ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
July 11, 1986

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
RCRA UPDATE, USEPA REGULATIONS (7/1/85 THROUGH 1/31/86)	)	R86-1

FINAL ORDER. ADOPTED RULES.

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by J. Anderson):

On January 9, 1986, the Board opened this Docket for the purpose of updating the RCRA rules to correspond with United States Environmental Protection Agency amendments from July 1, 1985 through January 31, 1986. On April 24, 1986, the Board proposed amendments which appeared on May 23, 1986, at 10 Ill. Reg. 8256. The Board received public comment as is detailed in the accompanying Opinion. The text of the amendments as modified in response to comment appears below. The Board directs that the amendments be filed and published in the Illinois Register no sooner than July 21, 1986. The Board will withhold filing until after that date to receive any final motions from the agencies involved with RCRA authorization. The Board authorizes consolidation for publication with the amendments adopted in R85-23 on June 20, 1986, if such appears to be an efficient way to proceed.

The complete text of the adopted amendments is as follows:

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

PART 702
RCRA AND UIC PERMIT PROGRAMS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATIONS

SUBPART C: PERMIT CONDITIONS

SUBPART D: ISSUED PERMITS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 13 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1013, 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-32, 47 PCB 93, at 6 Ill. Reg. 12479, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-19 at at, 53 PCB 131, 7 Ill. Reg. 14352, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11926, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg.

effective ; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Section 702.120 Permit Application

Any person who is required to have a permit (including new applicants and permittees with expiring permits) shall complete, sign and submit an application to the Agency as described in this Section and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.180 (RCRA) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.161 (UIC). Persons currently authorized with interim status under RCRA (35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, Subpart C) or UIC authorization by rule (~~Subpart C of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.Subpart C) shall apply for permits when required by the Agency. Persons covered by RCRA permits by rule (35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141) need not apply. Procedures for applications, issuance and administration of emergency permits are found exclusively in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.221 (RCRA) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.163 (UIC). Procedures for application, issuance and administration of research, development and demonstration permits are found exclusively in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.231 (RCRA).

Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.31(a) and 270.10(a).)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 702.122 Completeness

The Agency shall not issue a permit under a program (RCRA or UIC) before receiving a complete application for a permit under that program except for emergency permits. An application for a permit under a program is complete when the Agency receives an application form and any supplemental information which are completed to its satisfaction. ~~The completeness of any application for a permit shall be judged independently of the status of any other permit application or permit for the same facility or activity. An application which is reviewed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.121 through 705.126 is complete when the Agency receives either a complete application or the information listed in a notice of deficiency~~ (35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.122). An application for a permit is complete notwithstanding the failure of the owner or operator to submit the exposure information described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.186 (RCRA).

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.31(d) and 270.10(c) ~~122.4(c).~~)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

SUBPART C: PERMIT CONDITIONS

Section 702.160 Establishing Permit Conditions

a) In addition to conditions required in permits for both programs (Sections 702.140 through 702.152), the Agency shall establish conditions, as required on a case-by-case basis, in RCRA and UIC permits under Section 702.150 (monitoring and records), 702.161 (duration of permits), Section 702.162 (schedules of compliance), Section 702.163 (alternate schedules of compliance) and Section 702.164 (Recording and Reporting).

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.52(a) and 270.32(a).)

b)

1) In addition to conditions required in all permits for a particular program (35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.241 et seq. for RCRA and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.181 et seq. for UIC), the Agency shall establish conditions in permits for the individual programs, as required on a case-by-case basis, to provide for and assure compliance with all applicable requirements of the appropriate Act and regulations.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.52(b) and 270.32(b).)

2) An applicable requirement is a statutory or regulatory requirement which takes effect prior to final administrative disposition of a permit. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.184 (reopening of comment period) provides a means for reopening permit proceedings at the discretion of the Agency where new requirements become effective during the permitting process and are of sufficient magnitude to make additional proceedings desirable. An applicable requirement is also any requirement which takes effect prior to the modification of a permit, to the extent allowed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.201.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.52(b) and 270.32(c).)

3) New or reissued permits, and to the extent allowed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.201 modified permits, shall incorporate each of the applicable requirements referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.241 et seq. (RCRA) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.182 through 704.191 (UIC).

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.52(b) and 270.32(d).)

c) Incorporation. All permit conditions shall be incorporated either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the applicable regulations or requirements must be given in the permit.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.51~~,~~ ~~144,52~~ and 270.32(e).)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 702.161 Duration of Permits

a)

1) RCRA. RCRA permits shall be effective for a fixed term, to be determined by the Agency on a case-by-case basis, not to exceed ten years.

