethylamino) carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester	644-64-4	P191
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-	119-90-4	U091
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	60-11-7	U093
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	57-97-6	U094
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-	119-93-7	U095
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	79-44-7	U097
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57-14-7	U098
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540-73-8	U099
α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine	Benzeneethanamine, α, α-dimethyl-	122-09-8	P046
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	105-67-9	U101
Dimethylphthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	131-11-3	U102
Dimethyl sulfate	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	77-78-1	U103
Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.	Benzene, dinitro-	25154-54-5	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-	534-52-1	P047

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts			P047
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	51-28-5	P048
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	121-14-2	U105
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	606-20-2	U106
Dinoseb	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	88-85-7	P020
Di-n-octyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	117-84-0	U107
Diphenylamine	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-	122-39-4	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122-66-7	U109
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	621-64-7	U111
Disulfiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl	97-77-8	
Disulfoton	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester	298-04-4	P039
Dithiobiuret	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2NH$	541-53-7	P049
Endosulfan	6, 9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide,	115-29-7	P050
Endothal	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	145-73-3	P088
Endrin	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a α,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β,7aα)-,	72-20-8	P051
Endrin metabolites			P051
Epichlorohydrin	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106-89-8	U041
Epinephrine	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-	51-43-4	P042
EPTC	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester	759-94-4	
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51-79-6	U238
Ethyl cyanide	Propanenitrile	107-12-0	P101
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-	111-54-6	U114
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters			U114
Ethylene dibromide	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	106-93-4	U067
Ethylene dichloride	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	107-06-2	

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110-80-5	U359
Ethyleneimine	Aziridine	151-56-4	P054
Ethylene oxide	Oxirane	75-21-8	U115
Ethylenethiourea	2-Imidazolidinethione	96-45-7	U116
Ethylidine dichloride	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	75-34-3	U076
Ethyl methacrylate	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	97-63-2	U118
Ethyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	62-50-0	U119
Ethyl Ziram	Zinc, bis(diethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-	14324-55-1	U407
Famphur	Phosphorothioc acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]-phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester	52-85-7	P097
Ferbam	Iron, tris(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-,	14484-64-1	
Fluoranthene	Same	206-44-0	U120
Fluorine	Same	7782-41-4	P056
Fluoroacetamide	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	640-19-7	P057
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	62-74-8	P058
Formaldehyde	Same	50-00-0	U122
Formetanate hydrochloride	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, mono-hydrochloride	23422-53-9	P198
Formic acid	Same	64-18-16	U123
Formparanate	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-phenyl]-	17702-57-7	P197
Glycidylaldehyde	Oxiranecarboxaldehyde	765-34-4	U126
Halomethanes, N.O.S.			
Heptachlor	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetra-hydro-	76-44-8	P059
Heptachlor epoxide	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno[1, 2b]oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-hepta-chloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexa-hydro-, (1aα,1bβ,2α,5α,5aβ,6β,6aα)-	1024-57-3	
Heptachlor epoxide (α, β, and γ isomers)			
Heptachlorodibenzofurans			
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			

Hexachlorobenzene	Benzene, hexachloro-	118-74-1	U127
Hexachlorobutadiene	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	87-68-3	U128
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	77-47-4	U130
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Hexachlorodibenzofurans			
Hexachloroethane	Ethane, hexachloro-	67-72-1	U131
Hexachlorophene	Phenol, 2,2'-methylene-bis[3,4,6-trichloro-	70-30-4	U132
Hexachloropropene	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	1888-71-7	U243
Hexaethyltetraphosphate	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	757-58-4	P062
Hydrazine	Same	302-01-2	U133
Hydrogen cyanide	Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8	P063
Hydrogen fluoride	Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	U134
Hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S	7783-06-4	U135
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Same	193-39-5	U137
3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butyl-carbamate	Carbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester	55406-53-6	
Isobutyl alcohol	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	78-83-1	U140
Isodrin	1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaph-thalene,1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5β,8β,8aβ)-,	465-73-6	P060
Isolan	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester	119-38-0	P192
Isosafrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	120-58-1	U141
Kepone	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta-[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-,	143-50-0	U142
Lasiocarpine	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-l-yl ester, [1S-[1-α(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aα]]-	303-34-1	U143
Lead	Same	7439-92-1	
Lead and compounds, N.O.S.			

Lead acetate	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	301-04-2	U144
Lead phosphate	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	7446-27-7	U145
Lead subacetate	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetra-hydroxytri-	1335-32-6	U146
Lindane	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexa-chloro-, 1α,2α,3β,4α,5α,6β)-	58-89-9	U129
Maleic anhydride	2,5-Furandione	108-31-6	U147
Maleic hydrazide	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	123-33-1	U148
Malononitrile	Propanedinitrile	109-77-3	U149
Manganese dimethyldithio-carbamate	Manganese, bis(dimethyl-carbamodithioato-S,S')-,	15339-36-3	P196
Melphalan	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	148-82-3	U150
Mercury	Same	7439-97-6	U151
Mercury compounds, N.O.S.			
Mercury fulminate	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	628-86-4	P065
Metam Sodium	Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium salt	137-42-8	
Methacrylonitrile	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	126-98-7	U152
Methapyrilene	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	91-80-5	U155
Methiocarb	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate	2032-65-7	P199
Metholmyl	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester	16752-77-5	P066
Methoxychlor	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloro-ethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-	72-43-5	U247
Methyl bromide	Methane, bromo-	74-83-9	U029
Methyl chloride	Methane, chloro-	74-87-3	U045
Methylchlorocarbonate	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	79-22-1	U156
Methyl chloroform	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	71-55-6	U226
3-Methylcholanthrene	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	56-49-5	U157
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloro-aniline)	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylene-bis[2-chloro-	101-14-4	U158
Methylene bromide	Methane, dibromo-	74-95-3	U068
Methylene chloride	Methane, dichloro-	75-09-2	U080
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	2-Butanone	78-93-3	U159
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	2-Butanone, peroxide	1338-23-4	U160

Methyl hydrazine	Hydrazine, methyl-	60-34-4	P068
Methyl iodide	Methane, iodo-	74-88-4	U138
Methyl isocyanate	Methane, isocyanato-	624-83-9	P064
2-Methyllactonitrile	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	75-86-5	P069
Methyl methacrylate	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	80-62-6	U162
Methyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester	66-27-3	
Methyl parathion	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	298-00-0	P071
Methylthiouracil	4-(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	56-04-2	U164
Metolcarb	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester	1129-41-5	P190
Mexacarbate	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	315-18-4	P128
Mitomycin C	Azirino[2', 3':3, 4]pyrrolo[1, 2-a]indole-4, 7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]-methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1a-S-(1aα,8β,8aα,8bα)]-	50-07-7	U010
Molinate	1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester	2212-67-1	
MNNG	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	70-25-7	U163
Mustard gas	Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro-	505-60-2	U165
Naphthalene	Same	91-20-3	U165
1,4-Naphthoquinone	1,4-Naphthalenedione	130-15-4	U166
α-Naphthylamine	1-Naphthalenamine	134-32-7	U167
β-Naphthylamine	2-Naphthalenamine	91-59-8	U168
α-Naphthylthiourea	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86-88-4	P072
Nickel	Same	7440-02-0	
Nickel compounds, N.O.S.			
Nickel carbonyl	Nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$, (T-4)-	13463-39-3	P073
Nickel cyanide	Nickel cyanide $Ni(CN)_2$	557-19-7	P074
Nicotine	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	54-11-5	P075
Nicotine salts			P075
Nitric oxide	Nitrogen oxide NO	10102-43-9	P076
p-Nitroaniline	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	100-01-6	P077

Nitrobenzene	Benzene, nitro-	98-95-3	P078
Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrogen oxide NO_2	10102-44-0	P078
Nitrogen mustard	Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-	51-75-2	
Nitrogen mustard, hydrochloride salt			
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide	Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-, N-oxide	126-85-2	
Nitrogen mustard, N-oxide, hydrochloride salt			
Nitroglycerin	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate	55-63-0	P081
p-Nitrophenol	Phenol, 4-nitro-	100-02-7	U170
2-Nitropropane	Propane, 2-nitro-	79-46-9	U171
Nitrosamines, N.O.S.		35576-91-1	
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	924-16-3	U172
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	1116-54-7	U173
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	55-18-5	U174
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	62-75-9	P082
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	759-73-9	U176
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	10595-95-6	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	684-93-5	U177
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	615-53-2	U178
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	4549-40-0	P084
N-Nitrosomorpholine	Morpholine, 4-nitroso-	59-89-2	
N-Nitrosonornicotine	Pyridine, 3-(1-nitroso-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	16543-55-8	
N-Nitrosopiperidine	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	100-75-4	U179
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	930-55-2	U180
N-Nitrososarcosine	Glycine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	13256-22-9	
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	99-55-8	U181
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	152-16-9	P085
Osmium tetroxide	Osmium oxide OsO_4, (T-4)	20816-12-0	P087
Oxamyl	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methyl-amino)carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester	23135-22-0	P194
Paraldehyde	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	123-63-7	U182
Parathion	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	56-38-2	P089

Pebulate	Carbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S-propyl ester	1114-71-2	
Pentachlorobenzene	Benzene, pentachloro-	608-93-5	U183
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Pentachlorodibenzofurans			
Pentachloroethane	Ethane, pentachloro-	76-01-7	U184
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	82-68-8	U185
Pentachlorophenol	Phenol, pentachloro-	87-86-5	See F027
Phenacetin	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	62-44-2	U187
Phenol	Same	108-95-2	U188
Phenylenediamine	Benzenediamine	25265-76-3	
Phenylmercury acetate	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	62-38-4	P092
Phenylthiourea	Thiourea, phenyl-	103-85-5	P093
Phosgene	Carbonic dichloride	75-44-5	P095
Phosphine	Same	7803-51-2	P096
Phorate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester	298-02-2	P094
Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.			
Phthalic anhydride	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	85-44-9	U190
Physostigmine	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-	57-47-6	P204
Physostigmine salicylate	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]-indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)	57-64-7	P188
2-Picoline	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	109-06-8	U191
Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S.			
Potassium cyanide	Same	151-50-8	P098
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, dimethyl, potassium salt	128-03-0	
Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl-dithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, (hydroxymethyl)methyl-, monopotassium salt	51026-28-9	
Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, methyl-monopotassium salt	137-41-7	
Potassium silver cyanide	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium)	506-61-6	P099
Potassium pentachlorophenate	Pentachlorophenol, potassium salt	7778736	None

Promecarb	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methyl-ethyl)-, methyl carbamate	2631-37-0	P201
Pronamide	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	23950-58-5	U192
1,3-Propane sultone	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	1120-71-4	U193
Propham	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester	122-42-9	U373
Propoxur	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	114-26-1	U411
n-Propylamine	1-Propanamine	107-10-8	U194
Propargyl alcohol	2-Propyn-1-ol	107-19-7	P102
Propylene dichloride	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	78-87-5	U083
1,2-Propylenimine	Aziridine, 2-methyl-	75-55-8	P067
Propylthiouracil	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-	51-52-5	
Prosulfocarb	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester	52888-80-9	U387
Pyridine	Same	110-86-1	U196
Reserpine	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester, (3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-	50-55-5	U200
Resorcinol	1,3-Benzenediol	108-46-3	U201
Saccharin	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide	81-07-2	U202
Saccharin salts			U202
Safrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	94-59-7	U203
Selenium	Same	7782-49-2	
Selenium compounds, N.O.S.			
Selenium dioxide	Selenious acid	7783-00-8	U204
Selenium sulfide	Selenium sulfide SeS_2	7488-56-4	U205
Selenium, tetrakis(dimethyl-dithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenious acid	144-34-3	
Selenourea	Same	630-10-4	P103
Silver	Same	7440-22-4	
Silver compounds, N.O.S.			
Silver cyanide	Silver cyanide AgCN	506-64-9	P104
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	93-72-1	See F027
Sodium cyanide	Sodium cyanide NaCN	143-33-9	P106
Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl-, sodium salt	136-30-1	

Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt	148-18-5	
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt	128-04-1	
Sodium pentachlorophenate	Pentachlorophenol, sodium salt	131522	None
Streptozotocin	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)carbonyl]amino]-	18883-66-4	U206
Strychnine	Strychnidin-10-one	57-24-9	P108
Strychnine salts			P108
Sulfallate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2-chloro-2-propenyl ester	95-06-7	
TCDD	Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-	1746-01-6	
Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl	1634-02-2	
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide	97-74-5	
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	95-94-3	U207
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			
Tetrachlorodibenzofurans			
Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.	Ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S.	25322-20-7	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	630-20-6	U208
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	79-34-5	U209
Tetrachloroethylene	Ethene, tetrachloro-	127-18-4	U210
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	58-90-2	See F027
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, potassium salt	Same	53535276	None
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, sodium salt	Same	25567559	None
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	3689-24-5	P109
Tetraethyl lead	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	78-00-2	P110
Tetraethylpyrophosphate	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	107-49-3	P111
Tetranitromethane	Methane, tetranitro-	509-14-8	P112
Thallium	Same	7440-28-0	
Thallium compounds			
Thallic oxide	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_3	1314-32-5	P113
Thallium (I) acetate	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	563-68-8	U214
Thallium (I) carbonate	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	6533-73-9	U215
Thallium (I) chloride	Thallium chloride TlCl	7791-12-0	U216
Thallium (I) nitrate	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	10102-45-1	U217

Thallium selenite	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	12039-52-0	P114
Thallium (I) sulfate	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	7446-18-6	P115
Thioacetamide	Ethanethioamide	62-55-5	U218
Thiodicarb	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis[(methylimino)-carbonyloxy]]-bis-, dimethyl ester	59669-26-0	U410
Thiofanox	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime	39196-18-4	P045
Thiophanate-methyl	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phyenylenebis(iminocarbono-thioyl)]-bis-, dimethyl ester	23564-05-8	U409
Thiomethanol	Methanethiol	74-93-1	U153
Thiophenol	Benzenethiol	108-98-5	P014
Thiosemicarbazide	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	79-19-6	P116
Thiourea	Same	62-56-6	P219
Thiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2S_2$, tetramethyl-	137-26-8	U244
Tirpate	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carbox-aldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime	26419-73-8	P185
Toluene	Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	U220
Toluenediamine	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	25376-45-8	U221
Toluene-2,4-diamine	1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-	95-80-7	
Toluene-2,6-diamine	1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-methyl-	823-40-5	
Toluene-3,4-diamine	1,2-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-	496-72-0	
Toluene diisocyanate	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanato-methyl-	26471-62-5	U223
o-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	95-53-4	U328
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	Benzeneamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	636-21-5	U222
p-Toluidine	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	106-49-0	U353
Toxaphene	Same	8001-35-2	P123
Triallate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-tri-chloro-2-propenyl) ester	2303-17-5	U389
~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol~~	~~Tribromophenol, 2,4,6-~~	~~118-79-6~~	~~U408~~
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-	120-82-1	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	79-00-5	U227
Trichloroethylene	Ethene, trichloro-	79-01-6	U228
Trichloromethanethiol	Methanethiol, trichloro-	75-70-7	P118
Trichloromonofluoromethane	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	75-69-4	U121

2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	95-95-4	See F027
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	88-06-2	See F027
2,4,5-T	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxy)-	93-76-5	See F027
Trichloropropane, N.O.S.		25735-29-9	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-	96-18-4	
Triethylamine	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-	121-44-8	U404
O,O,O-Triethylphosphorothioate	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester	126-68-1	
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	99-35-4	U234
Tris(l-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide	Aziridine, 1,1',1"-phosphino-thioylidynetris-	52-24-4	
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	126-72-7	U235
Trypan blue	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)-bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt	72-57-1	U236
Uracil mustard	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	66-75-1	U237
Vanadium pentoxide	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5	1314-62-1	P120
Vernolate	Carbamothioc acid, dipropyl-, S-propyl ester	1929-77-7	
Vinyl chloride	Ethene, chloro-	75-01-4	U043
Warfarin	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent	81-81-2	U248
Warfarin	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	81-81-2	P001
Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations less than 0.3 percent			U248
Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent			P001
Zinc cyanide	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$	557-21-1	P121
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P_2Zn_3, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	1314-84-7	P122

Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide P_2Zn_3, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	1314-84-7	U249
Ziram	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')- (T-4)-	137-30-4	P205

Note: The abbreviation N.O.S. (not otherwise specified) signifies those members of the general class that are not specifically listed by name in this Section.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.Appendix Y Table to Section 721.138

Chemical name	CAS No	Composite value (mg/kg)	Heating value (BTU/lb)	Concentration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 Btu/lb)	Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg)
Total Nitrogen as N	NA	9000	18400	4900	
Total Halogens as Cl	NA	1000	18400	540	
Total Organic Halogens as Cl	NA	--	--	(Note 1)	
Polychlorinated biphenyls, total [Arocolors, total]	1336-36-3	ND	--	ND	1.4
Cyanide, total	57-12-5	ND	--	ND	1.0
Metals:					
Antimony, total	7440-36-0	ND	--	12	
Arsenic, total	7440-38-2	ND	--	0.23	
Barium, total	7440-39-3	ND	--	23	
Beryllium, total	7440-41-7	ND	--	1.2	
Cadmium, total	7440-43-9	--	ND		1.2
Chromium, total	7440-47-3	ND	--	2.3	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	ND	--	4.6	
Lead, total	7439-92-1	57	18100	31	
Manganese	7439-96-5	ND	--	1.2	
Mercury, total	7439-97-6	ND	--	0.25	
Nickel, total	7440-02-0	106	18400	58	
Selenium, total	7782-49-2	ND	--	0.23	
Silver, total	7440-22-4	ND	--	2.3	
Thallium, total	7440-28-0	ND	--	23	
Hydrocarbons:					
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	ND	--	2400	
Benzene	71-43-2	8000	19600	4100	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	ND	--	2400	

Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	ND	--	2400	
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	ND	--	2400	
Chrysene	218-01-9	ND	--	2400	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	ND	--	2400	
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]-anthracene	57-97-6	ND	--	2400	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	ND	--	2400	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	ND	--	2400	
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	ND	--	2400	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6200	19400	3200	
Toluene	108-88-3	69000	19400	36000	
Oxygenates:					
Acetophenone	98-86-2	ND	--	2400	
Acrolein	107-02-8	ND	--	39	
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	ND	--	30	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate [Di-2-ethyl-hexyl phthalate]	117-81-7	ND	--	2400	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	ND	--	2400	
o-Cresol [2-Methyl phenol]	95-48-7	ND	--	2400	
m-Cresol [3-Methyl phenol]	108-39-4	ND	--	2400	
p-Cresol [4-Methyl phenol]	106-44-5	ND	--	2400	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	ND	--	2400	
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	ND	--	2400	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	ND	--	2400	
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	ND	--	2400	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	ND	--	2400	
Endothall	145-73-3	ND	--	100	
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	ND	--	39	
2-Ethoxyethanol [Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether].	110-80-5	ND	--	100	
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	ND	--	39	
Isosafrole	120-58-1	ND	--	2400	
Methyl ethyl ketone [2-Butanone]	78-93-3	ND	--	39	
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	ND	--	39	
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	ND	--	2400	
Phenol	108-95-2	ND	--	2400	

Propargyl alcohol [2-Propyn-l-ol]	107-19-7	ND	--	30.	
Safrole	94-59-7	ND	--	2400	
Sulfonated Organics:					
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	ND	--	ND	39
Disulfoton	298-04-4	ND	--	ND	2400
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	ND	--	ND	2400
Methyl methane-sulfonate	66-27-3	ND	--	ND	2400
Phorate	298-02-2	ND	--	ND	2400
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	ND	--	ND	100
Tetraethyldithiopyro-phosphate [Sulfotepp]	3689-24-5	ND	--	ND	2400
Thiophenol [Benzene-thiol]	108-98-5	ND	--	ND	30
O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate	126-68-1	ND	--	ND	2400
Nitrogenated Organics:					
Acetonitrile [Methyl cyanide]	75-05-8	ND	--	ND	39
2-Acetylaminofluorene [2-AAF]	53-96-3	ND	--	ND	2400
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	ND	--	ND	39
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	ND	--	ND	2400
4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	ND	--	ND	100
Aniline	62-53-3	ND	--	ND	2400
Benzidine	92-87-5	ND	--	ND	2400
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	ND	--	ND	2400
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phophoro-thioate [Thionazin].	297-97-2	ND	--	ND	2400
Dimethoate	60-51-5	ND	--	ND	2400
p-(Dimethylamino)azo-benzene [4-Dimethyl-aminoazobenzene].	60-11-7	ND	--	ND	2400
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	ND	--	ND	2400
a,a-Dimethylphenethyl-amine.	122-09-8	ND	--	ND	2400
3,3'-Dimethoxy-benzidine	119-90-4	ND	--	ND	100
1,3-Dinitrobenzene [m-Dinitrobenzene]	99-65-0	ND	--	ND	2400
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	ND	--	ND	2400

2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	ND	--	ND	2400
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	ND	--	ND	2400
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	ND	--	ND	2400
Dinoseb [2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol]	88-85-7	ND	--	ND	2400
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	ND	--	ND	2400
Ethyl carbamate [Urethane]	51-79-6	ND	--	ND	100
Ethylenethiourea (2-Imidazolidinethione)	96-45-7	ND	--	ND	110
Famphur	52-85-7	ND	--	ND	2400
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	ND	--	ND	39
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	ND	--	ND	2400
Methomyl	16752-77-5	ND	--	ND	57
2-Methyllactonitrile [Acetone cyanohydrin].	75-86-5	ND	--	ND	100
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	ND	--	ND	2400
MNNG (N-Metyl-N-nitroso-N'-nitro-guanidine)	70-25-7	ND	--	ND	110
1-Naphthylamine, [α-Naphthylamine]	134-32-7	ND	--	ND	2400
2-Naphthylamine, [β-Naphthylamine]	91-59-8	ND	--	ND	2400
Nicotine	54-11-5	ND	--	ND	100
4-Nitroaniline, [p-Nitroaniline]	100-01-6	ND	--	ND	2400
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	ND	--	ND	2400
p-Nitrophenol, [p-Nitrophenol]	100-02-7	ND	--	ND	2400
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitrosodi-n-butyl-amine	924-16-3	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitrosodiphenyl-amine, [Diphenylnitros-amine]	86-30-6	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitroso-N-methyl-ethylamine	10595-95-6	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	ND	--	ND	2400
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	ND	--	ND	30

Parathion	56-38-2	ND	--	ND	2400
Phenacetin	62-44-2	ND	--	ND	2400
1,4-Phenylene diamine, [p-Phenylenediamine]	106-50-3	ND	--	ND	2400
N-Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	ND	--	ND	57
2-Picoline [alpha-Picoline]	109-06-8	ND	--	ND	2400
Propythioracil [6-Propyl-2-thiouracil]	51-52-5	ND	--	ND	100
Pyridine	110-86-1	ND	--	ND	2400
Strychnine	57-24-9	ND	--	ND	100
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	ND	--	ND	57
Thiofanox	39196-18-4	ND	--	ND	100
Thiourea	62-56-6	ND	--	ND	57
Toluene-2,4-diamine [2,4-Diaminotoluene]	95-80-7	ND	--	ND	57
Toluene-2,6-diamine [2,6-Diaminotoluene]	823-40-5	ND	--	ND	57
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	ND	--	ND	2400
p-Toluidine	106-49-0	ND	--	ND	100
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzne, [sym-Trinitobenzene]	99-35-4	ND	--	ND	2400
Halogenated Organics:					
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	ND	--	ND	39
Aramite	140-57-8	ND	--	ND	2400
Benzal chloride [Di-chloromethyl benzene]	98-87-3	ND	--	ND	100
Benzyl chloride	100-44-77	ND	--	ND	100
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether [Dichloroethyl ether]	111-44-4	ND	--	ND	2400
Bromoform [Tribromo-methane]	75-25-2	ND	--	ND	39
Bromomethane [Methyl bromide]	74-83-9	ND	--	ND	39
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether [p-Bromodiphenyl ether]	101-55-3	ND	--	ND	2400
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	ND	--	ND	39
Chlordane	57-74-9	ND	--	ND	14
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	ND	--	ND	2400
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	ND	--	ND	39
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	ND	--	ND	2400
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	ND	--	ND	2400

2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	ND	--	ND	39
Chloroform	67-66-3	ND	--	ND	39
Chloromethane [Methyl chloride]	74-87-3	ND	--	ND	39
2-Chloronaphthalene [beta-Chlorophthalene]	91-58-7	ND	--	ND	2400
2-Chlorophenol [o-Chlorophenol]	95-57-8	ND	--	ND	2400
Chloroprene [2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene]	1126-99-8	ND	--	ND	39
2,4-D [2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid]	94-75-7	ND	--	ND	7.0
Diallate	2303-16-4	ND	--	ND	2400
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane	96-12-8	ND	--	ND	39
1,2-Dichlorobenzene [o-Dichlorobenzene]	95-50-1	ND	--	ND	2400
1,3-Dichlorobenzene [m-Dichlorobenzene]	541-73-1	ND	--	ND	2400
1,4-Dichlorobenzene [p-Dichlorobenzene]	106-46-7	ND	--	ND	2400
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	ND	--	ND	2400
Dichlorodifluoro-methane [CFC-12]	75-71-8	ND	--	ND	39
1,2-Dichloroethane [Ethylene dichloride]	107-06-2	ND	--	ND	39
1,1-Dichloroethylene [Vinylidene chloride]	75-35-4	ND	--	ND	39
Dichloromethoxy ethane [Bis(2-chloro-ethoxy)methane	111-91-1	ND	--	ND	2400
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	ND	--	ND	2400
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	ND	--	ND	2400
1,2-Dichloropropane [Propylene dichloride]	78-87-5	ND	--	ND	39
cis-1,3-Dichloro-propylene	10061-01-5	ND	--	ND	39
trans-1,3-Dichloro-propylene	10061-02-6	ND	--	ND	39
1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol	96-23-1	ND	--	ND	30
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	ND	--	ND	1.4
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	ND	--	ND	1.4

Endrin	72-20-8	ND	--	ND	1.4
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	ND	--	ND	1.4
Endrin Ketone	53494-70-5	ND	--	ND	1.4
Epichlorohydrin [1-Chloro-2,3-epoxy propane]	106-89-8	ND	--	ND	30
Ethylidene dichloride [1,1-Dichloroethane]	75-34-3	ND	--	ND	39
2-Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	ND	--	ND	100
Heptachlor	76-44-8	ND	--	ND	1.4
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	ND	--	ND	2.8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	ND	--	ND	2400
Hexachloro-1,3-buta-diene [Hexachlorobuta-diene]	87-68-3	ND	--	ND	2400
Hexachlorocyclopenta-diene	77-47-4	ND	--	ND	2400
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	ND	--	ND	2400
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	ND	--	ND	59000
Hexachloropropene [Hexachloropropylene]	1888-71-7	ND	--	ND	2400
Isodrin	465-73-6	ND	--	ND	2400
Kepone [Chlordecone]	143-50-0	ND	--	ND	4700
Lindane [gamma-Hexa-chlorocyclohexane] [gamma-BHC]	58-89-9	ND	--	ND	1.4
Methylene chloride [Dichloromethane]	75-09-2	ND	--	ND	39
4,4'-methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	ND	--	ND	100
Methyl iodide [Iodo-methane]	74-88-4	ND	--	ND	39
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	ND	--	ND	2400
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	ND	--	ND	39
Pentachloronitro-benzene [PCNB] [Quintobenzene] [Quintozene]	82-68-8	ND	--	ND	2400
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	ND	--	ND	2400
Pronamide	23950-58-5	ND	--	ND	2400
Silvex [2,4,5-Tri-chlorophenoxy-propionic acid]	93-72-1	ND	--	ND	7.0

2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	1746-01-6	ND	--	ND	30
1,2,4,5-Tetrachloro-benzene	95-94-3	ND	--	ND	2400
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane	79-34-5	ND	--	ND	39
Tetrachloroethylene [Perchloroethylene]	127-18-4	ND	--	ND	39
2,3,4,6-Tetrachloro-phenol	58-90-2	ND	--	ND	2400
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	ND	--	ND	2400
1,1,1-Trichloroethane [Methyl chloroform]	71-55-6	ND	--	ND	39
1,1,2-Trichloroethane [Vinyl trichloride]	79-00-5	ND	--	ND	39
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	ND	--	ND	39
Trichlorofluoromethane [Trichloromonofluoro-methane]	75-69-4	ND	--	ND	39
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	ND	--	ND	2400
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	ND	--	ND	2400
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	ND	--	ND	39
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	ND	--	ND	39

NA means not applicable.
ND means nondetect.
Note 1: 25 (mg/kg at 10,000 Btu/lb) as organic halogen or as the individual halogenated organics listed in the table at the levels indicated.

(Source: Added at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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.Appendix A Hazardous Waste Manifest

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

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

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section 722.134 Accumulation Time

a) Except as provided in subsection (d), (e), ~~or~~ (f), (g), (h), or (i) of this Section, a generator is exempt from all the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts G and H, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.211 and 725.214, and may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit or without having interim status, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The waste is placed in or on one of the following:

A) In containers, and the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts I, AA, BB, and CC;

B) In tanks, and the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts J, AA, BB, and CC, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c) and 725.300;

C) On drip pads, and the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart W and maintains the following records at the facility:

i) A description of the procedures that will be 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; or

D) In containment buildings, and the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart DD (has placed its Professional Engineer (PE) certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101 in the facility's operating record prior to the date of initial operation of the unit). The owner or operator shall maintain the following records at the facility:

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 they are consistent with ~~respecting~~ respect to the 90 day limit, and documentation that the procedures are complied with; or

ii) Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 90 days;

BOARD NOTE: The "in addition" hanging subsection that appears in the Federal rules after 40 CFR 262.34(a)(1)(iv)(B) is in the introduction to subsection (a) of this Section.

2) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;

3) While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words "Hazardous Waste"; and

4) The generator complies with the requirements for ~~treatment, storage, and disposal facility~~ owners or operators in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts C and D and with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116 and ~~728.107(a)(4)~~ 728.107(a)(5).

b) A generator that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705 unless the generator has been granted an extension of the 90-day period. If hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances, the generator may seek an extension of up to 30 days by means of a variance or provisional variance, pursuant to Section 37 of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 180 (Agency procedural regulations).

c) Accumulation near the point of generation.

1) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate that is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste without a permit or interim status and without complying with subsection (a) of this Section, provided the generator does the following:

A) Complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.271, 725.272, and 725.273(a); and

B) Marks the generator's containers either with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.

2) A generator that accumulates either hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) in excess of the amounts listed in subsection (c)(1) of this Section at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with subsection (a) of this Section or other applicable provisions of this Chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with subsection (c)(1) of this Section. The generator must mark the container holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

d) A generator that generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 180 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The quantity of waste accumulated on-site never exceeds 6000 kilograms;

2) The generator complies with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart I (except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.276 and 725.278);

3) The generator complies with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.301;

4) The generator complies with the requirements of subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this Section, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart C, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(a)(5); and

5) The generator complies with the following requirements:

A) At all times there must be at least one employee 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 (d)(5)(D) of this Section. The employee is the emergency coordinator.

B) The generator shall post the following information next to the telephone:

i) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator;

ii) 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 generator shall ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.

D) The emergency coordinator or designee shall respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:

i) In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher;

ii) In the event of a spill, 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; and

iii) In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release that could threaten human health outside the facility, or when the generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the generator shall immediately notify the National Response Center (using its 24-hour toll free number 800-424-8802). The report must include the following information: the name, address, and USEPA identification number (Section 722.112 of this Part) of the generator; 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 injuries, if any; and the estimated quantity and disposition of recoverable materials, if any.

e) A generator that generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and that must transport the waste or offer the 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 a permit or without having interim status, provided that the generator complies with the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section.

f) A generator that generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and that accumulates hazardous waste in quantities exceeding 6000 kg or accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the generator must

transport the waste or offer the waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more) is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. 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 generator may seek an extension of up to 30 days by means of variance or provisional variance pursuant to Section 37 of the Environmental Protection Act.

g) A generator that generates 1,000 kilograms or greater of hazardous waste per calendar month which also generates wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the RCRA hazardous waste code F006, may accumulate F006 waste on-site for more than 90 days, but not more than 180 days, without a permit or without having interim status provided that the generator fulfills the following conditions:

1) The generator has implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants entering F006 or otherwise released to the environment prior to its recycling;

2) The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery;

3) No more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste is accumulated on-site at any one time; and

4) The F006 waste is managed in accordance with the following conditions:

A) The F006 waste is placed in one of the following containing devices:

i) In containers and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts I, AA, BB, and CC;

ii) In tanks and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts J, AA, BB, and CC, except35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c) and 725.300; or

iii) In containment buildings, and the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart DD and has placed its professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101 in the facility's operating record prior to operation of the unit. The

owner or operator shall maintain the records listed in subsection (g)(4)(F) of this Section at the facility.

B) In addition, such a generator is exempt from all the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts G and H, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.211 and 725.214.

C) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;

D) While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words, "Hazardous Waste;" and

E) The generator complies with the requirements for owners or operators in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts C and D, with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116, and with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(a)(5).

F) Required records for a containment building:

i) 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 waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that they are consistent with the 180-day limit, and documentation that the generator is complying with the procedures; or

ii) Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 180 days.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 CFR 262.34(g)(4)(A)(iii)(*1*) and (g)(4)(A)(iii)(*2*) as subsections (g)(4)(F)(i) and (g)(4)(F)(ii) because Illinois Administrative Code codification requirments do not allow the use of a fifth level of subsection indents.

h) A generator that generates 1,000 kilograms or greater of hazardous waste per calendar month which also generates wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the RCRA hazardous waste code F006 and which must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site metals recovery may accumulate F006 waste on-site for more than 90 days, but not more than 270 days, without a permit or without having interim status if the generator complies with the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(4) of this Section.

i) A generator accumulating F006 in accordance with paragraphs (g) and (h) of this Section that accumulates F006 waste on-site for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the generator must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more), or which accumulates more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste on-site is an operator of a storage facility, and such a generator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703, unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day, if applicable) period or an exception to the 20,000 kilogram accumulation limit.

1) On a case-by-case basis, the Board will grant a provisional variance that allows an extension of the accumulation time up to an additional 30 days pursuant to Section 37 of the Act on notification that the Agency has found that the F006 waste must remain on-site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances.

2) On a case-by-case basis, the Boarrd will grant a provisional variance that allows an exception to the 20,000 kilogram accumulation limit on notification that the Agency has found that more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste must remain on-site due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances.

3) A generator shall follow the procedure of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 180 (Agency procedural rules) when seeking a provisional variance under subsection (i)(1) or (i)(2) of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 724
STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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724.103 Relationship to Interim Status Standards

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SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

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SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

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SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

SUBPART S: CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

SUBPART X: MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

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

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14059, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11964, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6138, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 8684, effective April 21, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13577, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19397, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13135, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 458, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18527, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14511, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16658, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9654, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14572, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17702, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5806, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20830, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12487, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17601, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9951, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11244, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 636, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7638, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17972, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2186, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9437, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1146, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 724.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

a) The purpose of this Part is to establish minimum standards that define the acceptable management of hazardous waste.

b) The standards in this Part apply to owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

c) The requirements of this Part apply to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of ocean disposal subject to a permit issued under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (16 ~~U.S.C.~~ USC 1431-1434, 33 USC 1401) only to the extent they are included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141. A "RCRA permit" is a permit required by Section 21(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.121.

BOARD NOTE: This Part does apply to the treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is loaded onto an ocean vessel for incineration or disposal at sea.

d) The requirements of this Part apply to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of underground injection subject to a permit issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Environmental Protection Act only to the extent they are required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.Subpart F.

BOARD NOTE: This Part does apply to the above-ground treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is injected underground.

e) The requirements of this Part apply to the owner or operator of a POTW (publicly owned treatment works) that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste only to the extent included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141.

f) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(f), which provides that the federal regulations do not apply to T/S/D activities in authorized states, except under limited, enumerated circumstances. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

g) The requirements of this Part do not apply to:

1) The owner or operator of a facility permitted by the Agency under Section 21 of the Environmental Protection Act to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation under this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may be subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 and may have to have a supplemental permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807.210.

2) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(a)(2) through (a)(4) (except to the extent that requirements of this Part are referred to in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subparts C, F, G, or H or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739).

3) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134.

4) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170.

5) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

6) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table T) or reactive (D003) waste to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements set out in Section 724.117(b).

7) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(g)(7), reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

8) Immediate response:

A) Except as provided in subsection (g)(8)(B) of this Section, a person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to any of the following situations:

i) A discharge of a hazardous waste;

ii) An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of hazardous waste;

iii) A discharge of a material that becomes a hazardous waste when discharged; or

iv) An immediate threat to human health, public safety, property, or the environment from the known or suspected presence of military munitions, other explosive material, or an explosive device, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist as defined in 35

Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

B) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Part must comply with all applicable requirements of Subparts C and D of this Part.

C) Any person that is covered by subsection (g)(8)(A) of this Section and that continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 for those activities.

D) In the case of an explosives or munitions emergency response, if a federal, State, or local official acting within the scope of his or her official responsibilities or an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist determines that immediate removal of the material or waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment, that official or specialist may authorize the removal of the material or waste by transporters that do not have USEPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest. In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit shall retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition.

9) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less.

10) The addition of absorbent materials to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720) or the addition of waste to absorbent material in a container, provided these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container, and Sections 724.117(b), 724.271, and 724.272 are complied with.

11) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that handles any of the wastes listed below is subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 when handling the following universal wastes:

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

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

C) Thermostats, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and

D) ~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ 733.107~~ 733.105.

~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (g)(11)(D) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

h) This Part applies to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes referred to in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

i) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.505 identifies when the requirements of this Part apply to the storage of military munitions classified as solid waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302. The treatment and disposal of hazardous waste military munitions are subject to the applicable permitting, procedural, and technical standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 726, and 728.

j) The requirements of Subparts B, C, and D of this Part and Section 724.201 do not apply to remediation waste management sites. (However, some remediation waste management sites may be a part of a facility that is subject to a traditional RCRA permit because the facility is also treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes that are not remediation wastes. In these cases, Subparts B, C, and D of this Part, and Section 724.201 do apply to the facility subject to the traditional RCRA permit.) Instead of the requirements of Subparts B, C, and D of this Part, owners or operators of remediation waste management sites shall comply with the following requirements:

1) The owner or operator shall obtain an EPA identification number by applying to USEPA using USEPA Form 8700-12;

2) The owner or operator shall obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the hazardous remediation wastes to be managed at the site. At a minimum, the analysis must contain all of the information that must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the waste according to this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and the owner or operator shall keep the analysis accurate and up to date;

3) The owner or operator shall prevent people who are unaware of the danger from entering the site, and the owner or operator shall minimize the possibility for unauthorized people or livestock entering onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate the following to the Agency:

A) Physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within

the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not injure people or livestock ~~who~~ that may enter the active portion of the remediation waste management site; and

B) Disturbance of the waste or equipment by people or livestock ~~who~~ that enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not cause a violation of the requirements of this Part;

4) The owner or operator shall inspect the remediation waste management site for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may be causing or may lead to a release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or a threat to human health. The owner or operator shall conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment, and the owner or operator shall remedy the problem before it leads to a human health or environmental hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the owner or operator shall immediately take remedial action;

5) The owner or operator shall provide personnel with classroom or on-the-job training on how to perform their duties in a way that ensures the remediation waste management site complies with the requirements of this Part, and on how to respond effectively to emergencies;

6) The owner or operator shall take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste, and the owner or operator shall prevent threats to human health and the environment from ignitable, reactive, and incompatible waste;

7) For remediation waste management sites subject to regulation under Subparts I through O and Subpart X of this Part, the owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a unit within a 100-year floodplain to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner or operator can meet the requirements of Section 724.118(b);

8) The owner or operator shall not place any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave;

9) The owner or operator shall develop and maintain a construction quality assurance program for all surface impoundments, waste piles, and landfill units that are required to comply with Sections 724.321(c) and (d), 724.351(c) and (d), and 724.401(c) and (d) at the remediation waste

management site, according to the requirements of Section 724.119;

10) The owner or operator shall develop and maintain procedures to prevent accidents and a contingency and emergency plan to control accidents that occur. These procedures must address proper design, construction, maintenance, and operation of remediation waste management units at the site. The goal of the plan must be to minimize the possibility of, and the hazards from, 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. The plan must explain specifically how to treat, store, and dispose of the hazardous remediation waste in question, and must be implemented immediately whenever a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents occurs that could threaten human health or the environment;

11) The owner or operator shall designate at least one employee, either on the facility premises or on call (that is, available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility quickly), to coordinate all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan;

12) The owner or operator shall develop, maintain, and implement a plan to meet the requirements in subsections (j)(2) through (j)(6) and (j)(9) through (j)(10) of this Section; and

13) The owner or operator shall maintain records documenting compliance with subsections (j)(1) through (j)(12) of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section 724.440 Applicability

a) The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste, except as Section 724.101 provides otherwise. The following facility owners and operators are considered to incinerate hazardous waste:

1) Owners or operators of hazardous waste incinerators (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110); and

2) Owners or operators ~~who~~ that burn hazardous waste in boilers or in industrial furnaces in order to destroy the wastes.

b) Integration of the MACT standards.

1) Except as provided by subsection (b)(2) of this Section, the standards of this Part no longer apply when an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the Agency a Notification of Compliance, under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Part will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

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

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

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

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

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

~~analysis~~ Analysis) and Section 724.451 (Closure):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART X: MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

Section 724.701 Environmental Performance Standards

A miscellaneous unit must be located, designed, constructed, operated, maintained, and closed in a manner that will ensure protection of human health and the environment. Permits for miscellaneous units are to contain such terms and provisions as are necessary to protect human health and the environment, including, but not limited to, as appropriate, design and operating requirements, detection and monitoring requirements, and requirements for responses to releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from the unit. Permit terms and provisions must include those requirements of ~~724.~~Subparts I through O and AA through CC of this Part; ~~and~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 730; and 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, that are appropriate for the miscellaneous unit being permitted. Protection of human health and the environment includes, but is not limited to:

a) Prevention of any releases that may have adverse effects on human health or the environment due to migration of waste constituents in the groundwater or subsurface environment, considering:

1) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the unit, including its potential for migration through soil, liners, or other containing structures;

2) The hydrologic and geologic characteristics of the unit and the surrounding area;

3) The existing quality of groundwater, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the groundwater;

4) The quantity and direction of groundwater flow;

5) The proximity to and withdrawal rates of current and potential groundwater users;

6) The patterns of land use in the region;

7) The potential for deposition or migration of waste constituents into subsurface physical structures and the root zone of food-chain crops and other vegetation;

8) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents; and

9) The potential for damage to domestic animals, wildlife, crops, vegetation,

and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents.

b) Prevention of any releases that may have adverse effects on human health or the environment due to migration of waste constituents in surface water, in wetlands, or on the soil surface, considering:

1) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the unit;

2) The effectiveness and reliability of containing, confining, and collecting systems and structures in preventing migration;

3) The hydrologic characteristics of the unit and surrounding area, including the topography of the land around the unit;

4) The patterns of precipitation in the region;

5) The quantity, quality, and direction of groundwater flow;

6) The proximity of the unit to surface waters;

7) The current and potential uses of the nearby surface waters and any water quality standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302 or 303;

8) The existing quality of surface waters and surface soils, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on surface waters and surface soils;

9) The patterns of land use in the region;

10) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents; and

11) The potential for damage to domestic animals, wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures ~~casued~~ caused by exposure to waste constituents.

c) Prevention of any release that may have adverse effects on human health or the environment due to migration of waste constituents in the air, considering:

1) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the unit, including its potential for the emission and dispersal of gases, aerosols, and particulates;

2) The effectiveness and reliability of systems and structures to reduce or prevent emissions of hazardous constituents to the air;

3) The operating characteristics of the unit;

4) The atmospheric, meteorologic, and topographic characteristics of the unit and the surrounding area;

5) The existing quality of the air, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the air;

6) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents; and

7) The potential for damage to domestic animals, wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by waste constituents.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

Section 724.983 Waste Determination Procedures

a) Waste determination procedure for average volatile organic (VO) concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.

1) An owner or operator shall determine the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination for each hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 724.982(c)(1) from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 724.984 through Section 724.987, as applicable to the waste management unit.

A) An owner or operator shall make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the hazardous waste stream is placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 724.982(c)(1) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator shall make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream for each averaging period that a hazardous waste is managed in the unit.

B) An owner or operator shall perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the source generating the waste stream are

reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the applicable VO concentration limits specified in Section 724.982.

2) For a waste determination that is required by subsection (a)(1) of this Section, the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984(a)(2) through (a)(4).

b) Waste determination procedures for treated hazardous waste.

1) An owner or operator shall perform the applicable waste determination for each treated hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987, as applicable to the waste management unit.

A) An owner or operator shall make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the treated waste stream is placed in the exempt waste management unit. Thereafter, an owner or operator shall update the information used for the waste determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial waste determination.

B) An owner or operator shall perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the process generating or treating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to such a level that the applicable treatment conditions specified in Section 724.982(c)(2) are not achieved.

2) The waste determination for a treated hazardous waste must be performed in accordance with the procedures specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984(b)(2) through (b)(9), as applicable to the treated hazardous waste.

c) Procedure to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous waste in a tank.

1) An owner or operator shall determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for each hazardous waste placed in a tank using Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 724.984(c).