~~b)~~ 2) UIC. UIC permits for Class I and Class V wells shall be effective for a fixed term, to be determined by the Agency on a case-by-case basis, not to exceed ten years. UIC permits for Class III wells shall be issued for a period not to exceed five years; provided, however, that the Agency shall, without requiring a new application, renew such permits for a period not to exceed five years per renewal unless the Agency determines that the permit should be modified, revoked or a minor modification made as provided in Sections ~~Secs.~~ 702.183 through 702.187, in which case the permittee shall be required to file a new application.

bc) Except as provided in ~~Sec.~~ Section 702.125, the term of a permit shall not be extended by modification beyond the maximum duration specified in this Section.

cd) The Agency may issue any permit for a duration that is less than the full allowable term under this Section.

d) The Agency shall review each RCRA permit for a land disposal facility five years after the date of permit issuance or reissuance, and shall modify the permit as necessary, as provided in Section 702.183 and 702.184.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR ~~122.9~~ 144.36 and 270.50

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

SUBPART D: ISSUED PERMITS

Section 702.184 Causes for Modification

a) The following are cause for modification, but not reissuance, of permits; the following may be cause for reissuance as well as modification when the permitee requests or agrees:

1 a) Alterations. There are material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit.

2 b) Information. The Agency has received information. Permits other than for UIC Class III wells may be modified during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance or test methods) and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance. For UIC area permits this cause shall include any information indicating that cumulative effects on the environment are unacceptable.

3 c) New regulations. The standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued. Permits other than for UIC Class III wells may be modified during their terms for this cause only as follows:

A ~~1~~) For promulgation of amended standards or regulations, when:

i A) The permit condition requested to be modified was based on a promulgated 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 726 ~~725~~ (RCRA) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730 (UIC) regulation; and

iiB) The Board has revised, withdrawn or modified that portion of the regulation on which the permit condition was based; and

iiiC) If it is the permittee who is requesting modification, the permittee requests modification in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.128 within ninety (90)

days after Illinois Register notice of the rulemaking on which the request is based.

B 2) For judicial decisions, a court of competent jurisdiction has remanded and stayed Board promulgated regulations, if the remand and stay concern that portion of the regulations or guidelines on which the permit condition was based or a request is filed by the permittee in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.128 within ninety (90) days of judicial remand.

4 d) Compliance schedules. The Agency determines good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, such as an act of God, strike, flood or materials shortage or other events over which the permittee has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy.

5 e) For RCRA only, the Agency may modify a permit:

A 1) When modification of a closure plan is required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.212(b) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.218(b).

B 2) After the Agency receives the notification of expected closure under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.213, when the Agency determines that extension of the 90 or 180 day periods under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.213, modification of the 30-year post-closure period under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.217(a), continuation of security requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.217(b), or permission to disturb the integrity of the containment system under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.217(c) are unwarranted.

C 3) When the permittee has filed a request under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(c) for a modification to the level of financial responsibility or when the Agency demonstrates under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.247(d) that an upward adjustment of the level of financial responsibility is required.

D 4) When the corrective action program specified in the permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.200 has not brought the regulated unit into compliance with the ground-water protection standard within a reasonable period of time.

E 5) To include a detection monitoring program meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.198, when the owner or operator has been conducting a compliance monitoring program under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.199 or a corrective action program under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.200 and the compliance period ends before the end of the post-closure care period for the unit.

F 6) When a permit requires a compliance monitoring program under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.199, but monitoring data collected prior to permit issuance indicate that the facility is exceeding the ground-water protection standard.

G ~~7~~) To include conditions applicable to units at a facility that were not previously included in the facility's permit.

H ~~8~~) When a land treatment unit is not achieving complete treatment of hazardous constituents under its current permit conditions.

6) For RCRA only, notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, when a permit for a land disposal facility is reviewed under Section 702.161(d), the Agency shall modify the permit as necessary to assure that the facility continues to comply with the currently applicable requirements in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 720 through 726.

b ~~f~~) The following are causes to modify or, alternatively, ~~revoke and~~ reissue a permit: The Agency has received notification (as required in the permit, see Section ~~Sec.~~ 702.152(c)) of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit also may be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (~~Sec.~~ Section 702.182(b)), but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 144.39 and 270.41.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

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

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19, 53 PCB 131, 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 R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective ; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

703.141 Permits by Rule

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705, the following shall be deemed to have a RCRA permit if the conditions listed are met:

a) Ocean disposal barges or vessels. The owner or operator of a barge or other vessel which accepts hazardous waste for ocean disposal, if the owner or operator:

1) Has a permit for ocean dumping issued under 40 CFR 220, (1985) (Ocean Dumping, authorized by the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1420 et seq.);

2) Complies with the conditions of that permit; and

3) Complies with the following hazardous waste regulations:

A) 40 CFR 264.11 (1985), Identification number;