2) The maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste may be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984(c)(2) through (c)(4).

d) The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984(d).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 1146, effective January 6, 2000)

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

PART 725
INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

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

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1

at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 725.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

a) The purpose of this Part is to establish minimum standards that define the acceptable management of hazardous waste during the period of interim status and until certification of final closure or, if the facility is subject to post-closure care requirements, until post-closure care responsibilities are fulfilled.

b) Except as provided in Section 725.980(b), the standards in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.652 through 724.654 apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste that have fully complied with the requirements for interim status under Section 3005(e) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, until either a permit is issued under Section 3005 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or Section 21(f) of the Environmental Protection Act, or until applicable closure and post-closure care responsibilities under this Part are fulfilled, and to those owners and operators of facilities in existence on November 19, 1980, that have failed to provide timely notification as required by Section 3010(a) of RCRA or that have failed to file Part A of the Permit Application, as required by 40 CFR 270.10(e) and (g) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.150 and 703.152. These standards apply to all treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste at these facilities after November 19, 1980, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

BOARD NOTE: As stated in Section 3005(a) of RCRA, after the effective date of regulations under that Section (i.e., 40 CFR 270 and 124) the treatment,

storage, or disposal of hazardous waste is prohibited except in accordance with a permit. Section 3005(e) of RCRA provides for the continued operation of an existing facility that meets certain conditions until final administrative disposition of the owner's and operator's permit application is made. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.140 et seq. provide that a permit is deemed issued under Section 21(f)(1) of the Environmental Protection Act under conditions similar to federal interim status.

c) The requirements of this Part do not apply to:

1) A person disposing of hazardous waste by means of ocean disposal subject to a permit issued under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (16 USC 1431-1434; 33 USC 1401);

BOARD NOTE: This Part applies to the treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is loaded into an ocean vessel for incineration or disposal at sea, as provided in subsection (b) of this Section.

2) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 265.1(c)(2), marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules;

3) The owner or operator of a POTW (publicly owned treatment works) that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste;

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator of a facility under subsections (c)(1) and (c)(3) is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 to the extent they are included in a permit by rule granted to such a person under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703 or are required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.Subpart F.

4) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 265.1(c)(4), which pertains exclusively to the applicability of the federal regulations in authorized states. There is no need for a parallel provision in the Illinois regulations. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules;

5) The owner or operator of a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by Illinois to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation under this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105;

6) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(a)(2) through (a)(4), except to the extent that requirements of this Part are referred to in 35 Ill. Adm.

Code 726.Subparts C, F, G, or H or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739;

7) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, except to the extent the requirements are included in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

8) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170;

9) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

10) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table T) or reactive (D003) waste in order to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements set out in Section 725.117(b);

11) Immediate response:

A) Except as provided in subsection (c)(11)(B) of this Section, a person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to any of the following situations:

i) A discharge of a hazardous waste;

ii) An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of a hazardous waste;

iii) A discharge of a material that becomes a hazardous waste when discharged; or

iv) An immediate threat to human health, public safety, property, or the environment from the known or suspected presence of military munitions, other explosive material, or an explosive device, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

B) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Part shall comply with all applicable requirements of ~~725.~~Subparts C and D of this Part.

C) Any person that is covered by subsection (c)(11)(A) of this Section that continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 for those activities;

D) In the case of an explosives or munitions emergency response, if a federal, state, or local official acting within the scope of his or her official responsibilities or an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist determines that immediate removal of the material or waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment, that official or specialist may authorize the removal of the material or waste by transporters that do not have USEPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest. In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit shall retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition;

12) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;

13) The addition of absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) or the addition of waste to the absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time that the waste is first placed in the containers and Sections 725.117(b), 725.271, and 725.272 are complied with;

14) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that handles any of the wastes listed below is subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 when handling the following universal wastes:

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

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

C) Thermostats, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104~~ and~~; and

D) ~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ 733.107~~ 733.105.

~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c)(14)(D) of this Section was added~~

~~pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

d) The following hazardous wastes must not be managed at facilities subject to regulation under this Part: hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 unless:

1) The wastewater treatment sludge is generated in a surface impoundment as part of the plant's wastewater treatment system;

2) The waste is stored in tanks or containers;

3) The waste is stored or treated in waste piles that meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c) and all other applicable requirements of ~~725.~~Subpart L of this Part;

4) The waste is burned in incinerators that are certified pursuant to the standards and procedures in Section 725.452; or

5) The waste is burned in facilities that thermally treat the waste in a device other than an incinerator and that are certified pursuant to the standards and procedures in Section 725.483.

e) This Part applies to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes referred to in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 standards are considered material conditions or requirements of the interim status standards of this Part.

f) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.505 identifies when the requirements of this Part apply to the storage of military munitions classified as solid waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302. The treatment and disposal of hazardous waste military munitions are subject to the applicable permitting, procedural, and technical standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 726, and 728.

g) Other bodies of regulations may apply to a person, facility, or activity, such as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 809 (special waste hauling), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 or 810 through 817 (solid waste landfills), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 848 or 849 (used and scrap tires), or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1420 through 1422 (potentially infectious medical waste), depending on the provisions of those other regulations.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section 725.440 Applicability

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

b) Integration of the MACT standards.

1) Except as provided by subsection (b)(2) of this Section, the standards of this Part no longer apply when an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the Agency a Notification of Compliance, under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEE.

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

BOARD NOTE: Sections 9.1 and 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.1 and 39.5] make the federal MACT standards directly applicable to entities in Illinois and authorize the Agency to issue permits based on the federal standards.

~~b~~c) Owners and operators of incinerators burning hazardous waste are exempt from all of the requirements of this Subpart, except Section 725.451 (Closure), provided that the owner or operator has documented, in writing, that the waste would not reasonably be expected to contain any of the hazardous constituents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H and such documentation is retained at the facility, if the waste to be burned is:

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

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

3) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristic of

ignitability, corrosivity, or both, as determined by the tests for characteristics of hazardous wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C; or

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

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

Section 725.980 Applicability

a) The requirements of this Subpart apply to owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in tanks, surface impoundments, or containers that are subject to Subpart I, J, or K of this Part, except as Section 725.101 and subsection (b) of this Section provide otherwise.

b) The requirements of this Subpart do not apply to the following waste management units at the facility:

1) A waste management unit that holds hazardous waste placed in the unit before December 6, 1996, and in which no hazardous waste is added to the unit on or after December 6, 1996.

2) A container that has a design capacity less than or equal to 0.1 m^3 (3.5 ft^3 or 26.4 gal).

3) A tank in which an owner or operator has stopped adding hazardous waste and the owner or operator has begun implementing or completed closure pursuant to an approved closure plan.

4) A surface impoundment in which an owner or operator has stopped adding hazardous waste (except to implement an approved closure plan) and the owner or operator has begun implementing or completed closure pursuant to an approved closure plan.

5) A waste management unit that is used solely for on-site treatment or storage of hazardous waste that is placed in the unit as a result of implementing remedial activities required pursuant to the Act or Board regulations or under the corrective action authorities of RCRA sections

3004(u), 3004(v) or 3008(h); CERCLA authorities; or similar federal or ~~state~~ State authorities.

6) A waste management unit that is used solely for the management of radioactive mixed waste in accordance with all applicable regulations under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act (42 USC 2011 et seq.) and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 USC 10101 et seq.).

7) A hazardous waste management unit that the owner or operator certifies is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63. For the purpose of complying with this subsection (b)(7), a tank for which the air emission control includes an enclosure, as opposed to a cover, must be in compliance with the enclosure and control device requirements of Section 725.985(i), except as provided in Section 725.983(c)(5).

8) A tank that has a process vent, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.931.

c) For the owner and operator of a facility subject to this Subpart that has received a final RCRA permit prior to December 6, 1996, the following requirements apply:

1) The requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart CC must be incorporated into the permit when the permit is reissued, renewed, or modified in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 705.

2) Until the date when the permit is reissued, renewed, or modified in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 705, the owner and operator is subject to the requirements of this Subpart.

d) The requirements of this Subpart, except for the recordkeeping requirements specified in Section 725.990(i), are stayed for a tank or container used for the management of hazardous waste generated by organic peroxide manufacturing and its associated laboratory operations, when the owner or operator of the unit meets all of the following conditions:

1) The owner or operator identifies that the tank or container receives hazardous waste generated by an organic peroxide manufacturing process producing more than one functional family of organic peroxides or multiple organic peroxides within one functional family, that one or more of these organic peroxides could potentially undergo self-accelerating thermal decomposition at or below ambient temperatures, and that organic peroxides are the predominant products manufactured by the process.

For the purposes of this subsection, "organic peroxide" means an organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.

2) The owner or operator prepares documentation, in accordance with Section 725.990(i), explaining why an undue safety hazard would be created if air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 are installed and operated on the tanks and containers used at the facility to manage the hazardous waste generated by the organic peroxide manufacturing process or processes meeting the conditions of subsection (d)(1) of this Section.

3) The owner or operator notifies the Agency in writing that hazardous waste generated by an organic peroxide manufacturing process or processes meeting the conditions of subsection (d)(1) of this Section are managed at the facility in tanks or containers meeting the conditions of subsection (d)(2) of this Section. The notification must state the name and address of the facility and be signed and dated by an authorized representative of the facility owner or operator.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 725.984 Waste Determination Procedures

a) Waste determination procedure for volatile organic (VO) concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.

1) An owner or operator shall determine the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination for each hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985 through Section 725.988, as applicable to the waste management unit.

A) An owner or operator shall make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the hazardous waste stream is placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator shall make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream for each averaging period that a hazardous waste is managed in the unit.

B) An owner or operator shall perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the source generating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the VO concentration limits specified in Section 725.983(c)(1).

2) For a waste determination that is required by subsection (a)(1) of this Section, the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be determined using either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3) of this Section, or by knowledge of the waste, as specified in subsection (a)(4) of this Section.

3) Direct measurement to determine average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.

A) Identification. The owner or operator shall identify and record the point of waste origination for the hazardous waste.

B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be collected at the point of waste origination in such a manner that volatilization of organics contained in the waste and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.

i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the hazardous waste stream but must not exceed one year.

ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four samples, must be collected for a hazardous waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a waste determination for the waste stream. One or more waste determinations may be required to represent the complete range of waste compositions and quantities that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste stream. Examples

of such normal variations are seasonal variations in waste quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.

iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or in Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.

C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with one or more of the methods listed in subsections (a)(3)(C)(i) through (a)(3)(C)(ix) of this Section, including the appropriate quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) checks and use of target compounds for calibration. If Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, is not used, then one or more methods should be chosen that are appropriate to ensure that the waste determination accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m^3) at 25° C (77° F). Each of the analytical methods listed in subsections (a)(3)(C)(ii) through (a)(3)(C)(vii) of this Section has an associated list of approved chemical compounds for which USEPA considers the method

appropriate for measurement. If an owner or operator uses USEPA Method 624, 625, 1624, or 1625 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to analyze one or more compounds that are not on that method's published list, the Alternative Test Procedure contained in 40 CFR 136.4 and 136.5, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, must be followed. If an owner or operator uses USEPA Method 8260 or 8270 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to analyze one or more compounds that are not on that method's published list, the procedures in subsection (a)(3)(C)(viii) of this Section must be followed. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data measured by a method other than Method 25D to the corresponding average VO concentration value that would have been obtained, had the waste samples been analyzed using Method 25D. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}). If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25° C contained in the waste. Constituent-specific adjustment factors (f_{m25D}) can be obtained by contacting the USEPA, Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

i) Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

ii) Method 624 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

iii) Method 625 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Perform corrections to the compounds for which the analysis is being conducted based on the "accuracy as recovery" using the factors in Table 7 of the method.

iv) Method 1624 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

v) Method 1625 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

vi) Method 8260 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with the requirements of Method 8260. The quality assurance program must include the elements set forth in subsection (a)(3)(F) of this Section.

vii) Method 8270 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with the requirements of Method 8270. The quality assurance program must include the elements set forth in subsection (a)(3)(F) of this Section.

viii) Any other USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with "Alternative Validation Procedure for USEPA Waste and Wastewater Methods", 40 CFR 63, appendix D, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. As an alternative, other USEPA standard methods may be validated by the procedure specified in subsection (a)(3)(C)(ix) of this Section.

ix) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or Section 5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or Section 6.3, of Method 301 in 40 CFR 63, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or Section 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other Sections of Method 301 are not required.

D) Calculations.

i) The average VO concentration ($\overline{C}$) on a mass-weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all waste determinations conducted in accordance with subsections (a)(3)(B) and (a)(3)(C) of this Section and the following equation:

$$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Q_i \times C_i)$$

1Where:

$\overline{C}$ = Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination on a mass-weighted basis, in ppmw.

i = Individual waste determination "i" of the hazardous waste.

n = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by C_i, in kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of the hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr.

C_i = Measured VO concentration of waste determination "i", as determined in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii) of this Section), in ppmw.

ii) For the purpose of determining C_i, for individual waste samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator shall account for VO concentrations determined to be below the limit of detection of the analytical method by using the VO concentration determined according to subsection (a)(3)(G) of this Section.

E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section, the Agency must determine compliance based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).

F) The quality assurance program elements required under

subsections (a)(3)(C)(vi) and (a)(3)(C)(vii) of this Section are as follows:

i) Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, preparation, introduction, and analysis steps.

ii) Measurement of the overall accuracy and precision of the specific procedures.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(F)(i) and (a)(3)(F)(ii) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iii)(F)(1), (a)(3)(iii)(F)(2), (a)(3)(iii)(G)(1), and (a)(3)(iii)(G)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

G) VO concentrations below the limit of detection must be considered to be as follows:

i) If Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, is used for the analysis, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the blank value determined in the method at Section 4.4 of Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A.

ii) If any other analytical method is used, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for each organic constituent in the waste that has a Henry's law constant value at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m^3) at 25° C.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(G)(i) and (a)(3)(G)(ii) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iv)(A)(1) and (a)(3)(iv)(A)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

4) Use of owner or operator knowledge to determine average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.

A) Documentation must be prepared that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge of the

hazardous waste stream's average VO concentration. Examples of information that may be used as the basis for knowledge include the following: material balances for the source or process generating the hazardous waste stream; constituent-specific chemical test data for the hazardous waste stream from previous testing that are still applicable to the current waste stream; previous test data for other locations managing the same type of waste stream; or other knowledge based on information included in manifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices.

B) If test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the owner or operator shall document the test method, sampling protocol, and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability are accounted for in the determination of the average VO concentration. For example, an owner or operator may use organic concentration test data for the hazardous waste stream that are validated in accordance with Method 301 in 40 CFR 63, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as the basis for knowledge of the waste.

C) An owner or operator using chemical constituent-specific concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the hazardous waste may adjust the test data to the corresponding average VO concentration value that would have been obtained had the waste samples been analyzed using Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}).

D) In the event that the Agency and the owner or operator disagree on a determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous waste stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of average VO concentration using direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3) of this Section, must be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this Subpart. The Agency may perform or request that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement. The owner or operator may choose one or more appropriate methods to analyze each collected sample in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section.

b) Waste determination procedures for treated hazardous waste.

1) An owner or operator shall perform the applicable waste determination for each treated hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) from using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988, as applicable to the waste management unit.

   A) An owner or operator shall make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the treated waste stream is placed in the waste management unit exempt under Section 725.983(c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator shall update the information used for the waste determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial waste determination.

   B) An owner or operator shall perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the process generating or treating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to such a level that the applicable treatment conditions specified in Section 725.983 (c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) are not achieved.

2) The owner or operator shall designate and record the specific provision in Section 725.983(c)(2) under which the waste determination is being performed. The waste determination for the treated hazardous waste must be performed using the applicable procedures specified in subsections (b)(3) through (b)(9) of this Section.

3) Procedure to determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment.

   A) Identification. The owner or operator shall identify and record the point of waste treatment for the hazardous waste.

   B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be collected at the point of waste treatment in such a manner that volatilization of organics contained in the waste and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.

      i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream

on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the hazardous waste stream but must not exceed one year.

ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four samples, must be collected and analyzed for a hazardous waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a waste determination for the hazardous waste stream. One or more waste determinations may be required to represent the complete range of waste compositions and quantities that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the process generating or treating the hazardous waste stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in waste quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.

iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA Publication No. SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or in Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.

C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with one or more of the methods listed in subsections (b)(3)(C)(i) through (b)(3)(C)(ix) of this Section, including appropriate quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) checks and use of target compounds for calibration. When the owner or operator is making a waste determination for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average VO concentration at the point of waste origination or the point of waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment system. If Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A is not used, then one or more methods should be chosen that are appropriate to ensure that the waste determination accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) ~~[~~(which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m^3~~]~~) at 25 degrees Celsius. Each of the analytical methods listed in subsections (b)(3)(C)(ii) through (b)(3)(C)(vii) of this Section has an associated list of approved chemical compounds, for which USEPA considers the method appropriate for measurement. If an owner or operator uses USEPA Method 624, 625, 1624, or 1625 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to analyze one or more compounds that are not on that method's published list, the Alternative Test Procedure contained in 40 CFR 136.4 and 136.5, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, must be followed. If an owner or operator uses USEPA Method 8260 or 8270 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to analyze one or more compounds that are not on that method's published list, the procedures in subsection (b)(3)(C)(viii) of this Section must be followed. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data measured by a method other than Method 25D to the corresponding average VO concentration value that would have been obtained, had the waste samples been analyzed using Method 25D. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}). If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the adjustment must be made

to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25° C contained in the waste. Constituent-specific adjustment factors (f_{m25D}) can be obtained by contacting the USEPA, Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

i) Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

ii) Method 624 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

iii) Method 625 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Perform corrections to the compounds for which the analysis is being conducted based on the "accuracy as recovery" using the factors in Table 7 of the method.

iv) Method 1624 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

v) Method 1625 in 40 CFR 136, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

vi) Method 8260 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with the requirements of Method 8260. The quality assurance program must include the elements set forth in subsection (b)(3)(E) of this Section.

vii) Method 8270 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with the requirements of Method 8270. The quality assurance program must include the elements set forth in subsection (b)(3)(E) of this Section.

viii) Any other USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with "Alternative Validation Procedure for EPA Waste and Wastewater Methods", 40 CFR 63, appendix D, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 720.111. As an alternative, other USEPA standard methods may be validated by the procedure specified in subsection (b)(3)(C)(ix) of this Section.

ix) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or Section 5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or Section 6.3, of Method 301 in 40 CFR 63, appendix A. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or Section 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other Sections of Method 301 are not required.

D) Calculations. The average VO concentration ($\overline{C}$) on a mass-weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section and the following equation:

$$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} x \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Q_i x C_i) 2$$

Where:

$\overline{C}$ = Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment on a mass-weighted basis, in ppmw.

i = Individual determination "i" of the hazardous waste.

n = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste collected for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by C_i, in kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr.

C_i = Measured VO concentration of waste

determinations "i", as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (b)(3)(B)(ii) of this Section), in ppmw.

E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section, compliance must be determined based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).

4) Procedure to determine the exit concentration limit (C_t) for a treated hazardous waste.

A) The point of waste origination for each hazardous waste treated by the process at the same time must be identified.

B) If a single hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, then the exit concentration limit (C_t) must be 500 ppmw.

C) If more than one hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, then the average VO concentration of each hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section. The exit concentration limit (C_t) must be calculated by using the results determined for each individual hazardous waste stream and the following equation:

$$C_t = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^{m} (Q_x \times \overline{C}_x) + \sum_{y=1}^{n} (Q_y \times 500 \text{ppmw})}{\sum_{x=1}^{m} Q_x + \sum_{y=1}^{n} Q_y} \quad 3$$

Where:

C_t = Exit concentration limit for treated hazardous waste, in ppmw.

x = Individual hazardous waste stream "x" that has an average VO concentration less than 500 ppmw at

the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

y = Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average VO concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

m = Total number of "x" hazardous waste streams treated by process.

n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streams treated by process.

Q_x = Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream "x", in kg/yr.

Q_y = Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream "y", in kg/yr.

$\overline{C}_x$ = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream "x" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.

5) Procedure to determine the organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treated hazardous waste.

A) The organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treatment process must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.

B) All hazardous waste streams entering the process and all hazardous waste streams exiting the treatment process must be identified. The owner or operator shall prepare a sampling plan for measuring these streams that accurately reflects the retention time of the hazardous waste in the process.

C) For each run, information must be determined for each hazardous waste stream identified in subsection (b)(5)(B) of this Section, using the following procedures:

i) The mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream entering

the process (Q_b) and the mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process (Q_a) must be determined.

ii) The average VO concentration at the point of waste origination of each hazardous waste stream entering the process (C_b) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of ~~subsections~~ subsection (a)(3) of this Section. The average VO concentration at the point of waste treatment of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process (C_a) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section.

D) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process (E_a) must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(C) of this Section and the following equations:

$$E_b = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (Q_{bj} x \overline{C_{bj}}) 4$$

$$E_a = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (Q_{aj} x \overline{C_{aj}}) 5$$

Where:

E_a = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, in kg/hr.

E_b = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, in kg/hr.

m = Total number of runs (at least 3).

j = Individual run "j".

Q_{bj} = Mass quantity of hazardous waste entering the process during run "j", in kg/hr.

Q_{aj} = Average mass quantity of waste exiting the process during run "j", in kg/hr.

$\overline{C_{aj}}$ = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste exiting the process during run "j", as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section, in ppmw.

$\overline{C_{bj}}$ = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste entering the process during run "j", as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection 725.984 (a)(3) of this Section, in ppmw.

E) The organic reduction efficiency of the process must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section and the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} x100\% \quad 6$$

Where:

R = Organic reduction efficiency, in percent.

E_b = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.

E_a = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.

6) Procedure to determine the organic biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for a treated hazardous waste.

A) The fraction of organics biodegraded (F_{bio}) must be determined using the procedure specified in 40 CFR 63, ~~Appendix~~ appendix C, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

B) The organic biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) must be calculated by using the following equation:

$$R_{bio} = F_{bio} x100\% \quad 7$$

Where:

R_{bio} = Organic biodegradation efficiency, in percent.

F_{bio} = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(6)(A) of this Section.

7) Procedure to determine the required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for a treated hazardous waste.

A) All of the hazardous waste streams entering the treatment process must be identified.

B) The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

C) For each individual hazardous waste stream that has an average volatile organic concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, the average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste and the density of the hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined.

D) The required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for the hazardous waste must be calculated by using the average VO concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined for each individual hazardous waste stream, and the following equation:

$$RMR = \sum_{y=1}^{n} \left[V_y \times k_y \times \frac{(\overline{C}_y - 500 ppmw)}{10^6} \right] 8$$

Where:

RMR = Required organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr.

y = Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average volatile organic (VO) concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streams treated by process.

V_y = Average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste stream "y" at the point of waste origination, in m^3/hr.

k_y = Density of hazardous waste stream "y", in kg/m^3.

$\overline{C}_y$ = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream "y" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.

8) Procedure to determine the actual organic mass removal rate (MR) for a treated hazardous waste.

A) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.

B) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process (E_a) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section.

C) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be calculated by using the mass flow rate determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(8)(B) of this Section and the following equation:

$$MR = E_b - E_a \quad 9$$

Where:

MR = Actual organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr.

E_b = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.

E_a = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.

9) Procedure to determine the actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MR_{bio}) for a treated hazardous waste.

A) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MR_{bio}) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.

B) The waste organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section.

C) The fraction of organic biodegraded (F_{bio}) must be determined using the procedure specified in 40 CFR 63, ~~Appendix~~ appendix C, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

D) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MR_{bio}) must be calculated by using the mass flow rates and fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsections (b)(9)(B) and (b)(9)(C) of this Section, respectively, and the following equation:

$$MR_{bio} = E_b \times F_{bio}\ 10$$

Where:

MR_{bio} = Actual organic mass biodegradation rate, in kg/hr.

E_b = Waste organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.

F_{bio} = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(9)(C) of this Section.

c) Procedure to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous waste in a tank.