B) 40 CFR 264.71 (1985), Use of manifest system;

C) 40 CFR 264.72 (1985), Manifest discrepancies;

D) 40 CFR 264.73(a) and (b)(1) (1985), Operating record;

E) 40 CFR 264.75 (1985), Biennial report; and

F) 40 CFR 264.76 (1985), Unmanifested waste report;

b) Injection wells. The owner or operator of an injection well disposing of hazardous waste, if the owner or operator:

1) Has a permit for underground injection issued under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704; and

2) Complies with the conditions of that permit and the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, Subpart F (requirements for wells managing hazardous waste); and

3) For UIC permits issued after November 8, 1984, complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201;

c) Publicly owned treatment works (POTW). The owner or operator of a POTW which accepts for treatment hazardous waste, if the owner or operator:

1) Has an NPDES permit;

2) Complies with the conditions of that permit; and

3) Complies with the following regulations:

A) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.111, Identification number;

B) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171, Use of manifest system;

C) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172, Manifest discrepencies;

D) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173(a) and (b)(1), Operating record;

E) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.175, Annual report;

F) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.176, Unmanifested waste report; and

G) For NPDES permits issued after November 8, 1984, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201; and

4) If the waste meets all Federal, State and local pretreatment requirements which would be applicable to the waste if it were being discharged into the POTW through a sewer, pipe or similar conveyance.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.60.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.150 Application by Existing HWM Facilities and Interim Status Qualifications

a) The owner or operator of an existing HWM facility or of an HWM facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit must submit Part A of the permit application to the Agency no later than the following times, whichever comes first:

1) Six months after the date of publication of regulations which first require the owner or operator to comply with standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725; or

2) Thirty days after the date the owner or operator first becomes subject to the standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;

b) The owner or operator of an existing HWM facility may be required to submit Part B of the permit application at any time after the effective date of standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 applicable to any TSD unit at the facility. The Agency will notify the owner or operator that a Part B application is required, and set a date for receipt of the application, not less than six months after the date the notice is sent. The owner or

operator may voluntarily submit a Part B application for all or part of the HWM facility at any time.

c) The time for filing Part A of the permit application may be extended only by a Board Order entered pursuant to a variance petition. The Board will consider whether there has been substantial confusion as to whether the owner or operator of such facilities were required to file a Part A application and whether such confusion was attributable to ambiguities in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721 or 725.

d) Notwithstanding the above, any owner or operator of an existing HWM facility must submit a Part B permit application in accordance with the dates specified in Section 703.157. Any owner or operator of a land disposal facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments which render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit must submit a Part B application in accordance with the dates specified in Section 703.157.

e) Interim status may be terminated as provided in Section 703.157.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.10(e).)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg.
effective)

Section 703.151 Application by New HWM Facilities

a) Except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (c), no person shall begin physical construction of a new HWM facility without having submitted Part A and Part B of the permit application and having received a finally effective RCRA permit;

b) An application for a permit for a new HWM facility (including both Part A and Part B) may be filed at any time after promulgation of standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 applicable to any TSD unit in the facility; Except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (c), all applications must be submitted to the Agency at least 180 days before physical construction is expected to commence;

~~c) Prior to the effective date of standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, Subpart I, et seq., which are applicable to it, a person may begin physical construction of a new HWM facility, except those including landfills, injection wells, land treatment units or surface impoundments (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110),~~

~~without having received a finally effective RCRA permit, if, prior to beginning physical construction, such person as:~~

~~1) Obtained any Federal, State and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction;~~

~~2) Submitted Part A of the permit application; and~~

~~3) Made a committment to complete physical construction of the TSD unit within a reasonable time;~~

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a person may construct a facility for the incineration of polychlorinated biphenyls pursuant to an approval issued by the Administrator of USEPA under Section (6)(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and any person owning or operating such a facility may, at any time after construction or operation of such facility has begun, file an application for a RCRA permit to incinerate hazardous waste authorizing such facility to incinerate waste identified or listed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

d) Such persons may continue physical construction of the HWM facility after the effective date of the standards applicable to it if the person submits Part B of the permit application on or before the effective date of such standards (or on some later date specified by the Agency.) Such person must not operate the HWM facility without having received a finally effective RCRA permit.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.10(f) ~~122.22(b)~~.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.153 Qualifying for Interim Status

a) Any person who owns or operates an existing HWM facility or a facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments which render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit shall have interim status and shall be treated as having been issued a permit to the extent he or she has:

1 a) Complied with the requirements of Section 3010(a) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act pertaining to notification of hazardous waste activity;

(Board Note: Some existing facilities may not be required to file a notification under Section 3010(a) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ~~RCRA~~. These facilities may qualify for interim status by meeting ~~paragraph~~subsection (b) (a)(2).)