1) An owner or operator shall determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for each hazardous waste placed in a tank using Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985(c).

2) An owner or operator shall use either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (c)(3) of this Section, or knowledge of the waste, as specified

by subsection (c)(4) of this Section, to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure that is representative of the hazardous waste composition stored or treated in the tank.

3) Direct measurement to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous waste.

A) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples must be collected to be representative of the waste contained in the tank. All samples must be conducted and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication No. SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or in Method 25D in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

B) Analysis. Any appropriate one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste:

i) Method 25E in 40 CFR 60, ~~Appendix~~ appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

ii) Methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

iii) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;

iv) ASTM Method D 2879-92, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or

v) Any other method approved by the Agency.

4) Use of knowledge to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste. Documentation must be prepared and recorded that

presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section 725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.

d) ~~Procedure~~ The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart is as follows:

1) The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting, the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.

2) The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste having an organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the hazardous waste expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.

3) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, except the instrument response factor criteria in Section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 must be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste placed in the waste management unit, not for each individual organic constituent.

4) The detection instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

5) Calibration gases must be as follows:

A) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air), and

B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv methane or n-hexane.

6) The background level must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

7) Each potential leak interface must be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface must be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet must be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

8) The arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared with the value of 500 ppmv except when monitoring a seal around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, in which case the comparison must be as specified in subsection (d)(9) of this Section. If the difference is less than 500 ppmv, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

9) For the seals around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared with the value of 10,000 ppmw. If the difference is less than 10,000 ppmw, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 725.987 Standards: Containers

a) The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from containers for which Section 725.983(b) references the use of this Section for such air emission control.

b) General requirements.

1) The owner or operator shall control air pollutant emissions from each

container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container, except when the special provisions for waste stabilization processes specified in subsection (b)(2) of this Section apply to the container.

A) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m^3 (26 gal) and less than or equal to 0.46 m^3 (120 gal), the owner or operator shall control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in subsection (c) of this Section.

B) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m^3 (120 gal) that is not in light material service, the owner or operator shall control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in subsection (c) of this Section.

C) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m^3 (120 gal) that is in light material service, the owner or operator shall control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 2 standards specified in subsection (d) of this Section.

2) When a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m^3 (26 gal) is used for treatment of a hazardous waste by a waste stabilization process, the owner or operator shall control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 3 standards specified in subsection (e) of this Section at those times during the waste stabilization process when the hazardous waste in the container is exposed to the atmosphere.

c) Container Level 1 standards.

1) A container using Container Level 1 controls is one of the following:

A) A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation, as specified in subsection (f) of this Section.

B) A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a continuous barrier over the container openings so that when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position there are no visible holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container. The cover may be a separate cover installed on the container (e.g., a lid on a drum or a suitably secured tarp on a

roll-off box) or may be an integral part of the container structural design (e.g., a "portable tank" or bulk cargo container equipped with a screw-type cap).

C) An open-top container in which an organic-vapor suppressing barrier is placed on or over the hazardous waste in the container so that no hazardous waste is exposed to the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.

2) A container used to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(1)(C) of this Section must be equipped with covers and closure devices, as applicable to the container, that are composed of suitable materials to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere and to maintain the equipment integrity for as long as it is in service. Factors to be considered in selecting the materials of construction and designing the cover and closure devices must include the following: the organic vapor permeability~~,~~; the effects of contact with the hazardous waste or its vapor managed in the container; the effects of outdoor exposure of the closure device or cover material to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices for which the container is intended to be used.

3) Whenever a hazardous waste is in a container using Container Level 1 controls, the owner or operator shall install all covers and closure devices for the container, as applicable to the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position except as follows:

A) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding hazardous waste or other material to the container as follows:

i) In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being filled to the intended final level; the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to

the container within 15 minutes; the person performing the loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the container; or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first.

B) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing hazardous waste from the container as follows:

i) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this Section, an empty container, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), may be open to the atmosphere at any time (i.e., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container).

ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.

C) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of hazardous waste. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.

D) Opening of a spring-loaded, pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the container internal pressure in accordance with the design specifications of the container. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The

settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

4) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 1 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:

A) In the case when a hazardous waste already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., it does not meet the conditions for an empty container as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)), the owner or operator shall visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date on which the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date when the container becomes subject to the Subpart CC container standards). For the purposes of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature that the facility owner or operator enters on Item 20 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.Appendix A (USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A), as required under Section 725.171. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C) of this Section.

B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous waste

remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the owner or operator shall visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices initially and thereafter, at least once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C) of this Section.

C) When a defect is detected ~~for~~ in the container, cover, or closure devices, the owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 24 hours after detection, and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within five calendar days, then the hazardous waste must be removed from the container and the container must not be used to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.

5) The owner or operator shall maintain at the facility a copy of the procedure used to determine that containers with capacity of 0.46 m^3 (120 gal) or greater, which do not meet applicable USDOT regulations as specified in subsection (f) of this Section, are not managing hazardous waste in light material service.

d) Container Level 2 standards.

1) A container using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:

A) A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as specified in subsection (f) of this Section.

B) A container that operates with no detectable organic emissions, as defined in Section 725.981, and determined in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (g) of this Section.

C) A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to be vapor-tight by using 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 27, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (h) of this Section.

2) Transfer of hazardous waste ~~in~~ into or out of a container using Container Level 2 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize

exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the hazardous waste and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that the USEPA considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (d)(2) include using any one of the following: a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container; a vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations; or a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the hazardous waste is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.

3) Whenever a hazardous waste is in a container using Container Level 2 controls, the owner or operator shall install all covers and closure devices for the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position, except as follows:

A) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding hazardous waste or other material to the container as follows:

i) In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being filled to the intended final level; the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes; the person performing the loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the container; or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first.

B) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing hazardous waste from the container as follows:

i) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this

Section, an empty container as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b) may be open to the atmosphere at any time (i.e., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container).

ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.

C) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of hazardous waste. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.

D) Opening of a spring-loaded, pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the internal pressure of the container in accordance with the container design specifications. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emission when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure

of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

4) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 2 controls shall inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:

A) In the case when a hazardous waste already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., it does not meet the conditions for an empty container as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)), the owner or operator shall visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date on which the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date when the container becomes subject to the Subpart CC container standards). For the purposes of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature that the facility owner or operator enters on Item 20 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.Appendix A (USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A), as required under Section 725.171. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section.

B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous waste remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the owner or operator shall visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices initially and thereafter, at least once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section.

C) When a defect is detected ~~for~~ in the container, cover, or closure devices, the owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 24 hours after detection, and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within five calendar days, then the hazardous waste must be removed from the container and the container must not be used to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.

e) Container Level 3 standards.

1) A container using Container Level 3 controls is one of the following:

A) A container that is vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(B) of this Section.

B) A container that is vented inside an enclosure which is exhausted through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of subsections (e)(2)(A) and (e)(2)(B) of this Section.

2) The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements, as applicable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the owner or operator:

A) The container enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" under 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of containers through the enclosure by conveyor or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator shall perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually.

B) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.988.

3) Safety devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and

operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section.

4) Owners and operators using Container Level 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent systems and control devices, as specified in Section 725.988.

5) Owners and operators that use Container Level 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart shall prepare and maintain the records specified in Section 725.990(d).

6) The transfer of hazardous waste into or out of a container using Container Level 3 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical considering the physical properties of the hazardous waste and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that USEPA considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (e)(6) include using any one of the following: the use of a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container; the use of a vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations; or the use of a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the hazardous waste is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.

f) For the purpose of compliance with subsection (c)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(A) of this Section, containers must be used that meet the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as follows:

1) The container meets the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR 178, "Specifications for Packaging", or 49 CFR 179, "Specifications for Tank Cars", both incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

2) Hazardous waste is managed in the container in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR 107, subpart B, "Exemptions"; 49 CFR 172, "Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements"; 49 CFR 173, "Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packages"; and 49 CFR 180, "Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings", each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

3) For the purpose of complying with this Subpart, no exceptions to the 49 CFR 178 or 179 regulations are allowed, except as provided for in subsection (f)(4) of this Section.

4) For a lab pack that is managed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 178 for the purpose of complying with this Subpart, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for combination packagings specified in 49 CFR 173.12(b), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

g) To determine compliance with the no detectable organic emissions requirements of subsection (d)(1)(B) of this Section, the procedure specified in Section 725.984(d) must be used.

1) Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the container, its cover, and associated closure devices, as applicable to the container, must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with containers include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover rim and the container wall; the periphery of any opening on the container or container cover and its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

2) The test must be performed when the container is filled with a material having a volatile organic concentration representative of the range of volatile organic concentrations for the hazardous wastes expected to be managed in this type of container. During the test, the container cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.

h) The procedure for determining a container to be vapor-tight using Method 27 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A for the purpose of complying with subsection (d)(1)(C) of this Section is as follows:

1) The test must be performed in accordance with Method 27 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

2) A pressure measurement device must be used that has a precision of ± 2.5 mm (0.10 inch) water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness.

3) If the test results determined by Method 27 indicate that the container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to 750 Pascals (0.11 psig) within five minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals (0.65 psig), then the container is determined to be vapor-tight.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

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

SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

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

SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

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

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

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

SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

Section

SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

Section

SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

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SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

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726.Appendix E	Risk Specific Doses
726.Appendix F	Stack Plume Rise
726.Appendix G	Health-Based Limits for Exclusion of Waste-Derived Residues
726.Appendix H	Potential PICs for Determination of Exclusion of Waste-Derived Residues
726.Appendix I	Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations
726.Appendix J	Guideline on Air Quality Models
726.Appendix K	Lead-Bearing Materials That May be Processed in Exempt Lead Smelters
726.Appendix L	Nickel or Chromium-Bearing Materials that may be Processed in Exempt Nickel-Chromium Recovery Furnaces
726.Appendix M	Mercury-Bearing Wastes That May Be Processed in Exempt Mercury Recovery Units
726.Table A	Exempt Quantities for Small Quantity Burner Exemption

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

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

SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

Section 726.200 Applicability

a) The regulations of this Subpart apply to hazardous waste burned or processed in a boiler or industrial furnace (BIF) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) irrespective of the purpose of burning or processing, except as provided by subsections (b), (c), (d), and (f) of this Section. In this Subpart, the term "burn" means burning for energy recovery or destruction or processing for materials recovery or as an ingredient. The emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 apply to facilities operating under interim status or under a RCRA permit, as specified in Sections 726.202 and 726.203.

b) Integration of the MACT standards.

1) Except as provided by subsection (b)(2) of this Section, the standards of this Part no longer apply when an affected source demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR 63, subpart EEE, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the Agency a Notification of Compliance, under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, subpart EEE. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Part will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2) The following standards continue to apply:

A) The closure requirements of Sections 726.202(e)(11) and 726.203(l);

B) The standards for direct transfer of Section 726.211;

C) The standards for regulation of residues of Section 726.312; and

D) The applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.

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

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

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

~~b~~c) The following hazardous wastes and facilities are not subject to regulation under

this Subpart:

1) Used oil burned for energy recovery that is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C. Such used oil is subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739, rather than this Subpart;

2) Gas recovered from hazardous or solid waste landfills, when such gas is burned for energy recovery;

3) Hazardous wastes that are exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 721.106(a)(3)(C) and (a)(3)(D) and hazardous wastes that are subject to the special requirements for conditionally exempt small quantity generators under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105; and

4) Coke ovens, if the only hazardous waste burned is USEPA hazardous waste no. K087 decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.

~~c~~d) Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces, but not including cement kilns, aggregate kilns, or halogen acid furnaces burning hazardous waste) that process hazardous waste solely for metal recovery are conditionally exempt from regulation under this Subpart, except for Sections 726.201 and 726.212.

1) To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator of a metal recovery furnace or mercury recovery furnace shall comply with the following requirements, except that an owner or operator of a lead or a nickel-chromium recovery furnace or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags used to capture metallic dust emitted by steel manufacturing~~,~~ shall comply with the requirements of subsection ~~(c)(3)~~ (d)(3) of this Section, and an owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that is subject to regulation under the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of 40 CFR 63, subpart X shall comply with the requirements of subsection (h) of this Section:

A) Provide a one-time written notice to the Agency indicating the following:

i) The owner or operator claims exemption under this subsection;

ii) The hazardous waste is burned solely for metal recovery consistent with the provisions of subsection (c)(2) of this Section;

iii) The hazardous waste contains recoverable levels of metals; and

iv) The owner or operator will comply with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping requirements of this subsection (d);

B) Sample and analyze the hazardous waste and other feedstocks as necessary to comply with the requirements of this subsection (d) under procedures specified by "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or alternative methods that meet or exceed the SW-846 method performance capabilities. If SW-846 does not prescribe a method for a particular determination, the owner or operator shall use the best available method; and

C) Maintain at the facility for at least three years records to document compliance with the provisions of this subsection including limits on levels of toxic organic constituents and Btu value of the waste, and levels of recoverable metals in the hazardous waste compared to normal non-hazardous waste feedstocks.

2) A hazardous waste meeting either of the following criteria is not processed solely for metal recovery:

A) The hazardous waste has a total concentration of organic compounds listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H exceeding 500 ppm by weight, as fired, and so is considered to be burned for destruction. The concentration of organic compounds in a waste as-generated may be reduced to the 500 ppm limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 500 ppm limit is prohibited, and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the records required by subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section; or

B) The hazardous waste has a heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb or more, as-fired, and is so considered to be burned as fuel. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the records

required by subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section.

3) To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator of a lead, nickel-chromium, or mercury recovery furnace, except for an owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that is subject to regulation under the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of 40 CFR 63, subpart X, or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing shall provide a one-time written notice to the Agency identifying each hazardous waste burned and specifying whether the owner or operator claims an exemption for each waste under this subsection (d) or subsection (c)(1) of this Section. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of subsection (c)(1) of this Section for those wastes claimed to be exempt under that subsection and with the following requirements for those wastes claimed to be exempt under this subsection (d):

A) The hazardous wastes listed in ~~.~~Appendices K, L, and M of this Part and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing are exempt from the requirements of subsection (c)(1) of this Section, provided that:

i) A waste listed in Appendix K of this Part must contain recoverable levels of lead~~;~~, a waste listed in Appendix L of this Part must contain recoverable levels of nickel or chromium, a waste listed in Appendix M of this Part must contain recoverable levels of mercury and contain less than 500 ppm of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 261.Appendix H organic constituents, and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing must contain recoverable levels of metal;

ii) The waste does not exhibit the ~~Toxicity Characteristic~~ toxicity characteristic of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124 for an organic constituent;

iii) The waste is not a hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D because it is listed for an organic constituent, as identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix G; and

iv) The owner or operator certifies in the one-time notice that hazardous waste is burned under the provisions of subsection (c)(3) of this Section and that sampling and analysis will be conducted or other information will be obtained as necessary to ensure continued compliance with

these requirements. Sampling and analysis must be conducted according to subsection (c)(1)(B) of this Section, and records to document compliance with subsection (c)(3) of this Section must be kept for at least three years.

B) The Agency may decide, on a case-by-case basis, that the toxic organic constituents in a material listed in Appendix K, Appendix L, or Appendix M of this Part that contains a total concentration of more than 500 ppm toxic organic compounds listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H may pose a hazard to human health and the environment when burned in a metal recovery furnace exempt from the requirements of this Subpart. Under these circumstances, after adequate notice and opportunity for comment, the metal recovery furnace will become subject to the requirements of this Subpart when burning that material. In making the hazard determination, the Agency shall consider the following factors:

i) The concentration and toxicity of organic constituents in the material;

ii) The level of destruction of toxic organic constituents provided by the furnace; and

iii) Whether the acceptable ambient levels established in Appendix D or E of this Part will be exceeded for any toxic organic compound that may be emitted based on dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration.

~~d~~e) The standards for direct transfer operations under Section 726.211 apply only to facilities subject to the permit standards of Section 726.202 or the interim status standards of Section 726.203.

~~e~~f) The management standards for residues under Section 726.212 apply to any BIF burning hazardous waste.

~~f~~g) Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces) that process hazardous waste for recovery of economically significant amounts of the precious metals gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these metals are conditionally exempt from regulation under this Subpart, except for Section 726.212. To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator shall:

1) Provide a one-time written notice to the Agency indicating the following:

A) The owner or operator claims exemption under this Section,

B) The hazardous waste is burned for legitimate recovery of precious metal, and

C) The owner or operator will comply with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping requirements of this Section;

2) Sample and analyze the hazardous waste, as necessary, to document that the waste is burned for recovery of economically significant amounts of precious metal, using procedures specified by Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, or alternative methods that meet or exceed the SW-846 method performance capabilities. If SW-846 does not prescribe a method for a particular determination, the owner or operator shall use the best available method; and

3) Maintain, at the facility for at least three years, records to document that all hazardous wastes burned are burned for recovery of economically significant amounts of precious metal.

h) An owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that processes hazardous waste for recovery of lead and which is subject to regulation under the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of 40 CFR 63, subpart X, is conditionally exempt from regulation under this Subpart, except for Section 726.201. To become exempt, an owner or operator shall provide a one-time notice to the Agency identifying each hazardous waste burned and specifying that the owner or operator claims an exemption under this subsection (h). The notice also must state that the waste burned has a total concentration of non-metal compounds listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H of less than 500 ppm by weight, as fired and as provided in subsection (d)(2)(A) of this Section, or is listed in Appendix K to this Part.

~~g~~i) Abbreviations and definitions. The following definitions and abbreviations are used in this Subpart:

"APCS" means air pollution control system.

"BIF" means boiler or industrial furnace.

"Carcinogenic metals" means arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, and chromium.

"CO" means carbon monoxide.

"Continuous monitor" is a monitor that continuously samples the regulated parameter without interruption, that evaluates the detector response at least once each 15 seconds, and that computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds.

"DRE" means destruction or removal efficiency.

"cu m" or "m^3" means cubic meters.

"E" means "ten to the power". For example, "XE-Y" means "X times ten to the -Y power".

"Feed rates" are measured as specified in Section 726.202(e)(6).

"Good engineering practice stack height" is as defined by 40 CFR 51.100(ii), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

"HC" means hydrocarbon.

"HCl" means hydrogen chloride gas.

"Hourly rolling average" means the arithmetic mean of the 60 most recent one-minute average values recorded by the continuous monitoring system.

"K" means Kelvin.

"kVA" means kilovolt amperes.

"MEI" means maximum exposed individual.

"MEI location" means the point with the maximum annual average off-site (unless on-site is required) ground level concentration.

"Noncarcinogenic metals" means antimony, barium, lead, mercury, thallium, and silver.

"One hour block average" means the arithmetic mean of the one minute averages recorded during the 60-minute period beginning at one minute after the beginning of preceding clock hour.

"PIC" means product of incomplete combustion.

"PM" means particulate matter.

"POHC" means principal organic hazardous constituent.

"ppmv" means parts per million by volume.

"QA/QC" means quality assurance and quality control.

"Rolling average for the selected averaging period" means the arithmetic mean of one hour block averages for the averaging period.

"RAC" means reference air concentration, the acceptable ambient level for the noncarcinogenic metals for purposes of this Subpart. RACs are specified in Appendix D of this Part.

"RSD" means risk-specific dose, the acceptable ambient level for the carcinogenic metals for purposes of this Subpart. RSDs are specified in Appendix E of this Part.

"SSU" means "Saybolt Seconds Universal", a unit of viscosity measured by ASTM D 88-87 or D 2161-87, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

"TCLP test" means the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

"TESH" means terrain-adjusted effective stack height (in meters).

"Tier I". See Section 726.206(b).

"Tier II". See Section 726.206(c).

"Tier III". See Section 726.206(d).

"Toxicity equivalence" is estimated, pursuant to Section 726.204(e), using "Procedures for Estimating the Toxicity Equivalence of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxin and Dibenzofuran Congeners," incorporated by reference in Appendix I of this Part.

"mg" means microgram.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.201 Management prior to Burning

a) Generators. Generators of hazardous waste that is burned in a BIF are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

b) Transporters. Transporters of hazardous waste that is burned in a BIF are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.

c) Storage and treatment facilities.

1) ~~Owners and operators of facilities~~ An owner or operator of a facility that ~~store~~ stores or treats hazardous waste that is burned in a BIF ~~are~~ is subject to the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~724.Subparts A through L, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts A through L~~ 724 and 725 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703, except as provided by subsection (c)(2)~~, below~~ of this Section. These standards apply to storage and treatment by the burner as well as to any storage or treatment ~~facilities~~ facility operated by ~~intermediaries~~ an intermediary (~~processors, blenders, distributors~~a processor, blender, distributor, etc.) between the generator and the burner.

2) ~~Owners and operators of facilities~~ An owner or operator of a facility that ~~burn~~ burns, in an on-site BIF exempt from regulation under the small quantity burner provisions of Section 726.208, hazardous waste that ~~they generate are~~ it generates is exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~724.Subparts A through L, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts A through L~~ 724 and 725 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703 applicable to storage units for those storage units that store mixtures of hazardous waste and the primary fuel to the BIF in tanks that feed the fuel mixture directly to the burner. Storage of hazardous waste prior to mixing with the primary fuel is subject to regulation as prescribed in subsection (c)(1)~~, above~~ of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.205 Standards to control PM

a) A BIF burning hazardous waste must not emit PM in excess of 180 mg/dry standard cu m (0.08 grains/dry standard cubic foot) after correction to a stack gas concentration of 7% oxygen, using procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, methods 1 through 5, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111~~)~~, and incorporated by reference in Appendix I ~~("eye")~~ of this Part.

b) An owner or operator meeting the requirements of Section 726.209(b) for the low risk waste exemption is exempt from the PM standard.

c) Oxygen correction.

1) Measured pollutant levels must be corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack gas according to the formula:

$$P_c = P_m \times 14/(E - Y)$$

Where:

P_c is the corrected concentration of the pollutant in the stack gas,

P_m is the measured concentration of the pollutant in the stack gas,

E is the oxygen concentration on a dry basis in the combustion air fed to the device, and

Y is the measured oxygen concentration on a dry basis in the stack.

2) For devices that feed normal combustion air, E will equal 21 percent. For devices that feed oxygen-enriched air for combustion (that is, air with an oxygen concentration exceeding 21 percent), the value of E will be the concentration of oxygen in the enriched air.

3) Compliance with all emission standards provided by this Subpart must be based on correcting to seven percent oxygen using this procedure.

~~c~~d) For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 et seq.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.212 Regulation of Residues

A residue derived from the burning or processing of hazardous waste in a BIF is not excluded from the definition of a hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(4), (b)(7), or (b)(8) unless the device and the owner or operator meet the following requirements:

a) The device meets the following criteria:

1) Boilers. Boilers must burn at least 50% coal on a total heat input or mass basis, whichever results in the greater mass feed rate of coal;

2) Ore or mineral furnaces. Industrial furnaces subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(7) must process at least 50% by weight of normal, nonhazardous raw materials;

3) Cement kilns. Cement kilns must process at least 50% by weight of normal cement-production raw materials;

b) The owner or operator demonstrates that the hazardous waste does not significantly affect the residue by demonstrating conformance with either of the following criteria:

1) Comparison of waste-derived residue with normal residue. The waste-derived residue must not contain 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H constituents (toxic constituents) that could reasonably be attributable to the hazardous waste at concentrations significantly higher than in residue generated without burning or processing of hazardous waste, using the following procedure. Toxic compounds that could reasonably be attributable to burning or processing the hazardous waste (constituents of concern) include toxic constituents in the hazardous waste, and the organic compounds listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that may be PICs. Sampling and analyses must be in conformance with procedures prescribed in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a). For polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans (D/F), analyses must be performed to determine specific congeners and homologues, and the results converted to 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent values using the procedure specified in section 4.0 of the documents referenced in Appendix I of this Part.