2 b) Complied with the requirements of Sections 703.150 and 703.152 governing submission of Part A applications;

b) c) Failure to qualify for interim status. If the Agency has reason to believe upon examination of a Part A application that it fails to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.123 or 703.181, it shall notify the owner or operator in writing of the apparent deficiency. Such notice shall specify the grounds for the Agency's belief that the application is deficient. The owner or operator shall have 30 days from receipt to respond to such a notification and to explain or cure the alleged deficiency in its Part A application. If, after such notification and opportunity for response, the Agency determines that the application is deficient it may take appropriate enforcement action.

c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any facility which has been previously denied a RCRA permit or if authority to operate the facility under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act has been previously terminated.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.70.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.157 Grounds for Termination of Interim Status

Interim status terminates when:

a) Final administrative disposition of a permit application is made; or

b) The owner or operator fails to furnish a requested Part B application on time, or to furnish the full information required by the Part B application, in which case the Agency shall notify the owner and operator of the termination of interim status following the procedures for a notice of intent to deny a permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.

c) For owners or operators of each land disposal facility which has been granted interim status prior to November 8, 1984, on November 8, 1985, unless:

1) The owner or operator submits a Part B application for a permit for such facility prior to that date; and

2) The owner or operator certifies that such facility is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

d) For owners or operators of each land disposal facility which is in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit and which is granted interim status, twelve months after the date on which the facility first becomes subject to such permit requirement unless the owner or operator of such facility:

1) Submits a Part B application for a RCRA permit for such facility before the date 12 months after the date on which the facility first becomes subject to such permit requirement; and

2) Certifies that such facility is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

e) For owners and operators of each incinerator facility on November 8, 1989, unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a Part B application for a RCRA permit for an incinerator facility by November 8, 1986.

f) For owners and operators of any facility (other than a land disposal or an incinerator facility) on November 8, 1992, unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a Part B application for a RCRA permit for the facility by November 8, 1988.

(Note: See 40 CFR ~~122.23(e)~~ 270.10(e)(5) and 270.73.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

SUBPART D: APPLICATIONS

Section 703.182 Contents of Part B

Part B information requirements presented in Sections 703.183 et seq. reflect the standards promulgated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724. These information requirements are necessary in order for the Agency to determine compliance with the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 standards. If owners and operators of HWM facilities can demonstrate that the information prescribed in Part B cannot be provided to the extent required, the Agency may make allowance for submission of such information on a case by case basis. Information required in Part B shall be submitted to the Agency and signed in accordance with requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.126. Certain technical data, such as design drawings and specifications and engineering studies, shall be certified by a registered professional engineer. Part B of the RCRA application includes the following:

a) General information (Section 703.183);

b) Facility location information (Section 703.184);

c) Ground-water protection information (Section 703.185);

d) Exposure information (Section 703.186);

e ~~d~~) Specific information (Section 703.200 et seq.).

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.14(a) ~~122.25~~).)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.186 Exposure Information

a) Any Part B permit application submitted by an owner or operator of a facility that stores, treats or disposes of hazardous waste in a surface impoundment or a landfill must be accompanied by information, reasonably ascertainable by the owner or operator, on the potential for the public to be exposed to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents through releases related to the unit. At a minimum, such information must address:

1) Reasonably foreseeable potential releases from both normal operations and accidents at the unit, including releases associated with transportation to or from the unit;

2) The potential pathways of human exposure to hazardous wastes or constituents resulting from the releases described under subsection (a)(1); and,

3) The potential magnitude and nature of the human exposure resulting from such releases.

b) By August 8, 1985, owners and operators of a landfill or a surface impoundment who have already submitted a Part B application must submit the exposure information required in subsection (a).

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.101(j).)

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.203 Surface Impoundments

For facilities that store, treat or dispose of hazardous waste in surface impoundments, except as otherwise provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101, the Part B application must include:

a) A list of the hazardous wastes placed or to be placed in each surface impoundment;

b) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the surface impoundment is or will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.321. This submission must address the following items as specified in that Section:

1) The liner system (except for an existing portion of a surface impoundment). If an exemption from the requirement for a liner is sought as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.321(b), submit detailed plans and engineering and hydrogeologic reports as appropriate, describing alternate design and operating practices that will, in conjunction with location aspects, prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground-water or surface water at any future time;

2) Prevention of overtopping; and

3) Structural integrity of dikes;

c) ~~If an exemption from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, Subpart F is sought, as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.322(a),~~ detailed plans and an engineering report explaining the location of the saturated zone in relation to the surface impoundment, and the design of a double-liner system that incorporates a leak detection system between the liner,

~~d)~~ A description of how each surface impoundment, including the liner and cover systems and appurtenances for control of overtopping, will be inspected in order to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.326(a) and (b). This information should be included in the inspection plan submitted under Section 703.183(e);

d e) A certification by a qualified engineer which attests to the structural integrity of each dike, as required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.326(c). For new units, the owner or operator must submit a statement by a qualified engineer that ~~he~~the engineer will provide such a certification upon completion of construction in accordance with the plans and specifications;

e ~~f~~) A description of the procedure to be used for removing a surface impoundment from service, as required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.327(b) and (c). This information should be included in the contingency plan submitted under Section 703.183(g);

f ~~g~~) A description of how hazardous waste residues and contaminated materials will be removed from the unit at closure, as required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.328 (a)(1). For any wastes not to be removed from the unit upon closure, the owner or operator must submit detailed plans and an engineering report describing how 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.328(a)(2) and (b) will be complied with. This information should be included in the closure plan and, where applicable, the post-closure plan submitted under Section 703.183(m);

g ~~h~~) If ignitable or reactive wastes are to be placed in a surface impoundment, an explanation of how 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.329 will be complied with;

h ~~i~~) If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, will be placed in a surface impoundment, an explanation of how 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.330 will be complied with.

i ~~j~~) A waste management plan for hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027 describing how the surface impoundment is or will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.331. This submission must address the following items as specified in that Section:

1) The volume, physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design or monitoring techniques.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.17.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.204 Waste Piles

For facilities that store or treat hazardous waste in waste piles, except as otherwise provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101, the Part B application must include:

a) A list of hazardous wastes placed or to be placed in each waste pile;

b) If an exemption is sought to 35 Ill. Adm Code 724.351 and 724~~.~~.Subpart F as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c) or 724.190(b)(2), an explanation of how the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c) will be complied with or detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.190(b)(2) will be met;

c) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the pile is or will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.351. This submission must address the following items as specified in that Section:

1) The liner system (except for an existing portion of a pile). If an exemption from the requirement for a liner is sought, as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.351(b), the owner or operator must submit detailed plans and engineering and hydrogeologic reports as appropriate, describing alternate design and operating practices that will, in conjunction with location aspects, prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground-water or surface water at any future time;

2) Control of run-on;

3) Control of run-off;

4) Management of collection and holding units associated with run-on and run-off control systems; and

5) Control of wind dispersal of particulate matter, where applicable;

d) ~~If an exemption from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, Subpart F is sought as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.352 or 724.353, submit detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.352(a) or 724.353(a) will be complied with;~~

e) A description of how each waste pile, including the liner and appurtenances for control of run-on and run-off, will be inspected in order to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.354(a) and (b). This information should be included in the inspection plan submitted under Section 703.183(g). ~~If an exemption is sought to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, Subpart F pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.353, describe in the inspection plan how the inspection requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.353(a)(3) will be complied with;~~

e ~~f~~) If the treatment is carried out on or in the pile, details of the process and equipment used, and the nature and quality of the residuals;

f ~~g~~) If ignitable or reactive wastes are to be placed in a waste pile, an explanation of how the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.356 will be complied with;

g ~~h~~) If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, will be placed in a waste pile, an explanation of how 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.357 will be complied with;

h ~~i~~) A description of how hazardous waste residues and contaminated materials will be removed from the waste pile at closure, as required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.358(a). For any waste not to be removed from the waste pile upon closure, the owner or operator must submit detailed plans and an engineering report describing how 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.410(a) and (b) will be complied with. This information should be included in the closure plan and, where applicable, the post-closure plan submitted under Section 703.183(m).

i ~~j~~) A waste management plan for hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027 describing how the surface impoundment is or will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.359. This submission must address the following items as specified in that Section:

1) The volume, physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design or monitoring techniques.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.18.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.231 Research, Development and Demonstration Permits

a) The Agency may issue a research, development and demonstration permit for any hazardous waste treatment facility which proposes to utilize an innovative and experimental hazardous waste treatment technology or process for which permit standards for such experimental activity have not been promulgated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 726. Any such permit shall include such terms and conditions as will assure protection of human health and the environment. Such permits:

1) Shall provide for the construction of such facilities as necessary, and for operation of the facility for not longer than one year unless renewed as provided in subsection (d) and;

2) Shall provide for the receipt and treatment by the facility of only those types and quantities of hazardous waste necessary for purposes of determining the efficacy and performance capabilities of the technology or process and the effects of such technology or process on human health and the environment; and

3) Shall include such requirements as necessary to protect human health and the environment (including, but not limited to, requirements regarding monitoring, operation, financial responsibility, closure and remedial action), and such requirements as necessary regarding testing and providing of information to the Agency with respect to the operation of the facility.

b) For the purpose of expediting review and issuance of permits under this Section, the Agency may, consistent with the protection of human health and the environment, modify or waive permit application and permit issuance requirements in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 705 except that there may be no modification or waiver of regulations regarding financial responsibility (including insurance) or of procedures regarding public participation.

c) Pursuant to Section 34 of the Act, the Agency may order an immediate termination of all operations at the facility at any time it determines that termination is necessary to protect human health and the environment. The permittee may seek Board review of the termination pursuant to Section 34(d).

d) Any permit issued under this Section may be renewed not more than three times. Each such renewal shall be for a period of not more than one year.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.65).