A) Normal residue. Concentrations of toxic constituents of concern in normal residue must be determined based on analyses of a minimum of 10 samples representing a minimum of 10 days of operation. Composite samples may be used to develop a sample for analysis provided that the compositing period does not exceed 24 hours. The upper tolerance limit (at 95% confidence with a 95% proportion of the sample distribution) of the concentration in the normal residue shall be considered the statistically-derived concentration in the normal residue. If changes in raw materials or fuels reduce the statistically-derived concentrations of the toxic

constituents of concern in the normal residue, the statistically-derived concentrations must be revised or statistically-derived concentrations of toxic constituents in normal residue must be established for a new mode of operation with the new raw material or fuel. To determine the upper tolerance limit in the normal residue, the owner or operator shall use statistical procedures prescribed in "Statistical Methodology for Bevill Residue Determinations," incorporated by reference in ~~Section 726.~~Appendix I of this Part.

B) Waste-derived residue. Waste derived residue must be sampled and analyzed as often as necessary to determine whether the residue generated during each 24-hour period has concentrations of toxic constituents that are higher than the concentrations established for the normal residue under subsection (b)(1)(A) ~~above~~ of this Section. If so, hazardous waste burning has significantly affected the residue and the residue is not excluded from the definition of "hazardous waste". Concentrations of toxic constituents in waste-derived residue must be determined based on analysis of one or more samples obtained over a 24-hour period. Multiple samples may be analyzed, and multiple samples may be taken to form a composite sample for analysis provided that the sampling period does not exceed 24 hours. If more than one sample is analyzed to characterize waste-derived residues generated over a 24-hour period, the concentration of each toxic constituent must be the arithmetic mean of the concentrations in the samples. No results can be disregarded; or

2) Comparison of waste-derived residue concentrations with health-based limits.

A) Nonmetal constituents. The concentration of each nonmetal toxic constituent of concern (specified in subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section) in the waste-derived residue must not exceed the health-based level specified in ~~Section 726.~~Appendix G of this Part, or the level of detection (using analytical procedures prescribed in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), whichever is higher. If a health-based limit for a constituent of concern is not listed in ~~Section 726.~~Appendix G of this Part, then a limit of 0.002 mg/kg or the level of detection (using analytical procedures prescribed in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), whichever is higher,

must be used. The levels specified in ~~Section 726.~~Appendix G of this Part (and the default level of 0.002 mg/kg or the level of detection for constituents, as identified in Note 1 of ~~Section 726.~~Appendix G of this Part) are administratively stayed under the condition, for those constituents specified in subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section, that the owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 and 728.Table B for F039 nonwastewaters. In complying with those alternative levels, if an owner or operator is unable to detect a constituent despite documenting use of the best good-faith efforts, as defined by applicable ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA guidance and standards, the owner or operator is deemed to be in compliance for that constituent. Until ~~U.S. EPA~~ USEPA develops new guidance or standards, the owner or operator may demonstrate such good-faith efforts by achieving a detection limit for the constituent that does not exceed an order of magnitude above (ten times) the level provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 and 728.Table B for F039 ~~nonwastewaters~~ nonwastewater levels for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans (D/F), analyses must be performed for total hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, total hexachlorodibenzofurans, total pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, total pentachlorodibenzofurans, total tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, and total tetrachlorodibenzofurans;~~. The stay will remain in effect until further rulemaking action is taken; and~~

BOARD NOTE: In a note to corresponding 40 CFR 266.112(b)(2)(i) (1999), as amended at 64 Fed. Reg. 53076 (Sept. 30, 1999), USEPA stated as follows:

> The administrative stay, under the condition that the owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 for F039 nonwastewaters, remains in effect until further administrative action is taken and notice is published in the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations.

Under Section 3006(b) and (g) of RCRA, 42 USC 6926(b) and (g), federal amendments do not go into effect in Illinois until the State of Illinois incorporates them into the State program. This applies unless the authority under which USEPA adopted the amendments is the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), in which case the federal amendments become

effective in Illinois on their federal effective date.

B) Metal constituents. The concentration of metals in an extract obtained using the TCLP test must not exceed the levels specified in ~~Section 726.~~Appendix G of this Part; ~~and~~

C) Sampling and analysis. Wastewater-derived residue must be sampled and analyzed as often as necessary to determine whether the residue generated during each ~~24 hour~~ 24-hour period has concentrations of toxic constituents that are higher than the health-based levels. Concentrations of concern in the wastewater-derived residue must be determined based on analysis of one or more samples obtained over a 24-hour period. Multiple samples may be analyzed, and multiple samples may be taken to form a composite for analysis provided that the sampling period does not exceed 24 hours. If more than one sample is analyzed to characterize waste-derived residues generated over a ~~24 hour~~ 24-hour period, the concentration of each toxic constituent is the arithmetic mean of the concentrations of the samples. No results can be disregarded; and

c) Records sufficient to document compliance with the provisions of this Section must be retained until closure of the BIF unit. At a minimum, the following must be recorded:

1) Levels of constituents in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that are present in waste-derived residues;

2) If the waste-derived residue is compared with normal residue under subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section:

A) The levels of constituents in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H that are present in normal residues; and

B) Data and information, including analyses of samples as necessary, obtained to determine if changes in raw materials or fuels would reduce the concentration of toxic constituents of concern in the normal residue.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.Appendix H Potential PICs for Determination of Exclusion of Waste-Derived Residues

PICs Found in Stack Effluents

Volatiles	Semivolatiles
Benzene	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Toluene	Naphthalene
Carbon tetrachloride	Phenol
Chloroform	Diethyl phthalate
Methylene chloride	Butyl benzyl phthalate
Trichloroethylene	2,4-Dimethylphenol
Tetrachloroethylene	o-Dichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	m-Dichlorobenzene
Chlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene
cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	Hexachlorobenzene
Bromochloromethane	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
Bromodichloromethane	Fluoranthene
Bromoform	o-Nitrophenol
Bromomethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Methylene bromide	o-Chlorophenol
Methyl ethyl ketone	Pentachlorophenol
	Pyrene
	Dimethyl phthalate
	Mononitrobenzene
	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
	Polycholorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins[1]
	Polycholorinated dibenzo-furans[1]

[1] Analyses for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans are required only for residues collected from areas downstream of the combustion chamber (e.g., ductwork, boiler tubes, heat exchange surfaces, air pollution control devices, etc.).

BOARD NOTE: Analysis is not required for those compounds that do not have an established F039 nonwastewater concentration limit.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 728
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL

SUBPART B: SCHEDULE FOR LAND DISPOSAL PROHIBITION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TREATMENT STANDARDS

SUBPART C: PROHIBITION ON LAND DISPOSAL

SUBPART D: TREATMENT STANDARDS

SUBPART E: PROHIBITIONS ON STORAGE

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19354, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13046, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18403, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6232, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14470, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16508, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9462, effective June 17, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 11937, effective August 12, 1991; amendment withdrawn at 15 Ill. Reg. 14716, October 11, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9619,

effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5727, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20692, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6799, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12203, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17563, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9660, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11100, August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 783, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7685, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17706, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1964, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9204, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 728.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

a) This Part identifies hazardous wastes that are restricted from land disposal and defines those limited circumstances under which an otherwise prohibited waste may continue to be land disposed.

b) Except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the requirements of this Part apply to persons that generate or transport hazardous waste and to owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

c) Restricted wastes may continue to be land disposed as follows:

1) Where persons have been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition under Subpart C or pursuant to Section 728.105, with respect to those wastes covered by the extension;

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

3) A waste that is hazardous only because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste and that is otherwise prohibited under this Part is not prohibited if the waste:

A) Is disposed into a nonhazardous or hazardous waste injection well, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.106(a); and

B) Does not exhibit any prohibited characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C at the point of

injection.

4) A waste that is hazardous only because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste and which is otherwise prohibited under this Part is not prohibited if the waste meets any of the following criteria, unless the waste is subject to a specified method of treatment other than DEACT in Section 728.140 or is D003 reactive cyanide:

A) Any of the following is true of either treatment or management of the waste:

i) The waste is managed in a treatment system which subsequently discharges to waters of the ~~U.S.~~ United States pursuant to a permit issued under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309;

ii) The waste is treated for purposes of the pretreatment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307 and 310; or

iii) The waste is managed in a zero discharge system engaged in Clean Water Act (CWA)-equivalent treatment, as defined in Section 728.137(a); and

B) The waste no longer exhibits a prohibited characteristic of hazardous waste at the point of land disposal (i.e., placement in a surface impoundment).

d) This Part does not affect the availability of a waiver under Section 121(d)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 ~~U.S.C.~~ USC §§ 9601 et seq.).

e) The following hazardous wastes are not subject to any provision of this Part:

1) Waste generated by small quantity generators of less than 100 kg of non-acute hazardous waste or less than 1 kg of acute hazardous waste per month, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105;

2) Waste pesticide that a farmer disposes of pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170;

3) Waste identified or listed as hazardous after November 8, 1984, for which USEPA has not promulgated a land disposal prohibition or treatment standard; ~~or~~

4) De minimis losses of waste that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous

waste to wastewaters are not considered to be prohibited waste and are defined as losses from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers or leaks from pipes, valves, or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks, or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; and laboratory waste that does not exceed one percent of the total flow of wastewater into the facility's headworks on an annual basis, or with a combined annualized average concentration not exceeding one part per million (ppm) in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility~~.~~; or

5) Land disposal prohibitions for hazardous characteristic wastes do not apply to laboratory wastes displaying the characteristic of ignitability (D001), corrosivity (D002), or organic toxicity (D012 through D043) that are mixed with other plant wastewaters at facilities whose ultimate discharge is subject to regulation under the CWA (including wastewaters at facilities that have eliminated the discharge of wastewater), provided that the annualized flow of laboratory wastewater into the facility's headworks does not exceed one percent or that the laboratory wastes' combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the facility's headworks.

f) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) is exempt from Sections 728.107 and 728.150 for the hazardous wastes listed below. Such a handler or transporter is subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.

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

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

3) Thermostats, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and

4) ~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~733.107~~ 733.105.

~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (f)(4) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

g) This Part is cumulative with the land disposal restrictions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code

729. The Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) shall not issue a wastestream authorization pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 709 or Section 22.6 or 39(h) of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/22.6 or 39(h)] unless the waste meets the requirements of this Part as well as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.102 Definitions

When used in this Part, the following terms have the meanings given below. All other terms have the meanings given under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 720.110, or 721.102 through 721.104.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

"CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 et seq.)

"Debris" means solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in Subpart D of this Part, namely lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids; process residuals, such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75 percent of their original volume. A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by Section 728.145 of this Part and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection.

"End-of-pipe" refers to the point where effluent is discharged to the environment.

"Halogenated organic compounds" or "HOCs" means those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond that are listed under Appendix C of this Part.

"Hazardous constituent or constituents" means those constituents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Appendix H.

"Hazardous debris" means debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C. Any deliberate mixing of

prohibited waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in Section 728.103.

"Inorganic metal-bearing waste" is one for which USEPA has established treatment standards for metal hazardous constituents that does not otherwise contain significant organic or cyanide content, as described in Section 728.103(b)(1), and which is specifically listed in Appendix K of this Part.

"Land disposal" means placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit or staging pile, and "land disposal" includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

"Nonwastewaters" are wastes that do not meet the criteria for "wastewaters" in this Section.

"Polychlorinated biphenyls" or "PCBs" are halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

"ppm" means parts per million.

"RCRA corrective action" means corrective action taken under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.200 or 725.193, 40 CFR 264.100 or 265.93 (1996), or similar regulations in other ~~States~~ states with RCRA programs authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271 (1996).

"Soil" means unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand, or gravel size particles, as classified by the ~~U.S.~~ United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges, or solids that is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and which is made up primarily of soil by volume based on visual inspection. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in Section 728.103.

"Stormwater impoundments" are surface impoundments that receive wet weather flow and which receive process waste only during wet weather events.

"Underlying hazardous constituent" means any constituent listed in Table U of this Part, "Universal Treatment Standards (UTS)", except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium, and zinc, that can reasonably be expected to be present at the

point of generation of the hazardous waste at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standard.

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

"Wastewaters" are wastes that contain less than 1 percent by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1 percent by weight total suspended solids (TSS).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.107 Testing, Tracking, and Recordkeeping Requirements for Generators, Treaters, and Disposal Facilities

a) Requirements for generators:

1) A generator of a hazardous waste shall determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. This is done by determining if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards in Section 728.140, 728.145, or 728.149. This determination can be made in either of two ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. If the generator tests the waste, testing determines the total concentration of hazardous constituents or the concentration of hazardous constituents in an extract of the waste obtained using SW-846 Method 1311 (the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, depending on whether the treatment standard for the waste is expressed as a total concentration or concentration of hazardous constituent in the waste extract. In addition, some hazardous wastes must be treated by particular treatment methods before they can be land disposed and some soils are contaminated by such hazardous wastes. These treatment standards are also found in Section 728.140 and Table T of this Part, and are described in detail in Table C of this Part. These wastes and soils contaminated with such wastes do not need to be tested (however, if they are in a waste mixture, other wastes with concentration level treatment standards must be tested). If a generator determines that it is managing a waste or soil contaminated with a waste that displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, the generator shall comply with the special requirements of Section 728.109 in addition to any applicable requirements in this Section.

2) If the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the treatment standard, the generator shall send a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste with the initial shipment of waste to each treatment or storage facility, and the generator shall place a copy of the

one-time notice in the file. The notice must include the information in column "728.107(a)(2)" of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in Table I of this Part. No further notification is necessary until such time that the waste or facility changes, in which case a new notification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.

A) For contaminated soil, the following certification statement should be included, signed by an authorized representative:

> I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined this contaminated soil and it (does/does not) contain listed hazardous waste and (does/does not) exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and requires treatment to meet the soil treatment standards as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.149(c).

B) This subsection (a)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 268.7(a)(2)(ii), which is marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

3) If the waste or contaminated soil meets the treatment standard at the original point of generation:

A) With the initial shipment of waste to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator shall send a one-time written notice to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in its own file. The notice must include the information indicated in column "728.107(a)(3)" of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in Table I of this Part and the following certification statement, signed by an authorized representative:

> I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Subpart D. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

B) For contaminated soil, with the initial shipment of wastes to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each facility receiving the waste and

place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in the column headed "(a)(3)" in Table I of this Part.

C) If the waste changes, the generator shall send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility and place a copy in its files. A generator of hazardous debris excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f) is not subject to these requirements.

4) For reporting, tracking and recordkeeping when exceptions allow certain wastes or contaminated soil that do not meet the treatment standards to be land disposed, there are certain exemptions from the requirement that hazardous wastes or contaminated soil meet treatment standards before they can be land disposed. These include, but are not limited to, case-by-case extensions under Section 728.105, disposal in a no-migration unit under Section 728.106, or a national capacity variance or case-by-case capacity variance under Subpart C of this Part. If a generator's waste is so exempt, then with the initial shipment of waste, the generator shall send a one-time written notice to each land disposal facility receiving the waste. The notice must include the information indicated in column "728.107(a)(4)" of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in Table I of this Part. If the waste changes, the generator shall send a new notice to the receiving facility, and place a copy in its file.

5) If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at Section 728.140, the generator shall develop and follow a written waste analysis plan that describes the procedures it will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. (Generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of Table F of this Part, however, are not subject to these waste analysis requirements.) The plan must be kept on site in the generator's records, and the following requirements must be met:

A) The waste analysis plan must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited wastes being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the wastes in accordance with the requirements of this Part, including the selected testing frequency;

B) Such plan must be kept in the facility's on-site files and made available to inspectors; and

C) Wastes shipped off-site pursuant to this subsection (a)(5) of this

Section must comply with the notification requirements of subsection (a)(3) of this Section.

6) If a generator determines that the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based solely on its knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination must be retained on-site in the generator's files. If a generator determines that the waste is restricted based on testing this waste or an extract developed using SW-846 Method 1311 (the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, ~~and~~ all waste analysis data must be retained on-site in the generator's files.

7) If a generator determines that it is managing a prohibited waste which is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or which is exempt from Subtitle C regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102 through 721.106 subsequent to the point of generation (including deactivated characteristic hazardous wastes that are managed in wastewater treatment systems subject to the CWA, as specified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(2); that are CWA-equivalent; or that are managed in an underground injection well regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730), the generator shall place a one-time notice stating such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from RCRA Subtitle C regulation, and the disposition of the waste in the generating facility's on-site file.

8) A generator shall retain a copy of all notices, certifications, waste analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to this Section on-site for at least three years from the date that the waste that is the subject of such documentation was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. The three year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Agency. The requirements of this subsection (a)(8) apply to solid wastes even when the hazardous characteristic is removed prior to disposal, or when the waste is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102 through 721.106, or exempted from RCRA Subtitle C regulation, subsequent to the point of generation.

9) If a generator is managing a lab pack containing hazardous wastes and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard for lab packs found at Section 728.142(c), the generator shall fulfill the following conditions:

A) With the initial shipment of waste to a treatment facility, the generator shall submit a notice that provides the information in column "Section 728.107(a)(9)" in the Generator Paperwork

Requirements Table of Table I of this Part and the following certification. The certification, which must be signed by an authorized representative and must be placed in the generator's files, must say the following:

> I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Appendix D and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(c). I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

B) No further notification is necessary until such time as the wastes in the lab pack change, or the receiving facility changes, in which case a new notice and certification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.

C) If the lab pack contains characteristic hazardous wastes (D001-D043), underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 728.102(i)) need not be determined.

D) The generator shall also comply with the requirements in subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7) of this Section.

10) Small quantity generators with tolling agreements pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(e) shall comply with the applicable notification and certification requirements of subsection (a) of this Section for the initial shipment of the waste subject to the agreement. Such generators shall retain on-site a copy of the notification and certification, together with the tolling agreement, for at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement. The three-year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Agency.

b) The owner or operator of a treatment facility shall test its wastes according to the frequency specified in its waste analysis plan, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 (for permitted TSDs) or 725.113 (for interim status facilities). Such testing must be performed as provided in subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this Section.

1) For wastes or contaminated soil with treatment standards expressed in the waste extract (TCLP), the owner or operator of the treatment facility shall

test an extract of the treatment residues using SW-846 Method 1311 (the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to assure that the treatment residues extract meets the applicable treatment standards.

2) For wastes or contaminated soil with treatment standards expressed as concentrations in the waste, the owner or operator of the treatment facility shall test the treatment residues (not an extract of such residues) to assure that the treatment residues meet the applicable treatment standards.

3) A one-time notice must be sent with the initial shipment of waste or contaminated soil to the land disposal facility. A copy of the notice must be placed in the treatment facility's file.

A) No further notification is necessary until such time that the waste or receiving facility changes, in which case a new notice must be sent and a copy placed in the treatment facility's file.

B) The one-time notice must include the requirements indicated in the following table:

Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table

Required information	Section 728.107(b)
1. USEPA hazardous waste number and manifest number of first shipment.	✓
2. The waste is subject to the LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001 through F005 and F039 waste and underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes, unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.	✓
3. The notice must include the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category (see Section ~~Section~~ 728.102(d) and (f)) and sub-divisions made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria (such as D003 reactive cyanide).	✓
4. Waste analysis data (when available).	✓

5. For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in Section 728.149(a), the constituents subject to treatment as described in Section 728.149(d) and the following statement, "this contaminated soil (does/does not) contain listed hazardous waste and (does/does not) exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and (is subject to/complies with) the soil treatment standards as provided by Section 728.149(c).	✓
6. A certification is needed (see applicable section for exact wording).	✓

4) The owner or operator of a treatment facility shall submit a certification signed by an authorized representative with the initial shipment of waste or treatment residue of a restricted waste to the land disposal facility. The certification must state as follows:

> I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the treatment process has been operated and maintained properly so as to comply with the treatment standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 without impermissible dilution of the prohibited waste. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

A certification is also necessary for contaminated soil and it must state:

> I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification and believe that it has been maintained and operated properly so as to comply with treatment standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.149 without impermissible dilution of the prohibited wastes. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

A) A copy of the certification must be placed in the treatment facility's on-site files. If the waste or treatment residue changes, or the receiving facility changes, a new certification must be sent to the receiving facility, and a copy placed in the treatment facility's file.

B) Debris excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(e) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology listed in Table F of this Part and debris that the Agency has determined does not contain hazardous waste) is subject to the notification and certification requirements of subsection (d) of this Section rather than the certification requirements of this subsection (b)(4).

C) For wastes with organic constituents having treatment standards expressed as concentration levels, if compliance with the treatment standards is based in part or in whole on the analytical detection limit alternative specified in Section 728.140(d), the certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state the following:

> I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the nonwastewater organic constituents have been treated by combustion units as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table C. I have been unable to detect the nonwastewater organic constituents, despite having used best good faith efforts to analyze for such constituents. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

D) For characteristic wastes that are subject to the treatment standards in Section 728.140 and Table T of this Part (other than those expressed as a required method of treatment) or Section 728.149 and which contain underlying hazardous constituents as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102(i); if these wastes are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic; and that are then sent off-site for treatment of underlying hazardous constituents, the certification must state the following:

> I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 and Table T of Section 728.149 of that Part to remove the hazardous characteristic. This decharacterized waste contains underlying hazardous constituents that require further treatment to meet

treatment standards. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

E) For characteristic wastes that contain underlying hazardous constituents as defined in Section 728.102(i) that are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic and to treat underlying hazardous constituents to levels in Section 728.148 and Table U of this Part universal treatment standards, the certification must state the following:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 and Table T of that Part to remove the hazardous characteristic and that underlying hazardous constituents, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102(i), have been treated on-site to meet the universal treatment standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.148 and Table U of that Part ~~universal treatment standards~~. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

5) If the waste or treatment residue will be further managed at a different treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the treatment, storage, or disposal facility sending the waste or treatment residue off-site must comply with the notice and certification requirements applicable to generators under this Section.

6) Where the wastes are recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.120(b), regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, the owner or operator of a treatment facility (i.e., the recycler) is not required to notify the receiving facility pursuant to subsection (b)(~~(~~3~~)~~) of this Section. With each shipment of such wastes the owner or operator of the recycling facility shall submit a certification described in subsection (b)(~~(~~4) of this Section and a notice that includes the information listed in subsection (b)(~~(~~3) of this Section (except the manifest number) to the Agency. The recycling facility also shall keep records of the name and location of each entity receiving the hazardous waste-derived product.

c) Except where the owner or operator is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.120(b), the owner or operator of any land disposal facility disposing any waste subject to restrictions under this Part shall:

1) Maintain in its files copies of the notice and certifications specified in subsection (a) or (b) of this Section.