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

SUBPART F: PERMIT CONDITIONS

Section 703.241 Establishing Permit Conditions

a) 1) In addition to the conditions established under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.160(a), each RCRA permit shall include permit conditions necessary to achieve compliance with each of the applicable requirements specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 726. In satisfying this provision, the Agency may incorporate applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 726 directly into the permit or establish other permit conditions that are based on these Parts;

2) Each RCRA permit issued under Section 39(d) of the Environmental Protection Act shall contain terms and conditions which the Agency determines are necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.32(b) ~~122.29~~)

b) The conditions specified in the following Sections, in addition to those set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.140 through 702.152, apply to all RCRA permits.

~~(Board Note: See 40 CFR 122.28.)~~

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 703.243 Monitoring

In addition to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.150 (monitoring):

a) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including the certification required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173(b)(3), for a period of at least three years from the date of the certification.

b) The permittee shall maintain records from all groundwater monitoring wells and associated groundwater surface elevations, for the active life of the facility, and for disposal facilities for the post-closure care period as well.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.30(j)(2) ~~122.28(b)~~.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

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

PART 720
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GENERAL

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective Oct. 12, 1983; amended in R84-9, 53 PCB 131 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. , effective

SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

Section 720.122 Waste Delisting

a) General delistings or delisting of specific wastes from specific sources which have been adopted by USEPA may be proposed as state regulations which are identical in substance pursuant to Section 720.120(a).

b) Delistings which have not been adopted by USEPA may be proposed to the Board pursuant to Section 720.120(b)~~; however, this does not infer that the Board has authority to adopt such delistings~~. The Board will determine whether it has authority to delist such wastes on a case-by-case basis.

c) The Agency may determine in a permit or a letter directed to a generator that, based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, a waste from a particular source is not subject to these regulations. Such a finding is evidence against the Agency in any subsequent proceedings but shall not be conclusive with reference to other persons or the Board.

d) Any petition to delist directed to the Board or request for determination directed to the Agency shall include the information required by 40 CFR 260.22 (1985) and a showing that the delisting needs to be adopted as a part of the Illinois RCRA program.

e) Waste delistings will not be approved if the result would make the Illinois program less than substantially equivalent to the federal.

f) Delistings will apply only within Illinois. Generators must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~Part~~ 722 for waste which is hazardous in any state to which it is to be transported ~~which has RCRA authorization~~.

(Source: Amended at 10 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

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUPBART B: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Table B	Analytical Characteristics of Inorganic Species (Repealed)
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Appendix G	Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes
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Appendix J	Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans
Appendix Z	Table to Section 721.102

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-18, 51 PCB 31, at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19, 53 PCB 131, at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 PCB 247, 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. effective

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 721.102 Definition of Solid Waste

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

2) A discarded material is any material which is:

A) Abandoned, as explained in paragraphsubsection (b); or

B) Recycled, as explained in paragraphsubsection (c); or

C) Considered inherently waste-like, as explained in paragraphsubsection (d).

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

1) Disposed of; or

2) Burned or incinerated; or

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

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

1) Used in a manner constituting disposal.

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

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

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

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

2) Burned for energy recovery.

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

i) Burned to recover energy;

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

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

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

3) Reclaimed. Materials noted with a "yes" in column 3 of table in Appendix Z are solid wastes when reclaimed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

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

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

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

C) Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed. The materials must be returned as a substitute for raw materials feedstock, and the process must use raw materials as principal feedstocks.

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

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

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

C) Materials accumulated speculatively; or

D) Materials listed in ~~paragraph~~subsection (d)(1).

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

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste

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

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

2) It meets any of the following criteria;

A) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

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

C) It is a mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

D) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from this paragraph under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D are not hazardous wastes (except by application of ~~paragraph~~subsection (a)(2)(A) or (B)) if the generator can demonstrate that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251) (including wastewater at facilities which have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and;

i) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131 - carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene - provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system does not exceed 1 part per million; or

ii) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131 - methylene chloride, 1,1,1 - trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents - provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to

wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million; or

iii) One of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132 - heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K050); or

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of ~~paragraph~~subsection (d):

1) A hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

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

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

i) Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332) (Standard Industrial Codes, as defined and incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110 and 720.111).

ii) Wastes from burning any of the materials exempted from regulation by Section 721.106(a)(3)(D),(F),(G) or (H).