2) Test the waste or an extract of the waste or treatment residue developed using SW-846 Method 1311 (the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111~~)~~, to assure that the waste or treatment residue is in compliance with the applicable treatment standards set forth in Subpart D of this Part. Such testing must be performed according to the frequency specified in the facility's waste analysis plan as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.113.

3) Where the owner or operator is disposing of any waste that is subject to the prohibitions under Section 728.133(f) but not subject to the prohibitions set forth in Section 728.132, the owner or operator shall ensure that such waste is the subject of a certification according to the requirements of Section 728.108 prior to disposal in a landfill or surface impoundment unit, and that such disposal is in accordance with the requirements of Section 728.105(h)(2). The same requirement applies to any waste that is subject to the prohibitions under Section 728.133(f) and also is subject to the statutory prohibitions in the codified prohibitions in Section 728.139 or Section 728.132.

4) Where the owner or operator is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.120(b), the owner or operator is not subject to subsections (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this Section with respect to such waste.

d) A generator or treater that first claims that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(e) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology provided by Table F of this Part, and debris that has been delisted) is subject to the following notification and certification requirements:

1) A one-time notification must be submitted to the Agency including the following information:

A) The name and address of the RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) facility receiving the treated debris;

B) A description of the hazardous debris as initially generated, including the applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers; and

C) For debris excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(e)(1), the technology from Table F of this Part used to treat the debris.

2) The notification must be updated if the debris is shipped to a different facility and, for debris excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(e)(1), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris.

3) For debris excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(e)(1), the owner or operator of the treatment facility shall document and certify compliance with the treatment standards of Table F of this Part, as follows:

A) Records must be kept of all inspections, evaluations, and analyses of treated debris that are made to determine compliance with the treatment standards;

B) Records must be kept of any data or information the treater obtains during treatment of the debris that identifies key operating parameters of the treatment unit; and

C) For each shipment of treated debris, a certification of compliance with the treatment standards must be signed by an authorized representative and placed in the facility's files. The certification must state the following:

> I certify under penalty of law that the debris has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145. I am aware that there are significant penalties for making a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

e) A generator or treater that first receives a determination from USEPA or the Agency that a given contaminated soil subject to LDRs, as provided in Section 728.149(a), no longer contains a listed hazardous waste and generators and treaters that first determine that a contaminated soil subject to LDRs, as provided in Section 728.149(a), no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste shall do the following:

1) Prepare a one-time only documentation of these determinations including all supporting information; and

2) Maintain that information in the facility files and other records for a minimum of three years.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.109 Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes

a) The initial generator of a solid waste shall determine each USEPA hazardous waste number (waste code) applicable to the waste in order to determine the applicable treatment standards under Subpart D of this Part. For purposes of this Part, the waste must carry the waste code for any applicable listing under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D. In addition, the waste must carry one or more of the waste codes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C where the waste exhibits a characteristic, except in the case when the treatment standard for the listed waste operates in lieu of the treatment standard for the characteristic waste, as specified in subsection (b) of this Section. If the generator determines that its waste displays a characteristic of hazardous waste (and the waste is not D001 nonwastewaters treated by CMBST, RORGS, or POLYM of Section 728.Table C), the generator shall determine the underlying hazardous constituents (as defined at Section 728.102(i)) in the characteristic waste.

b) Where a prohibited waste is both listed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D and exhibits a characteristic under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C, the treatment standard for the waste code listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D will operate in lieu of the standard for the waste code under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C, provided that the treatment standard for the listed waste includes a treatment standard for the constituent that causes the waste to exhibit the characteristic. Otherwise, the waste must meet the treatment standards for all applicable listed and characteristic waste codes.

c) In addition to any applicable standards determined from the initial point of generation, no prohibited waste that exhibits a characteristic under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C shall be land disposed unless the waste complies with the treatment standards under Subpart D of this Part.

d) A waste that exhibits a characteristic is also subject to Section 728.107 requirements, except that once the waste is no longer hazardous, a one-time notification and certification must be placed in the generator's or treater's files and sent to the Agency, except for those facilities described in subsection (f) of this Section. The notification and certification that is placed in the generator's or treater's files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes or if the RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) facility receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the Agency on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to the Agency by the end of the year, but no later than December 31.

1) The notification must include the following information:

A) The name and address of the RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) facility receiving the waste shipment; and

B) A description of the waste as initially generated, including the applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers, the treatability ~~group(s)~~ groups, and the underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 728.102(i)), unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all underlying hazardous constituents. If all underlying hazardous constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no requirement to list any of the underlying hazardous constituents on the notice.

2) The certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state the language found in Section 728.107(b)(4). If treatment removes the characteristic but does not meet standards applicable to underlying hazardous constituents, then the certification found in Section 728.107(b)(4)(D) applies.

3) For a characteristic waste whose ultimate disposal will be into a Class I nonhazardous waste injection well, and for which compliance with the treatment standards set forth in Sections 728.148 and 728.Table U for underlying hazardous constituents is achieved through pollution prevention that meets the criteria set forth at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 738.101(d), the following information must also be included:

A) A description of the pollution prevention mechanism and when it was implemented, if already complete;

B) The mass of each underlying hazardous constituent before pollution prevention;

C) The mass of each underlying hazardous constituent that must be removed, adjusted to reflect variations in mass due to normal operating conditions; and

D) The mass reduction of each underlying hazardous constituent that is achieved.

e) For a decharacterized waste managed on-site in a wastewater treatment system subject to the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) or zero-dischargers engaged in CWA-equivalent treatment, compliance with the treatment standards set forth in Sections 728.148 and 728.Table D must be monitored quarterly, unless the treatment is aggressive biological treatment, in which case compliance must be monitored annually. Monitoring results must be kept in on-site files for 5 years.

f) For a decharacterized waste managed on-site in a wastewater treatment system subject to the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) for which all underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 728.102) are addressed by a CWA permit, this compliance must be documented and this documentation must be kept in on-site files.

g) For a characteristic waste whose ultimate disposal will be into a Class I nonhazardous waste injection well that qualifies for the de minimis exclusion described in Section 728.101, information supporting that qualification must be kept in on-site files.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: PROHIBITION ON LAND DISPOSAL

Section 728.133 Waste-Specific Prohibitions -- Organobromine Wastes (Repealed)

~~a) The waste specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.132 as USEPA hazardous waste number K140 and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133 as USEPA hazardous waste number U408 are prohibited from land disposal. In addition, soils and debris contaminated with these wastes, radioactive wastes mixed with these hazardous wastes, and soils and debris contaminated with these radioactive mixed wastes are prohibited from land disposal.~~

~~b) The requirements of subsection (a) of this Section do not apply if:~~

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

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

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

~~4) Hazardous debris that has met treatment standards in Section 728.140 and Table T of this Part or, in the alternative, the treatment standards in Section 728.145; or~~

~~5) USEPA has granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition, as described in Section 728.105, with respect to those wastes covered by the extension.~~

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

(Source: Repealed at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: TREATMENT STANDARDS

Section 728.140 Applicability of Treatment Standards

a) A prohibited waste identified in Table T of this Part, "Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes", may be land disposed only if it meets the requirements found in that Table. For each waste, Table T of this Part identifies one of three types of treatment standard requirements:

1) All hazardous constituents in the waste or in the treatment residue must be at or below the values found in Table T of this Part for that waste ("total waste standards");

2) The hazardous constituents in the extract of the waste or in the extract of the treatment residue must be at or below the values found in Table T of this Part ("waste extract standards"); or

3) The waste must be treated using the technology specified in Table T of this Part ("technology standard"), which is described in detail in Table C of this Part, "Technology Codes and Description of Technology-Based Standards".

b) For wastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on maximums for any one day, except for D004 through D011 wastes for which the previously promulgated treatment standards based on grab samples remain in effect. For all nonwastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on grab sampling. For wastes covered by the waste extract standards, the test Method 1311, the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, must be used to measure compliance. An exception is made for D004 and D008, for which either of two test methods may be used: Method

1311 or Method 1310, the Extraction Procedure Toxicity Test, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. For wastes covered by a technology standard, the wastes may be land disposed after being treated using that specified technology or an equivalent treatment technology approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 728.142(b).

c) When wastes with differing treatment standards for a constituent of concern are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue must meet the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern.

d) Notwithstanding the prohibitions specified in subsection (a) of this Section, treatment and disposal facilities may demonstrate (and certify pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(b)(5)) compliance with the treatment standards for organic constituents specified by a footnote in Table T of this Part, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

1) The treatment standards for the organic constituents were established based on incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O, or based on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements;

2) The treatment or disposal facility has used the methods referenced in subsection (d)(1) of this Section to treat the organic constituents; and

3) The treatment or disposal facility may demonstrate compliance with organic constituents if good-faith analytical efforts achieve detection limits for the regulated organic constituents that do not exceed the treatment standards specified in this Section and Table T of this Part by an order of magnitude.

e) For a characteristic waste (USEPA hazardous waste number D001 through D043) that is subject to treatment standards set forth in Table T of this Part, "Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes", and the waste is not managed in a wastewater treatment system that is either regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA) or one that is CWA-equivalent or the waste is injected into a Class I non-hazardous deep injection well, all underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 728.102) must meet the universal treatment standards, set forth in Table U of this Part prior to land disposal, as defined in Section 728.102.

f) The treatment standards for USEPA hazardous waste numbers F001 through F005 nonwastewater constituents carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, or methanol apply to wastes that contain only one, two, or three of these constituents. Compliance is measured for these constituents in the waste extract from test

Method 1311, the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. If the waste contains any of these three constituents along with any of the other 25 constituents found in USEPA hazardous waste numbers F001 through F005, then compliance with treatment standards for carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, or methanol are not required.

g) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 268.40(g), added at 61 Fed. Reg. 43927 (Aug. 26, 1996), which has expired. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal rules.

h) Prohibited USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D011, mixed radioactive wastes, and mixed radioactive listed wastes containing metal constituents that were previously treated by stabilization to the treatment standards in effect at that time and then put into storage do not have to be re-treated to meet treatment standards in this Section prior to land disposal.

i) Zinc micronutrient fertilizers that are produced for the use of the general public and which are produced from or contain recycled characteristic hazardous wastes (D004 through D011) are subject to the applicable treatment standards set forth in 40 CFR 268.41 ~~(1990)~~ (1999), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

BOARD NOTE: USEPA added 40 CFR 268.40(i) at 63 Fed. Reg. 46331 (Aug. 31, 1998) to stay the Phase IV land disposal restrictions (LDRs) as they apply to zinc-containing fertilizers while it develops a more comprehensive set of regulations applicable to use of hazardous waste in making fertilizers. To effect the stay, USEPA applied the 1990 LDR standards to the affected materials.

j) The treatment standards for the wastes specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133 as USEPA hazardous waste numbers P185, P191, P192, P197, U364, U394, and U395 may be satisfied by either meeting the constituent concentrations presented in Table T of this Part, "Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes," or by treating the waste by the following technologies: combustion, as defined by the technology code CMBST at Table C, for nonwastewaters~~,~~; ~~and~~ biodegradation, as defined by the technology code BIODG; carbon adsorption, as defined by the technology code CARBN; chemical oxidation, as defined by the technology code CHOXD; or combustion, as defined as technology code CMBST at Table C, for wastewaters.

~~BOARD NOTE: USEPA added a second 40 CFR 268.40(i) at 63 Fed. Reg. 46415 (Sep. 4, 1998) to indefinitely extend the alternative treatment standards for seven carbamate wastes. The Board has incorporated this later-adopted duplicate subsection (i) as subsection (j).~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.149 Alternative LDR Treatment Standards for Contaminated Soil

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

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

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

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

treatment standards may be modified through a treatment variance approved in accordance with Section 728.144.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A) For soil that contains only analyzable and nonanalyzable organic constituents, treatment of the analyzable organic constituents to the

levels specified in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section; or

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

d) Constituents subject to treatment. When applying the soil treatment standards in subsection (c) of this Section, constituents subject to treatment are any constituents listed in Table U of this Part universal treatment standards that are reasonably expected to be present in any given volume of contaminated soil, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium and zinc, and are present at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.Table T Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes

Note: The treatment standards that heretofore appeared in tables in Sections 728.141, 728.142, and 728.143 have been consolidated into this table.

Waste Code Waste Description and Treatment or Regulatory Subcategory[1] Regulated Hazardous Constituent Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Wastewaters Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Nonwastewaters Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]

D001[9] Ignitable Characteristic Wastes, except for the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121(a)(1) High TOC Subcategory.			
NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8];[8] or RORGS; or CMBST	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8];[8] or RORGS; or CMBST
D001[9] High TOC Ignitable Characteristic Liquids Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121(a)(1) - Greater than or equal to 10 percent total organic carbon. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
NA	NA	NA	RORGS; CMBST; or POLYM
D002[9] Corrosive Characteristic Wastes.			
NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011 Radioactive high level wastes generated during the reprocessing of fuel rods. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
Corrosivity (pH)	NA	NA	HLVIT
Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	HLVIT
Barium	7440-39-3	NA	HLVIT
Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	HLVIT
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	NA	HLVIT
Lead	7439-92-1	NA	HLVIT
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	HLVIT
Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	HLVIT
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	HLVIT
D003[9] Reactive Sulfides Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5).			
NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
D003[9] Explosive subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(6), (a)(7), and (a)(8).			
NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D003[9]			
Unexploded ordnance and other explosive devices that have been the subject of an emergency response.			
NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
D003[9]			
Other Reactives Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(1).			
NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D003[9]			
Water Reactive Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
NA	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D003[9]			
Reactive Cyanides Subcategory based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5).			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	--	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
D004[9]			
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for arsenic based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.0 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D005[9]			
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for barium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.			
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	21 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D006[9]			
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for cadmium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.			
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.11 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D006[9] Cadmium-Containing Batteries Subcategory (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.) Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	RTHRM
D007[9] Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for chromium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311. Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.60 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D008[9] Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for lead based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311. Lead	7439-92-1	0.69 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.75 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D008[9] Lead Acid Batteries Subcategory (Note: This standard only applies to lead acid batteries that are identified as RCRA hazardous wastes and that are not excluded elsewhere from regulation under the land disposal restrictions of this Part or exempted under other regulations (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180). This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.) Lead	7439-92-1	NA	RLEAD
D008[9] Radioactive Lead Solids Subcategory (Note: These lead solids include, but are not limited to, all forms of lead shielding and other elemental forms of lead. These lead solids do not include treatment residuals such as hydroxide sludges, other wastewater treatment residuals, or incinerator ashes that can undergo conventional pozzolanic stabilization, nor do they include organo-lead materials that can be incinerated and stabilized as ash. This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.) Lead	7439-92-1	NA	MACRO
D009[9] Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that also contain organics and are not incinerator residues. (High Mercury-Organic Subcategory) Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; or RMERC

D009[9] Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that are inorganic, including incinerator residues and residues from RMERC. (High Mercury-Inorganic Subcategory)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
D009[9] Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury. (Low Mercury Subcategory)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D009[9] All other nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC. (Low Mercury Subcategory)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
D009[9] All D009 wastewaters.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	NA
D009[9] Elemental mercury contaminated with radioactive materials. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
D009[9] Hydraulic oil contaminated with Mercury Radioactive Materials Subcategory. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC

D010[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for selenium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D011[9]
Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for silver based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D012[9]
Wastes that are TC for Endrin based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Endrin	72-20-8	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D013[9]
Wastes that are TC for Lindane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

α-BHC	319-84-6	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
β-BHC	319-85-7	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
δ-BHC	319-86-8	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
χ-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D014[9]
Wastes that are TC for Methoxychlor based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Methoxychlor	72-43-5	WETOX or CMBST	0.18 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D015[9]
Wastes that are TC for Toxaphene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	BIODG or CMBST	2.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D016[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid)	94-75-7	CHOXD; BIODG; or CMBST	10 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D017[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	CHOXD or CMBST	7.9 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D018[9]
Wastes that are TC for Benzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	10 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D019[9]
Wastes that are TC for Carbon tetrachloride based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D020[9]
Wastes that are TC for Chlordane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.26 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D021[9]
Wastes that are TC for Chlorobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D022[9]
Wastes that are TC for Chloroform based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D023[9]
Wastes that are TC for o-Cresol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D024[9]
Wastes that are TC for m-Cresol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D025[9]
Wastes that are TC for p-Cresol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D026[9]
Wastes that are TC for Cresols (Total) based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	11.2 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D027[9]
Wastes that are TC for p-Dichlorobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	0.090 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D028[9]
Wastes that are TC for 1,2-Dichloroethane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D029[9]
Wastes that are TC for 1,1-Dichloroethylene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D030[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4-Dinitrotoluene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	140 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D031[9]
Wastes that are TC for Heptachlor based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	0.066 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D032[9]
Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	10 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D033[9]
Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobutadiene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D034[9]
Wastes that are TC for Hexachloroethane based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	30 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D035[9]
Wastes that are TC for Methyl ethyl ketone based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	36 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D036[9]
Wastes that are TC for Nitrobenzene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	14 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D037[9]
Wastes that are TC for Pentachlorophenol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D038[9]
Wastes that are TC for Pyridine based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP)

in SW-846 Method 1311.

Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	16 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D039[9]
Wastes that are TC for Tetrachloroethylene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D040[9]
Wastes that are TC for Trichloroethylene based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D041[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D042[9]
Wastes that are TC for 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

D043[9]
Wastes that are TC for Vinyl chloride based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW-846 Method 1311.

Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 728.148 standards[8]

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F001, F002, F003, F004, or F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following spent solvents: acetone, benzene, n-butyl alcohol, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons, chlorobenzene, o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, cyclo-hexanone, o-dichlorobenzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether,

isobutyl alcohol, methanol, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, nitrobenzene, 2-nitropropane, pyridine, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, trichloroethylene, trichloromonofluoromethane, or xylenes (except as specifically noted in other subcategories). See further details of these listings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131

Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoro-ethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F003 and F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following three solvents as the only listed F001 through F005 solvents: carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, or methanol. (Formerly Section 728.141(c))

Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F005 solvent waste containing 2-Nitropropane as the only listed F001 through F005 solvent.

2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

F001, F002, F003, F004 & F005
F005 solvent waste containing 2-Ethoxyethanol as the only listed F001 through F005 solvent.

2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	BIODG; or CMBST	CMBST

F006
Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) Sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning or stripping associated with tin, zinc, and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F007
Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F008
Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F009
Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F010
Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA

F011
Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F012
Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30

Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

F019

Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30

F020, F021, F022, F023, F026

Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives, excluding wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (i.e., F020); (2) pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives (i.e., F021); (3) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F022) and wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenols, excluding wastes from equipment used only for the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (F023) or (2) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F026).

HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

F024

Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free

radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.132.)

All F024 wastes	NA	CMBST[11]	CMBST[11]
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
~~bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate~~	~~117-81-7~~	~~0.28~~	~~28~~
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

F025

Condensed light ends from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one up to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025--Light Ends Subcategory.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

F025

Spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025--Spent Filters/Aids and Desiccants Subcategory.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0

Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

F027
Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)

HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

F028
Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F023, F026, and F027.

HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

F032

Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.135 or potentially cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous wastes (i.e., F034 or F035), where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or penta-chlorophenol.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k) fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b) fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Hexachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Pentachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
Tetrachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

F034

Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

F035

Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes that are generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

F037

Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge--Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks, and impoundments; ditches, and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or

oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131(b)(2) (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

F038

Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks, and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges, and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131(b)(2) (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological units) and F037, K048, and K051 are not included in this listing.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10

Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

F039

Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under Subpart D of this Part. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following USEPA hazardous wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its USEPA hazardous waste numbers: F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, or F028.).

Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	NA
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
α-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
β-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
δ-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
χ-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8

Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	NA
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087

p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitros-amine)	122-39-4	0.92	NA
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	NA
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Endosulfan I	939-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-6-5	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13

Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28

p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	NA
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	NA
Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0

Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoro-ethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	NA
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	NA
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA
Fluoride	16964-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide	8496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	NA
Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	NA

K001

Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.

Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K002
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K003
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K004
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K005
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K006
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous).

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K006
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (hydrated).

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA

K007
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K008
Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K009
Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

K010
Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

K011
Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590

K013
Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590

K014
Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590

K015
Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.

Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K016
Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.

Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0

K017
Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.

bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30

K018
Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.

Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

K019
Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.

bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

K020
Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.

1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0

K021
Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP

K022
Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol or acetone from cumene.

Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitros-amine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K023
Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K024
Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K025
Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.

NA	NA	LLEXT fb SSTRP fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K026
Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.

NA	NA	CMBST	CMBST

K027
Centrifuge and distillation residues from ~~the~~ toluene diisocyanate production.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K028
Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
Chromium(Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K029
Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

K030
Column bodies or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.

o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	NA
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	NA	30
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	NA	10
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0

1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K031
By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

K032
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066

K033
Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

K034
Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

K035
Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	NA	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	NA	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	NA	8.2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	NA	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	NA	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2

K036
Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillaiton in the production of disulfoton.

Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2

K037
Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.

Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

K038
Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.

Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6

K039
Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K040
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.

Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6

K041
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6

K042
Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.

o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K043
2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.

2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	187-65-0	0.044	14
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4

Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001

K044
Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K045
Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K046
Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.

Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K047
Pink or red water from TNT operations.

NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K048
Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-33	0.080	10

Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K049

Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.

Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K050

Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K051

API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	105-67-9	0.057	28
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K052
Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

K060
Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K061
Emission control dust or sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.

Antimony	7440-36-0	NA	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	NA	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Thallium	7440-28-0	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Zinc	7440-66-6	NA	4.3 mg/l TCLP

K062
Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).

Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	NA

K069
Emission control dust or sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Calcium sulfate (Low Lead) Subcategory

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K069
Emission control dust or sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Non-Calcium sulfate (High Lead) Subcategory

NA	NA	NA	RLEAD

K071
K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP

K071
K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used) nonwastewaters that are not residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

K071
All K071 wastewaters.

Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K073
Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

K083
Distillation bottoms from aniline production.

Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

K084
Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

K085
Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K086

Solvent wastes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.

Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K087			
Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.			
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K088			
Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.			
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	26.1 mg/l ~~TCLP~~
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Cyanide (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanide (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride	16984-48-8	35	~~48 mg/l TCLP~~NA

K093
Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K094
Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

K095
Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0

K096
Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0

K097
Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.

Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

K098
Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.

Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6

K099
Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	0.72	10
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001

K100
Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust or sludge from secondary lead smelting.

Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K101
Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K102
Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K103
Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.

Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

K104
Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene or aniline production.

Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

K105
Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4

K106
K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC

K106
K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury that are residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP

K106
Other K106 nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and are not residues from RMERC.

Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

K106
All K106 wastewaters.

Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

K107
Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K108
Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K109
Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K110
Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K111
Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene

2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-1-1	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28

K112
Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

K113
Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K114
Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K115
Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K116
Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.

NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

K117
Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.

Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

K118
Spent absorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene

dibromide via bromination of ethene.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

K123

Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K124

Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K125

Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithio-carbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K126

Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST

K131

Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

K132
Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

K136
Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.

Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

~~K140~~
~~Floor sweepings, off-specification product, and spent filter media from the production of 2,4,6-tribromophenol.~~

~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol~~	~~118-79-6~~	~~0.035~~	~~7.4~~

K141
Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations).

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-2-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K142
Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
~~Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene~~ Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K143

Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4

K144

Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2

K145

Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4

Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6

K147
Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K148
Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)-fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)-fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

K149
Distillation bottoms from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillations of benzyl chloride.)

Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

K150

Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

K151

Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of α- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

K156

Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.[10]

Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	1.8
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Carbaryl	63-25-21	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0

Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5

K157
Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.

Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5

K158
Baghouse dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.

Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

K159
Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.[10]

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Butylate	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
EPTC (Eptam)	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Molinate	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Pebulate	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
Vernolate	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4

K161

Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), baghouse dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts.

Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15[11]
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0[11]
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8[11]
Dithiocarbamates (total)	137-30-4	0.028	28
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75[11]
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11[11]
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7[11]

K169

Crude oil tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
~~Xylene(s)~~ Xylenes (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

K170

Clarified slurry oil sediment from petroleum refining operations.

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Indeno(1,2,3,-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
~~Xylene(s)~~ Xylenes (Total	1330-20-7	0.32	30

K171

Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors. (This listing does not include inert support media.)

Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
~~Xylene(s)~~ Xylenes (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Arsenic	7740-38-2	1.4	5 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11.0 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Reactive sulfides	NA	DEACT	DEACT

K172

Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors. (This listing does not include inert support media.)

Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
~~Xylene(s)~~ Xylenes (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Antimony	7740-36-0	1.9	1.15 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7740-38-2	1.4	5 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11.0 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 ~~mg/L~~ mg/l TCLP
Reactive Sulfides	NA	DEACT	DEACT

P001

Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent

Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P002 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591-08-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P003 Acrolein Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	CMBST
P004 Aldrin Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
P005 Allyl alcohol Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P006 Aluminum phosphide Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P007 5-Aminomethyl-3-isoxazolol 5-Aminomethyl-3-isoxazolol	2763-96-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P008 4-Aminopyridine 4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P009			
Ammonium picrate			
Ammonium picrate	131-74-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P010			
Arsenic acid			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P011			
Arsenic pentoxide			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P012			
Arsenic trioxide			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P013			
Barium cyanide			
Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P014			
Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)			
Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)	108-98-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P015			
Beryllium dust			
Beryllium	7440-41-7	RMETL;or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P016			
Dichloromethyl ether (Bis(chloromethyl)ether)			
Dichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P017			
Bromoacetone			
Bromoacetone	598-31-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P018			
Brucine			
Brucine	357-57-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P020			
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)			
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
P021			
Calcium cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P022			
Carbon disulfide			
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	CMBST
Carbon disulfide; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-15-0	NA	4.8 mg/l TCLP
P023			
Chloroacetaldehyde			
Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P024			
p-Chloroaniline			
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16

P026 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea			
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344-82-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P027 3-Chloropropionitrile			
3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P028 Benzyl chloride			
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P029 Copper cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P030 Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P031 Cyanogen			
Cyanogen	460-19-5	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P033 Cyanogen chloride			
Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST

P034 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol			
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	131-89-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P036 Dichlorophenylarsine			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P037 Dieldrin			
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
P038 Diethylarsine			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P039 Disulfoton			
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
P040 O,O-Diethyl-O-pyrazinyl-phosphorothioate			
O,O-Diethyl-O-pyrazinyl-phosphorothioate	297-97-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P041 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate			
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311-45-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P042 Epinephrine			
Epinephrine	51-43-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P043 Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)			
Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	55-91-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P044 Dimethoate Dimethoate	60-51-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P045 Thiofanox Thiofanox	39196-18-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P046 α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine	122-09-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P047 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	543-52-1	0.28	160
P047 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts NA	NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P048 2,4-Dinitrophenol 2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
P049 Dithiobiuret Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P050 Endosulfan Endosulfan I Endosulfan II	939-98-8 33213-6-5	0.023 0.029	0.066 0.13

Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
P051			
Endrin			
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
P054			
Aziridine			
Aziridine	151-56-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P056			
Fluorine			
Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR
P057			
Fluoroacetamide			
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P058			
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt			
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P059			
Heptachlor			
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
P060			
Isodrin			
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066

P062			
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate			
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757-58-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P063			
Hydrogen cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P064			
Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester			
Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester	624-83-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7339-97-6	NA	RMERC
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
P065			
P065 (mercury fulminate) nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
P065			
All P065 (mercury fulminate) wastewaters.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

P066 Methomyl Methomyl	16752-77-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P067 2-Methyl-aziridine 2-Methyl-aziridine	75-55-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P068 Methyl hydrazine Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED, or CMBST
P069 2-Methyllactonitrile 2-Methyllactonitrile	75-86-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P070 Aldicarb Aldicarb	116-06-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P071 Methyl parathion Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
P072 1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea 1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	86-88-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P073 Nickel carbonyl			
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P074 Nickel cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P075 Nicotine and salts			
Nicotine and salts	54-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P076 Nitric oxide			
Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	ADGAS	ADGAS
P077 p-Nitroaniline			
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
P078 Nitrogen dioxide			
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	ADGAS	ADGAS
P081 Nitroglycerin			
Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P082 N-Nitrosodimethylamine			
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3

P084 N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine			
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P085 Octamethylpyrophosphoramide			
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	152-16-9	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P087 Osmium tetroxide			
Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0	RMETL; or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P088 Endothall			
Endothall	145-73-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P089 Parathion			
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; or RMERC
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and still contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
P092 P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP

P092			
P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
P092			
All P092 (phenyl mercuric acetate) wastewaters.			
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
P093			
Phenylthiourea			
Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P094			
Phorate			
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
P095			
Phosgene			
Phosgene	75-44-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P096			
Phosphine			
Phosphine	7803-51-2	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P097			
Famphur			
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
P098			
Potassium cyanide.			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P099			
Potassium silver cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P101			
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)			
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
P102			
Propargyl alcohol			
Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P103			
Selenourea			
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P104			
Silver cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P105			
Sodium azide			
Sodium azide	26628-22-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P106			
Sodium cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P108			
Strychnine and salts			
Strychnine and salts	57-24-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P109 Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P110 Tetraethyl lead Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
P111 Tetraethylpyrophosphate Tetraethylpyrophosphate	107-49-3	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P112 Tetranitromethane Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P113 Thallic oxide Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P114 Thallium selenite Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P115 Thallium (I) sulfate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P116 Thiosemicarbazide Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

P118 Trichloromethanethiol			
Trichloromethanethiol	75-70-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P119 Ammonium vanadate			
Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL
P120 Vanadium pentoxide			
Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL
P121 Zinc cyanide			
Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P122 Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent			
Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P123 Toxaphene			
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
P127 Carbofuran			
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
P128 Mexacarbate			
Mexacarbate	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
P185 Tirpate[10]			
Tirpate	26419-73-8	0.056	0.28

P188			
Physostigimine salicylate			
Physostigmine salicylate	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
P189			
Carbosulfan			
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
P190			
Metolcarb			
Metolcarb	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
P191			
Dimetilan[10]			
Dimetilan	644-64-4	0.056	1.4
P192			
Isolan[10]			
Isolan	119-38-0	0.056	1.4
P194			
Oxamyl			
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
P196			
Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamates (total)			
Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
P197			
Formparanate[10]			
Formparanate	17702-57-7	0.056	1.4
P198			
Formetanate hydrochloride			
Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
P199			
Methiocarb			
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
P201			
Promecarb			
Promecarb	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4

P202 m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
P203 Aldicarb sulfone Aldicarb sulfone	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
P204 Physostigmine Physostigmine	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
P205 Ziram Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
U001 Acetaldehyde Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U002 Acetone Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
U003 Acetonitrile Acetonitrile Acetonitrile; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-05-8 75-05-8	5.6 NA	CMBST 38
U004 Acetophenone Acetophenone	98-86-2	0.010	9.7
U005 2-Acetylaminofluorene 2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140

U006 Acetyl chloride Acetyl chloride	75-36-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U007 Acrylamide Acrylamide	79-06-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U008 Acrylic acid Acrylic acid	79-10-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U009 Acrylonitrile Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
U010 Mitomycin C Mitomycin C	50-07-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U011 Amitrole Amitrole	61-82-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U012 Aniline Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14

U014 Auramine Auramine	492-80-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U015 Azaserine Azaserine	115-02-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U016 Benz(c)acridine Benz(c)acridine	225-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U017 Benzal chloride Benzal chloride	98-87-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U018 Benz(a)anthracene Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
U019 Benzene Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
U020 Benzenesulfonyl chloride Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98-09-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U021 Benzidine Benzidine	92-87-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U022 Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
U023 Benzotrichloride Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U024 bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
U025 bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
U026 Chlornaphazine Chlornaphazine	494-03-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U027 bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
U028 bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
U029 Methyl bromide (Bromomethane) Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

U030 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
U031 n-Butyl alcohol n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
U032 Calcium chromate Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
U033 Carbon oxyfluoride Carbon oxyfluoride	353-50-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U034 Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral) Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral)	75-87-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U035 Chlorambucil Chlorambucil	305-03-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U036 Chlordane Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
U037 Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
U038 Chlorobenzilate Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	CMBST

U039 p-Chloro-m-cresol p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
U041 Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane) Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U042 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	CMBST
U043 Vinyl chloride Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
U044 Chloroform Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
U045 Chloromethane (Methyl chloride) Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
U046 Chloromethyl methyl ether Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U047 2-Chloronaphthalene 2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
U048 2-Chlorophenol 2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7

U049 4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride			
4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydro-chloride	3165-93-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U050 Chrysene			
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
U051 Creosote			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U052 Cresols (Cresylic acid)			
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
U053 Crotonaldehyde			
Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U055 Cumene			
Cumene	98-82-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U056 Cyclohexane			
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U057 Cyclohexanone			
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	CMBST
Cyclohexanone; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	108-94-1	NA	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U058 Cyclophosphamide			
Cyclophosphamide	50-18-0	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U059 Daunomycin			
Daunomycin	20830-81-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U060 DDD			
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
U061 DDT			
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087

p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
U062 Diallate Diallate	2303-16-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U063 Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
U064 Dibenz(a,i)pyrene Dibenz(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U066 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
U067 Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane) Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
U068 Dibromomethane Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
U069 Di-n-butyl phthalate Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
U070 o-Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
U071 m-Dichlorobenzene m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0

U072 p-Dichlorobenzene p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
U073 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U074 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1476-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U075 Dichlorodifluoromethane Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
U076 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
U077 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
U078 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
U079 1,2-Dichloroethylene trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
U080 Methylene chloride Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30

U081 2,4-Dichlorophenol			
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
U082 2,6-Dichlorophenol			
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
U083 1,2-Dichloropropane			
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
U084 1,3-Dichloropropylene			
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
U085 1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane			
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U086 N,N'-Diethylhydrazine			
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U087 O,O-Diethyl-S-methyldithiophosphate			
O,O-Diethyl-S-methyldithio-phosphate	3288-58-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U088 Diethyl phthalate			
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28

U089 Diethyl stilbestrol Diethyl stilbestrol	56-53-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U090 Dihydrosafrole Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U091 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U092 Dimethylamine Dimethylamine	124-40-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U093 p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	CMBST
U094 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	57-97-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U095 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U096 α, α-Dimethyl benzyl hydroperoxide			
α, α-Dimethyl benzyl hydro-peroxide	80-15-9	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U097 Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride			
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U098 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine			
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U099 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine			
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U101 2,4-Dimethylphenol			
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
U102 Dimethyl phthalate			
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
U103 Dimethyl sulfate			
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST

U105 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
U106 2,6-Dinitrotoluene 2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
U107 Di-n-octyl phthalate Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
U108 1,4-Dioxane 1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
1,4-Dioxane; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	123-91-1	12.0	170
U109 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	122-66-7	0.087	NA
U110 Dipropylamine Dipropylamine	142-84-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U111 Di-n-propylnitrosamine Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
U112 Ethyl acetate Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33

U113 Ethyl acrylate			
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U114 Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid salts and esters			
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	111-54-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U115 Ethylene oxide			
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CHOXD; or CMBST
Ethylene oxide; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	75-21-8	0.12	NA
U116 Ethylene thiourea			
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U117 Ethyl ether			
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
U118 Ethyl methacrylate			
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
U119 Ethyl methane sulfonate			
Ethyl methane sulfonate	62-50-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U120 Fluoranthene Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
U121 Trichloromonofluoromethane Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
U122 Formaldehyde Formaldehyde	50-00-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U123 Formic acid Formic acid	64-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U124 Furan Furan	110-00-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U125 Furfural Furfural	98-01-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U126 Glycidylaldehyde Glycidylaldehyde	765-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U127 Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
U128 Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
U129 Lindane α-BHC β-BHC δ-BHC χ-BHC (Lindane)	 319-84-6 319-85-7 319-86-8 58-89-9	 0.00014 0.00014 0.023 0.0017	 0.066 0.066 0.066 0.066
U130 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
U131 Hexachloroethane Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
U132 Hexachlorophene Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U133 Hydrazine Hydrazine	302-01-2	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U134 Hydrogen fluoride Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR; or NEUTR

U135 Hydrogen sulfide Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U136 Cacodylic acid Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
U137 Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
U138 Iodomethane Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
U140 Isobutyl alcohol Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
U141 Isosafrole Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
U142 Kepone Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
U143 Lasiocarpine Lasiocarpine	303-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U144 Lead acetate Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U145 Lead phosphate Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

U146 Lead subacetate Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U147 Maleic anhydride Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U148 Maleic hydrazide Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U149 Malononitrile Malononitrile	109-77-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U150 Melphalan Melphalan	148-82-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U151 U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury. Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
U151 U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are residues from RMERC only. Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
U151 U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC only. Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

U151 All U151 (mercury) wastewater. Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
U151 Element Mercury Contaminated with Radioactive Materials Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
U152 Methacrylonitrile Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
U153 Methanethiol Methanethiol	74-93-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U154 Methanol Methanol	67-56-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
Methanol; alternate[6] set of standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U155 Methapyrilene Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
U156 Methyl chlorocarbonate Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U157 3-Methylcholanthrene 3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15

U158 4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) 4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
U159 Methyl ethyl ketone Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
U160 Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U161 Methyl isobutyl ketone Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
U162 Methyl methacrylate Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
U163 N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-guanidine	70-25-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U164 Methylthiouracil Methylthiouracil	56-04-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U165 Naphthalene Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6

U166 1,4-Naphthoquinone 1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U167 1-Naphthylamine 1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U168 2-Naphthylamine 2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	CMBST
U169 Nitrobenzene Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
U170 p-Nitrophenol p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
U171 2-Nitropropane 2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U172 N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
U173 N-Nitrosodiethanolamine N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U174 N-Nitrosodiethylamine N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
U176 N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U177 N-Nitroso-N-methylurea N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U178 N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U179 N-Nitrosopiperidine N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
U180 N-Nitrosopyrrolidine N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
U181 5-Nitro-o-toluidine 5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
U182 Paraldehyde Paraldehyde	123-63-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U183 Pentachlorobenzene			
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
U184 Pentachloroethane			
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
Pentachloroethane; alternate[6] standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
U185 Pentachloronitrobenzene			
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
U186 1,3-Pentadiene			
1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U187 Phenacetin			
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
U188 Phenol			
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
U189 Phosphorus sulfide			
Phosphorus sulfide	1314-80-3	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U190 Phthalic anhydride			
Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28

Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
U191 2-Picoline 2-Picoline	109-06-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U192 Pronamide Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
U193 1,3-Propane sultone 1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U194 n-Propylamine n-Propylamine	107-10-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U196 Pyridine Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
U197 p-Benzoquinone p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U200 Reserpine Reserpine	50-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U201 Resorcinol Resorcinol	108-46-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U202 Saccharin and salts Saccharin	81-07-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U203 Safrole Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
U204 Selenium dioxide Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U205 Selenium sulfide Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U206 Streptozotocin Streptozotocin	18883-66-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U207 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14

U208 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
U209 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
U210 Tetrachloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
U211 Carbon tetrachloride Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
U213 Tetrahydrofuran Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U214 Thallium (I) acetate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U215 Thallium (I) carbonate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U216 Thallium (I) chloride Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U217 Thallium (I) nitrate Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL

U218 Thioacetamide Thioacetamide	62-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U219 Thiourea Thiourea	62-56-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U220 Toluene Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
U221 Toluenediamine Toluenediamine	25376-45-8	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U222 o-Toluidine hydrochloride o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U223 Toluene diisocyanate Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U225 Bromoform (Tribromomethane) Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
U226 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

U227 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
U228 Trichloroethylene Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
U234 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U235 tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
U236 Trypan Blue Trypan Blue	72-57-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U237 Uracil mustard Uracil mustard	66-75-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U238 Urethane (Ethyl carbamate) Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U239 Xylenes			
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
U240 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)			
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid) salts and esters	NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U243 Hexachloropropylene			
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
U244 Thiram			
Thiram	137-26-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U246 Cyanogen bromide			
Cyanogen bromide	506-68-3	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
U247 Methoxychlor			
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
U248 Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less			
Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

U249 Zinc phosphide, Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U271 Benomyl Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
U278 Bendiocarb Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
U279 Carbaryl Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
U280 Barban Barban	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
U328 o-Toluidine o-Toluidine	95-53-4	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U353 p-Toluidine p-Toluidine	106-49-0	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

U359 2-Ethoxyethanol 2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U364 Bendiocarb phenol[10] Bendiocarb phenol	22961-82-6	0.056	1.4
U367 Carbofuran phenol Carbofuran phenol	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
U372 Carbendazim Carbendazim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
U373 Propham Propham	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
U387 Prosulfocarb Prosulfocarb	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
U389 Triallate Triallate	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
U394 A2213[10] A2213	30558-43-1	0.042	1.4
U395 Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate[10] Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	0.056	1.4
U404 Triethylamine Triethylamine	101-44-8	0.081	1.5

~~U408~~			
~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol~~			
~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol~~	~~118-79-6~~	~~0.035~~	~~7.4~~
U409			
Thiophanate-methyl			
Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
U410			
Thiodicarb			
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
U411			
Propoxur			
Propoxur	114-26-1	0.056	1.4

Notes:

1 The waste descriptions provided in this table do not replace waste descriptions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Descriptions of Treatment or Regulatory Subcategories are provided, as needed, to distinguish between applicability of different standards.

2 CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

3 Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l and are based on analysis of composite samples.

4 All treatment standards expressed as a Technology Code or combination of Technology Codes are explained in detail in Table C of this Part, "Technology Codes and Descriptions of Technology-Based Standards". "fb" inserted between waste codes denotes "followed by", so that the first-listed treatment is followed by the second-listed treatment. ";" separates alternative treatment schemes.

5 Except for Metals (EP or TCLP) and Cyanides (Total and Amenable), the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based ~~upon~~ on incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O or based ~~upon~~ on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140(d). All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

6 Where an alternate treatment standard or set of alternate standards has been indicated, a

facility may comply with this alternate standard, but only for the Treatment or Regulatory Subcategory or physical form (i.e., wastewater or nonwastewater) specified for that alternate standard.

7 Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010 or 9012, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical or Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

8 These wastes, when rendered non-hazardous and then subsequently managed in CWA or CWA-equivalent systems, are not subject to treatment standards. (See Section 728.101(c)(3) and (c)(4).)

9 These wastes, when rendered non-hazardous and then subsequently injected in a Class I SDWA well, are not subject to treatment standards. (See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 738.101(d).)

10 The treatment standard for this waste may be satisfied by either meeting the constituent concentrations in the table in this Section or by treating the waste by the specified technologies: combustion, as defined by the technology code CMBST at Table C, for nonwastewaters~~,~~; and biodegradation, as defined by the technology code BIODG; carbon adsorption, as defined by the technology code CARBN; chemical oxidation, as defined by the technology code CHOXD; or combustion, as defined as technology code CMBST, at Table C, for wastewaters.

11 For these wastes, the definition of CMBST is limited to any of the following that have obtained a determination of equivalent treatment under Section 728.142(b): (1) combustion units operating under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, (2) combustion units permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O, or (3) combustion units operating under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from table to 40 CFR 268.40 ~~(1998)~~ (1999), as amended at ~~63~~ 64 Fed. Reg. ~~47415 (Sep. 4, 1998)~~ 56471 (October 20, 1999) and ~~63~~ 65 Fed. Reg. ~~51264 (Sep. 24, 1998)~~ 14472 (Mar, 17, 2000).

NA means not applicable.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 728.Table U Universal Treatment Standards (UTS)

Regulated Constituent-Common Name	CAS[1] No.	Wastewater Standard Concentration (in mg/l[2])	Nonwastewater Standard Concentration (in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP")
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldicarb sulfone[6]	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
α-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
β-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
δ-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
χ-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Barban[6]	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
Bendiocarb[6]	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
Benomyl[6]	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Methyl bromide (Bromo-methane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15

n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylate[6]	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbaryl[6]	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim[6]	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran[6]	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbofuran phenol[6]	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Carbosulfan[6]	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlordane (α and χ isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	NA
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
m-Cumenyl methyl-carbamate[6]	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087

Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane	96-12-8	0.11	15
1,2-Dibromoethane/Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4-D	94-75-7	0.72	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	NA
2,4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Dithiocarbamates (total)[6]	137-30-4	0.028	28

Endosulfan I	959-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
EPTC[6]	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Formetanate hydrochloride[6]	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-0	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methiocarb[6]	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
Methomyl[6]	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloro-aniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30

Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Metolcarb[6]	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
Mexacarbate[6]	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
Molinate[6]	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
Oxamyl[6]	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pebulate[6]	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic acid	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	28
Physostigmine[6]	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
Physostigmine salicylate[6]	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
Promecarb[6]	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4

Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Propham[6]	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
Propoxur[6]	114-26-1	0.056	1.4
Prosulfocarb[6]	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Thiodicarb[6]	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
Thiophanate-methyl[6]	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Triallate[6]	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	75-25-2	0.63	15
~~2,4,6-Tribromophenol~~	~~118-79-6~~	~~0.035~~	~~7.4~~
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Triethylamine[6]	101-44-8	0.081	1.5
tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
Vernolate[6]	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[4]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[4]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride[5]	16984-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury-Nonwastewater from Retort	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Mercury-All Others	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium[7]	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide	18496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium[5]	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Zinc[5]	7440-66-6	2.61	4.3 mg/l TCLP

1 CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

2 Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l are based on analysis of composite samples.

3 Except for metals (EP or TCLP) and cyanides (total and amenable), the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based on incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.Subpart O or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart O or on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in Section 728.140(d). All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

4 Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010 or 9012, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA Publication SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

5 These constituents are not "underlying hazardous constituents" in characteristic wastes, according to the definition at Section 728.102(i).

6 This footnote corresponds with footnote 6 to the table to 40 CFR 268.48(a), which has already expired by its own terms. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

7 This constituent is not an underlying hazardous constituent, as defined at Section 728.102(i), because its UTS level is greater than its TC level. Thus, a treated selenium waste would always be characteristically hazardous unless it is treated to below its characteristic level.

Note: NA means not applicable.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from table to 40 CFR 268.48(a) (~~1998~~1999), as amended at ~~63~~ 65 Fed. Reg. ~~47410 (Sep. 4, 1998)~~ 14472 (Mar, 17, 2000).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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

PART 733
STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

SUBPART A: GENERAL

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SUBPART F: IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART G: PETITIONS TO INCLUDE OTHER WASTES

Section
733.180 General
733.181 Factors for Petitions to Include Other Wastes

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11291, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 944, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7650, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9502, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 733.101 Scope

a) This Part establishes requirements for managing the following:

1) Batteries, as described in Section 733.102;

2) Pesticides, as described in Section 733.103;

3) Thermostats, as described in Section 733.104; and

4) ~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in Section ~~733.107~~ 733.105.
~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

b) This Part provides an alternative set of management standards in lieu of regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.102 Applicability--Batteries

a) Batteries covered under this Part.