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

1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

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

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 721.104 Exclusions

a) Materials which are not solid wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:

1) A) Domestic sewage; and

B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.

2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)

(Board Note: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.)

3) Irrigation return flows.

4) Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)

5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques which are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.

6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 721.101(c);

7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 721.101(c).

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

1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel) or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if such facility:

A) Receives and burns only:

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

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

B) Such facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.

2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following and which are returned to the soil as fertilizers:

A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops.

B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.

5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy.

6)

A) Wastes which fail the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity (Section 721.124 and Appendix B) because chromium is present or are listed in Subpart D due to the presence of chromium, which do not fail the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity for any other constituent or are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and which do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if it is shown by a waste generator or by waste generators that:

i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium; and

ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process which uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and

iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.

B) Specific wastes which meet the standard in ~~paragraph~~subsections (b)(6)(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) (so long as they do not fail the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity, and do not fail the test for any other characteristic) are

i) Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry; hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

ii) Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry; hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue.

iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.

vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries.

viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.

7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals (including coal), including phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of uranium ore.

8) Cement kiln dust waste.

9) Solid waste which consists of discarded wood or wood products which fails the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.

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

d) Samples

1) Except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (d)(2), a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil or air, which is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics ~~of~~ or composition, is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725. The sample qualifies when:

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

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

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

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

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

F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a

court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).

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

A) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that DOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:

i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample.

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

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

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 721.105 Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity Generators

a) A generator is a small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700 explains the relation of this to the 100 kg/mo exception of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 809.

b) Except for those wastes identified in ~~paragraph~~subsections (e), (f), (g), (h) and (k) ~~and (8)~~, a small quantity generator's hazardous wastes are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through ~~725~~ 726, and the notification

requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and & Recovery Act, provided the generator complies with the requirement of paragraphsubsections (f), (g), (h) and (k).

c) Hazardous waste that is recycled and that is excluded from regulation by Section 721.106(a)(2)(C) and (E),(a)(3), or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.136 is not included in the quantity determinations of this Section, and is not subject to any requirements of this Section. Hazardous waste that is subject to the requirements of Section 721.106(b) and (c) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subparts C, D, and F is included in the quantity determinations of this Section and is subject to the requirements of this Section.

d) In determining the quantity of hazardous waste it generates, a generator need not include:

1) Its hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage; or

2) Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment of its hazardous waste.

e) If a small quantity generator generates acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities greater than set forth below, all quantities of that acutely hazardous waste are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and & Recovery Act:

1) A total of one kilogram of acute hazardous wastes listed in Sections 721.131, 721.132, or 721.133(e); or

2) A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous wastes listed in Sections 721.131, 721.132, or 721.133(e).

f) In order for hazardous wastes generated by a small quantity generator of acutely hazardous wastes in quantities equal to or less than those set forth in subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.

2) The A small quantity generator may accumulate acutely hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates

at any time ~~more than a total of 1000 kilograms of its hazardous waste, or its~~ acutely hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in ~~paragraph~~subsections (e)(1) or (e)(2), all of those accumulated wastes for which the accumulation limit was exceeded are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and ~~&~~ Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~Section~~ 722.134 for accumulation of wastes on-site begins ~~for a small quantity generator~~ when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit ~~level~~.

3) A small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment or disposal facility, either of which is:

A) Permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703;

B) In interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 725;

C) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by a State with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA;

D) Permitted, licensed or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste; or

E) A facility which:

i) Beneficially uses or reuses or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or

ii) Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

g) In order for hazardous waste generated by a small quantity generator in quantities of less than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste during a calendar month to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) ~~Comply with~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;

2) ~~If it stores its hazardous waste on-site, store it in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (f), and~~

The small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time more than a total of 1000 kilograms of this hazardous waste, all of those accumulated wastes for which the accumulation limit was exceeded are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 for accumulation of wastes on-site begins for a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes exceed 1000 kilograms;

3) A small quantity generator may either ~~Either~~ treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment or disposal facility, either of which is:

A) Permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;

B) In interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 725;

C) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by a State with a hazardous waste management program approved under 40 CFR 271 (1985);

D) Permitted, licensed or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste; or

E) A facility which:

i) Beneficially uses or re-uses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims ~~his~~the small quantity generator's waste; or

ii) Treats its ~~his~~ waste prior to beneficial use or re-use, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

h) In order for hazardous waste generated by a small quantity generator in a quantity greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms during a calendar month to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;

2) A small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time more than a total of 1000 kilograms of its hazardous waste, all those accumulated wastes for which the accumulation limit was exceeded are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 for accumulation of hazardous waste on-site begins for a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes exceed 1000 kilograms;

3) Beginning August 5, 1985, for any hazardous waste shipped off-site, the generator must ensure that such waste is accompanied by a copy of the manifest (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120) signed by him and containing the following information:

   A) The name and address of the generator of the waste;

   B) The United States Department of Transportation description of the waste, including the proper shipping name, hazard class and identification number (UN/NA);

   C) The number and type of containers;

   D) The quantity of waste being transported; and

   E) The name and address of the facility designated to receive the waste.