1) The requirements of this Part apply to persons managing batteries, as described in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109, except those listed in subsection

(b) ~~below~~ of this Section.

2) Spent lead-acid batteries that are not managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart G, are subject to management under this Part.

b) Batteries not covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons managing the following batteries:

1) Spent lead-acid batteries that are managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart G.

2) Batteries, as described in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109, that are not yet wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in subsection (c) ~~below~~ of this Section.

3) Batteries, as described in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109, that are not hazardous waste. A battery is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

c) Generation of waste batteries.

1) A used battery becomes a waste on the date it is discarded (e.g., when sent for reclamation).

2) An unused battery becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.103 Applicability--Pesticides

a) Pesticides covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part apply to persons managing pesticides, as described in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109, that meet the following conditions, except those listed in subsection (b) ~~below~~ of this Section:

1) Recalled pesticides:

A) Stocks of a suspended and canceled pesticide that are part of a voluntary or mandatory recall under Section 19(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 ~~U.S.C. §~~ USC 136q), including, but not limited to those owned by the registrant responsible for conducting the recall; or

B) Stocks of a suspended or cancelled pesticide, or a pesticide that is not in compliance with FIFRA, that are part of a voluntary recall by the registrant.

2) Stocks of other unused pesticide products that are collected and managed as part of a waste pesticide collection program.

b) Pesticides not covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons managing the following pesticides:

1) Recalled pesticides described in subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section, and unused pesticide products described in subsection (a)(2) ~~above~~ of this Section, that are managed by farmers in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170. (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170 addresses pesticides disposed of on the farmer's own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label, providing the container is triple rinsed in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)(3).);

2) Pesticides not meeting the conditions set forth in subsection (a) ~~above~~ of this Section must be managed in compliance with the hazardous waste regulations in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728;

3) Pesticides that are not wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in subsection (c) ~~below~~ of this Section or those that are not wastes as described in subsection (d) ~~below~~ of this Section; and

4) Pesticides that are not hazardous waste. A pesticide is a hazardous waste if it is a waste (see subsection (b)(3) ~~above~~ of this Section) and either it is listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D or it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

c) When a pesticide becomes a waste.

1) A recalled pesticide described in subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section becomes a waste on the first date on which both of the following conditions apply:

A) The generator of the recalled pesticide agrees to participate in the recall; and

B) The person conducting the recall decides to discard (e.g., burn the pesticide for energy recovery).

2) An unused pesticide product described in subsection (a)(2) ~~above~~ of this Section becomes a waste on the date the generator decides to discard it.

d) Pesticides that are not wastes. The following pesticides are not wastes:

1) Recalled pesticides described in subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section, provided that:

A) The person conducting the recall has not made a decision to discard the pesticide (e.g., burn it for energy recovery). Until such a decision is made, the pesticide does not meet the definition of "solid waste" under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102; thus the pesticide is not a hazardous waste and is not subject to hazardous waste requirements, including those of this Part. This pesticide remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA; or

B) The person conducting the recall has made a decision to use a management option that, under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, does not cause the pesticide to be a solid waste (i.e., the selected option is use (other than use constituting disposal) or reuse (other than burning for energy recovery) or reclamation). Such a pesticide is not a solid waste and therefore is not a hazardous waste, and is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements including this Part. This pesticide, including a recalled pesticide that is exported to a foreign destination for use or reuse, remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

2) Unused pesticide products described in subsection (a)(2) ~~above~~ of this Section, if the generator of the unused pesticide product has not decided to discard them (e.g., burn for energy recovery). These pesticides remain subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.104 Applicability--Mercury Thermostats

a) Thermostats covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part apply to persons managing thermostats, as described in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109, except those listed in subsection (b) ~~below~~ of this Section.

b) Thermostats not covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons managing the following thermostats:

1) Thermostats that are not yet wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Subsection (c) ~~below~~ of this Section describes when thermostats become

wastes.

2) Thermostats that are not hazardous waste. A thermostat is a hazardous waste if it is a waste (see subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section) and it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

c) Generation of waste thermostats.

1) A used thermostat becomes a waste on the date it is discarded (e.g., sent for reclamation).

2) An unused thermostat becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.105 Applicability--Lamps.

a) Lamps covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part apply to persons that manage lamps, as described in Section 733.109, except those listed in subsection (b) of this Section.

b) Lamps not covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons that manage the following lamps:

1) Lamps that are not yet wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, as provided in subsection (c) of this Section.

2) Lamps that are not hazardous waste. A lamp is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

c) Generation of waste lamps.

1) A used lamp becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.

2) An unused lamp becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

(Source: Former Section 733.105 renumbered to Section 733.108 and amended and new Section 733.105 added at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.107 Applicability--Mercury-Containing Lamps (Repealed)

~~a) Mercury-containing lamps covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part apply to persons managing mercury-containing lamps, except those listed in subsection (b) of this Section.~~

~~b) Mercury-containing lamps not covered under this Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons managing the following mercury-containing lamps:~~

~~1) Mercury-containing lamps that are not yet wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in subsection (c) of this Section.~~

~~2) Mercury-containing lamps that are not hazardous waste. A mercury-containing lamp is not a hazardous waste if it does not exhibit one or more of the characteristics identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.~~

~~c) Generation of waste mercury-containing lamps.~~

~~1) A used mercury-containing lamp becomes a waste on the date the handler permanently removes it from its fixture.~~

~~2) An unused mercury-containing lamp becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.~~

~~BOARD NOTE: Section 733.107 was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

~~Section 733.105 Applicability--Household and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Waste~~

Section 733.108 Applicability--Household and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Waste

a) ~~Persons managing~~ A person that manages any of the wastes listed below may, at ~~their~~ its option, manage ~~them~~ the waste under the requirements of this Part:

1) Household wastes that are exempt under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(1) and which are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined at Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109; or

2) Conditionally exempt small quantity generator wastes that are exempt under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105 and are also of the same type as the

universal wastes defined at Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109.

b) ~~Persons~~ A person that ~~commingle~~ commingles the wastes described in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) ~~above~~ of this Section together with universal waste regulated under this Part shall manage the commingled waste under the requirements of this Part.

(Source: Renumbered from Section 733.105 and amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

~~Section 733.106 Definitions~~
Section 733.109 Definitions

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

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

~~"Electric lamp" means the bulb or tube portion of a lighting device specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.~~
~~BOARD NOTE: The definition of "electric lamp" was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

"FIFRA" means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136 through 136y).

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

"Lamp" or "universal waste lamp" is defined as the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, or infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Common examples of universal waste electric lamps

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

"Large quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler (as defined in this Section) that accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste is accumulated.
~~BOARD NOTE: Mercury-containing lamps were added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

"Mercury-containing lamp" means an electric lamp into which mercury is purposely introduced by the manufacturer for the operation of the lamp. Mercury-containing lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent lamps and high-intensity discharge lamps.
BOARD NOTE: The definition of "mercury-containing lamp" was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).

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

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

It is a new animal drug under Section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v)), incorporated by reference in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111~~,~~;

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

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

paragraphs of this definition.

BOARD NOTE: The second exception of corresponding 40 CFR 273.6 reads as follows: "Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug". This is very similar to the language of Section 2(u) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 USC 136(u)). The three exceptions, taken together, appear intended not to include as "pesticide" any material within the scope of federal Food and Drug Administration regulation. The Board codified this provision with the intent of retaining the same meaning as its federal counterpart while adding the definiteness required under Illinois law.

"Small quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler (as defined in this Section) that does not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps, calculated collectively) at any time.

~~BOARD NOTE: Mercury-containing lamps were added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

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

"Universal waste" means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements of this Part:

Batteries, as described in Section 733.102;

Pesticides, as described in Section 733.103;

Thermostats, as described in Section 733.104; and

~~Mercury-containing lamps~~Lamps, as described in Section ~~733.107~~ 733.105.

~~BOARD NOTE: Mercury-containing lamps were added as universal waste pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

"Universal waste handler" means either of the following:

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

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

"Universal waste handler" does not mean:

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

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

"Universal waste transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

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

(Source: Renumbered from Section 733.106 and amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: STANDARDS FOR SMALL QUANTITY HANDLERS

Section 733.110 Applicability

This Subpart applies to small quantity handlers of universal waste (as defined in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.113 Waste Management

a) Universal waste batteries. A small quantity handler of universal waste shall manage universal waste batteries in a ~~way~~ manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

1) A small quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any universal

waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):

A) Sorting batteries by type;

B) Mixing battery types in one container;

C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;

D) Regenerating used batteries;

E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;

F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or

G) Removing electrolyte from batteries.

3) A small quantity handler of universal waste that removes electrolyte from batteries, or that generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed above, shall determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

A) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

B) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, ~~state~~ State, or local solid (nonhazardous) waste regulations.

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

b) Universal waste pesticides. A small quantity handler of universal waste shall manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;

2) A container that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section, provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);

3) A tank that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart J, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c), 265.300, and 265.301; or

4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

c) Universal waste thermostats. A small quantity handler of universal waste shall manage universal waste thermostats in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

1) A small quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any universal waste thermostat that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the thermostat, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste thermostats provided the handler follows each of the following procedures:

A) It removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage

of the ampules;

B) It removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);

C) It ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

D) It immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

E) It ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

F) It ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;

G) It stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; and

H) It packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.

3) Required hazardous waste determination and further waste management.

A) A small quantity handler of universal waste that removes mercury-containing ampules from thermostats shall determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C:

i) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or

ii) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., remaining thermostat units).

B) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and shall manage it ~~is~~ as subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

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

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

d) ~~Universal waste mercury-containing lamps.~~ Lamps. A small quantity handler of universal waste shall manage ~~universal waste mercury-containing~~ lamps in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

1) A small quantity handler of universal waste ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps shall~~, at all times:~~ contain all lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

~~A) Contain unbroken lamps in packaging that will minimize breakage during normal handling conditions; and~~

~~B) Contain broken lamps in packaging that will prevent releases of lamp fragments and residues.~~

2) A small quantity handler of universal waste ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps shall~~, at all times, manage waste lamps in a manner designed to minimize lamp breakage~~ immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken, and the small quantity handler shall place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Any container used must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of

mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

~~3) A small quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing lamps shall immediately contain all releases of lamp fragments and residues from broken lamps.~~

~~4) A small quantity handler of universal wastes shall undertake hazardous waste determination and further waste management as follows:~~

~~A) A small quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing lamps shall determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C:~~

~~i) Any materials resulting from a release;~~

~~ii) Clean-up residues from spills or breakage; or~~

~~iii) Other solid waste generated as a result of handling waste lamps.~~

~~B) If the material, residue, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it shall be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728. The handler is considered to be the generator of the material, residue, or other hazardous waste and shall manage it in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.~~

~~C) If the material, residue, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any manner that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (nonhazardous) waste regulations.~~

~~5~~3) Small quantity handlers of ~~mercury containing~~ universal waste lamps may treat ~~mercury containing~~ those lamps for volume reduction at the site where they were generated under the following conditions:

A) The lamps must be crushed in a closed system designed and operated in such a manner that any emission of mercury from the crushing system shall not exceed 0.1 mg/m^3 when measured on the basis of time weighted average over an 8-hour period;

B) The handler must provide notification of crushing activity to the

Agency quarterly, in a form as provided by the Agency. Such notification must include the following information:

i) Name and address of the handler;

ii) Estimated monthly amount of lamps crushed; and

iii) The technology employed for crushing, including any certification or testing data provided by the manufacturer of the crushing unit verifying that the crushing device achieves the emission controls required in subsection (d)(5)(A) of this Section;

C) The handler immediately transfers any material recovered from a spill or leak to a container that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34, and has available equipment necessary to comply with this requirement;

D) The handler ensures that the area in which the lamps are crushed is well-ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

E) The handler ensures that employees crushing lamps are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; and

F) The crushed lamps are stored in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration), suitable to prevent releases during storage, handling and transportation.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] ~~(see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997)~~.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.114 Labeling and Marking

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

a) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery) or a container in which the batteries are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following

phrases: "Universal Waste-~~Battery(ies)~~Batteries", "Waste-~~Battery(ies)~~ Batteries", or "Used-~~Battery(ies)~~ Batteries";

b) A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides, as described in Section 733.103(a)(1), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly as follows:

1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and

2) The words "Universal Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides" or "Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides";

c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle, or vessel in which unused pesticide products, as described in Section 733.103(a)(2), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly as follows:

1) Pesticide labeling:

A) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;

B) If using the labels described in subsection (c)(1)(A)~~ above~~ of this Section is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under USDOT regulation 49 CFR 172; or

C) If using the labels described in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) ~~above~~ of this Section is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the waste pesticide collection program administered or recognized by a state; and

2) The words "Universal Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides" or "Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides";

d) Universal waste thermostats (i.e., each thermostat) or a container in which the thermostats are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-Mercury-~~Thermostat(s)~~ Thermostats", or "Waste Mercury-~~Thermostat(s)~~ Thermostats", or "Used Mercury-~~Thermostat(s)~~ Thermostats"; and

e) ~~Universal waste mercury-containing lamps~~ Each lamp or a container or package in which ~~the~~ such lamps are contained ~~shall~~ must be labeled or clearly marked with ~~any~~ one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste--~~Mercury-Containing Lamp(s)~~Lamps", "Waste ~~Mercury-Containing Lamp(s)~~Lamps" or "Used ~~Mercury-Containing Lamp(s)~~Lamps".

~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: STANDARDS FOR LARGE QUANTITY HANDLERS

Section 733.130 Applicability

This subpart applies to large quantity handlers of universal waste (as defined in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.132 Notification

a) Written notification of universal waste management.

1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~below~~ of this Section, a large quantity handler of universal waste shall have sent written notification of universal waste management to the Agency, and received a USEPA Identification Number, before meeting or exceeding the 5,000 kilogram storage limit.

2) A large quantity handler of universal waste that has already notified USEPA or the Agency of its hazardous waste management activities and has received a USEPA Identification Number is not required to renotify under this Section.

3) A large quantity handler of universal waste that manages recalled universal waste pesticides, as described in Section 733.103(a)(1), and that has sent notification to USEPA or the Agency, as required by 40 CFR 165, is not required to notify for those recalled universal waste pesticides under this Section.

b) This notification must include:

1) The universal waste handler's name and mailing address;

2) The name and business telephone number of the person at the universal waste handler's site who should be contacted regarding universal waste management activities;

3) The address or physical location of the universal waste management activities;

4) A list of all of the types of universal waste managed by the handler (e.g, batteries, pesticides, thermostats, ~~and~~ or ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps); and

5) A statement indicating that the handler is accumulating more than 5,000 kilograms of universal waste at one time and the types of universal waste (e.g, batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps) the handler is accumulating above this quantity.

BOARD NOTE: At 60 Fed. Reg. 25520-21 (May 11, 1995), USEPA explained the generator or consolidation point may use USEPA Form 8700-12 for notification. (To obtain USEPA Form 8700-12 call the Agency at 217-782-6761.) USEPA further explained that it is not necessary for the handler to aggregate the amounts of waste at multiple non-contiguous sites for the purposes of the 5,000 kilogram determination. ~~Mercury-containing lamps were added as universal waste pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.133 Waste Management

a) Universal waste batteries. A large quantity handler of universal waste shall manage universal waste batteries in a ~~way~~ manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

1) A large quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):

A) Sorting batteries by type;

B) Mixing battery types in one container;

C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;

D) Regenerating used batteries;

E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;

F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or

G) Removing electrolyte from batteries.

3) A large quantity handler of universal waste that removes electrolyte from batteries or that generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed above shall determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

A) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

B) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, ~~state~~ State, or local solid (nonhazardous) waste regulations.

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

b) Universal waste pesticides. A large quantity handler of universal waste shall manage universal waste pesticides in a ~~way~~ manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;

2) A container that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ of this Section, provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);

3) A tank that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart J, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c), 725.300, and 725.301; or

4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

c) Universal waste thermostats. A large quantity handler of universal waste shall manage universal waste thermostats in a ~~way~~ manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

1) A large quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any universal waste thermostat that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the thermostat, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste thermostats provided the handler follows each of the following procedures:

A) It removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;

B) It removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);

C) It ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

D) It immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

E) It ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

F) It ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;

G) It stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; and

H) It packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.

3) Required hazardous waste determination and further waste management.

A) A large quantity handler of universal waste that removes mercury-containing ampules from thermostats shall determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C:

i) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or

ii) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., remaining thermostat units).

B) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

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

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting,

special waste, or nonhazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

d) ~~Universal waste mercury-containing lamps.~~ Lamps. A large quantity handler of universal waste shall manage ~~universal waste mercury-containing~~ lamps in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

1) A large quantity handler of universal waste ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps shall~~, at all times:~~ contain all lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

~~A) Contain unbroken lamps in packaging that will minimize breakage during normal handling conditions; and~~

~~B) Contain broken lamps in packaging that will prevent releases of lamp fragments and residues.~~

2) A large quantity handler of universal waste ~~mercury-containing~~ lamps shall~~, at all times, manage waste lamps in a manner designed to minimize lamp breakage~~ immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken, and the large quantity handler shall place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Any container used must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

~~3) A large quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing lamps shall immediately contain all releases of lamp fragments and residues from broken lamps.~~

~~4) A large quantity handler of universal waste shall undertake a hazardous waste determination and further waste management as follows:~~

~~A) A large quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing lamps shall determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C:~~

~~i) Any materials resulting from a release;~~

~~ii) Clean-up residues from spills or breakage; or~~

~~iii) Other solid waste generated as a result of handling waste lamps.~~

~~B) If the material, residue, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it shall be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 726, and 728. The handler is considered to be the generator of the material, residue, or other hazardous waste and shall manage it in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.~~

~~C) If the material, residue, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any manner that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (nonhazardous) waste regulations.~~

~~5~~3) Large quantity handlers of ~~mercury containing~~ universal waste lamps may treat ~~mercury containing~~ those lamps for volume reduction at the site where they were generated under the following conditions:

A) The lamps must be crushed in a closed system designed and operated in such a manner that any emission of mercury from the crushing system shall not exceed 0.1 mg/m^3 when measured on the basis of time weighted average over an 8-hour period;

B) The handler must provide notification of crushing activity to the Agency quarterly, in a form as provided by the Agency. Such notification must include the following information:

i) Name and address of the handler;

ii) Estimated monthly amount of lamps crushed; and

iii) The technology employed for crushing, including any certification or testing data provided by the manufacturer of the crushing unit verifying that the crushing device achieves the emission controls required in subsection (d)(5)(A) of this Section;

C) The handler immediately transfers any material recovered from a

spill or leak to a container that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34, and has available equipment necessary to comply with this requirement;

D) The handler ensures that the area in which the lamps are crushed is well-ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

E) The handler ensures that employees crushing lamps are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; and

F) The crushed lamps are stored in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration), suitable to prevent releases during storage, handling and transportation.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] ~~(see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997)~~.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 733.134 Labeling and Marking

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

a) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery), or a container or tank in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-~~Battery(ies)~~Batteries"; or "Waste ~~Battery(ies)~~Batteries"; or "Used ~~Battery(ies)~~Batteries";

b) A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in Section 733.103(a)(1) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly as follows:

1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and

2) The words "Universal Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides" or "Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides";

c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide

products, as described in Section 733.103(a)(2), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly as follows:

1) Pesticide labeling:

A) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;

B) If using the labels described in subsection (c)(1)(A) ~~above~~ of this Section is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under the USDOT regulation 49 CFR 172; or

C) If using the labels described in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) ~~above~~ of this Section is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the pesticide collection program; and

2) The words "Universal Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides" or "Waste-~~Pesticide(s)~~Pesticides";

d) Universal waste thermostats (i.e., each thermostat) or a container or tank in which the thermostats are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-Mercury ~~Thermostat(s)~~ Thermostats", or "Waste Mercury ~~Thermostat(s)~~ Thermostats", or "Used Mercury ~~Thermostat(s)~~ Thermostats"; and

e) ~~Universal waste mercury-containing lamps~~ Each lamp or a container or package in which ~~the~~ such lamps are contained ~~shall~~ must be labeled or clearly marked with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-~~Mercury-Containing Lamp(s)~~Lamps", "Waste ~~Mercury-Containing Lamp(s)~~Lamps" or "Used ~~Mercury-Containing Lamp(s)~~Lamps".
~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) of this Section was added pursuant to Section 22.23a of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.23a] (see P.A. 90-502, effective August 19, 1997).~~

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSPORTERS

Section 733.150 Applicability

This Subpart applies to universal waste transporters (as defined in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: STANDARDS FOR DESTINATION FACILITIES

Section 733.160 Applicability

a) The owner or operator of a destination facility (as defined in Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109) is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, ~~720~~ 724 through 726, and 728, and the notification requirement under section 3010 of RCRA.

b) The owner or operator of a destination facility that recycles a particular universal waste without storing that universal waste before it is recycled shall comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2).

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART G: PETITIONS TO INCLUDE OTHER WASTES

Section 733.181 Factors for Petitions to Include Other Wastes

a) Hazardous waste listing or characteristics. The waste or category of waste, as generated by a wide variety of generators, is listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D, or (if not listed) a proportion of the waste stream exhibits one or more characteristics of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C. (When a characteristic waste is added to the universal waste regulations of this Part by using a generic name to identify the waste category (e.g., batteries), the definition of universal waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110 and Section ~~733.106~~ 733.109 will be amended to include only the hazardous waste portion of the waste category (e.g., hazardous waste batteries).) Thus, only the portion of the waste stream that does exhibit one or more characteristics (i.e., is hazardous waste) is subject to the universal waste regulations of this Part;

b) Generation by a wide variety of types of facilities. The waste or category of waste is not exclusive to a specific industry or group of industries, is commonly generated by a wide variety of types of establishments (including, for example, households, retail and commercial businesses, office complexes, conditionally exempt small quantity generators, small businesses, or government organizations, as well as large industrial facilities);

c) Generation by a large number of generators. The waste or category of waste is generated by a large number of generators (e.g., more than 1,000 nationally) and is frequently generated in relatively small quantities by each generator;

d) Collection systems to ensure close stewardship. Systems to be used for

collecting the waste or category of waste (including packaging, marking, and labeling practices) would ensure close stewardship of the waste;

e) Waste management standards and risk to human health and the environment. The risk posed by the waste or category of waste during accumulation and transport is relatively low compared to other hazardous wastes, and specific management standards proposed or referenced by the petitioner (e.g., waste management requirements appropriate to be added to Sections 733.113, 733.133, and 733.152; or applicable USDOT requirements) would be protective of human health and the environment during accumulation and transport;

f) Increased likelihood of diversion of waste from non-hazardous waste management systems. Regulation of the waste or category of waste under this Part will increase the likelihood that the waste will be diverted from non-hazardous waste management systems (e.g., the municipal waste stream, non-hazardous industrial or commercial waste stream, municipal sewer or stormwater systems) to recycling, treatment, or disposal in compliance with Subtitle C of RCRA;

g) Improved implementation of the hazardous waste program. Regulation of the waste or category of waste under this Part will improve implementation of and compliance with the hazardous waste regulatory program; or

h) Such other factors as may be appropriate.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)