4) A small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment or disposal facility, either of which is:

   A) Permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703;

   B) In interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 725;

   C) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by a State with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA;

D) Permitted, licensed or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste; or

E) A facility which:

i) Beneficially uses or reuses or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or

ii) Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

i h) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of this Section may be mixed with non-hazardous waste and remain subject to these reduced requirements even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in this Section, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous wastes identified in Subpart C.

j ~~i~~) If a small quantity generator mixes a solid waste with a hazardous waste that exceeds a quantity exclusion level of this Section, the mixture is subject to full regulation.

k) If a small quantity generator's hazardous wastes are mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart E, if it is destined to be burned for energy recovery. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending or other treatment is also so regulated if it is destined to be burned for energy recovery.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Section 721.106 Requirements for recyclable materials

a) 1) Hazardous wastes that are recycled are subject to the requirements for generators, transporters, and storage facilities of ~~paragraph~~subsections (b) and (c), except for the materials listed in ~~subparagraph~~subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3). Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as "recyclable materials".

2) The following recyclable materials are not subject to the requirements of this Section but are regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subparts C through G and all applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705.

A) Recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart C);

B) Hazardous wastes burned for energy recovery in boilers and industrial furnaces that are not regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.Subpart O (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart D.)

C) ~~(Reserved for used oil)~~; Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste and is burned for energy recovery in boilers or industrial furnaces that are not regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.Subpart O. (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726. Subpart E);

D) Recyclable materials from which precious metals are reclaimed (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart F);

E) Spent lead-acid batteries that are being reclaimed (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart G).

3) The following recyclable materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726, or 702, 703 or 705 and are not subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act:

A) Industrial ethyl alcohol that is reclaimed;

B) Used batteries (or used battery cells) returned to a battery manufacturer for regeneration;

C) Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste but is recycled in some other manner than being burned for energy recovery; or

D) Scrap metal.

E) Fuels produced from the refining of oil-bearing hazardous wastes along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility if such wastes result from normal petroleum refining, production and transportation practices;

F) Oil reclaimed from hazardous waste resulting from normal petroluem refining, production and transportation practices, which oil is to be

refined along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility;

G) Coke and coal tar from the iron and steel industry that contains hazardous waste from the iron and steel production process:

H) i) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production or transportation practices, or produced from oil reclaimed from such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a process that does not use distillation or does not produce products from crude oil so long as the resulting fuel meets the used oil specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.140(e) and so long as no other hazardous wastes, where such hazardous wastes are used to produced the hazardous waste fuel;

ii) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous waste from petroleum refining production, and transportation practices, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a refining process after a point at which contaminants are removed, so long as the fuel meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.140(e); and

iii) Oil reclaimed from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production and transportation practices, which reclaimed oil is burned as a fuel without reintroduction to a refining process, so long as the reclaimed oil meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.140(e); and

I) Petroleum coke produced from petroleum refinery hazardous wastes containing oil at the same facility at which such wastes were generated, unless the resulting coke product exceeds one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste in Subpart C.

b) Generators and transporters of recyclable materials are subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 723 and the notification requirements under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (a).

c) 1) Owners or operators of facilities that store recyclable materials before they are recycled are regulated under all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.Subparts A through L, and 702, 703 and 705 and the notification requirement under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (a). (The recycling process itself is exempt from regulation.)

2) Owners or operators of facilities that recycle recyclable materials without storing them before they are recycled are subject to the following requirements, except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (a).

A) Notification requirements under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

B) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes From Nonspecific Sources

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

Industry and EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
Generic:		
F001.....	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004 or F005; and ~~sludges~~ still bottoms from the recovery of these ~~solvents in degreasing operations~~ spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)

F002..... The following spent halogenated solvents: (T)
tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene and trichlorofluoromethane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F004 or F005; and ~~the~~still bottoms from the recovery of these ~~solvents~~ spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F003..... The following spent non-halogenated solvents: (I)
xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004 or F005; and ~~the~~ still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F004..... The following spent non-halogenated solvents: (T)
cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002 or F005; and ~~the~~ still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F005..... The following spent non-halogenated solvents: (I, T)
toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol and pyridine; all spent solvent mixtures/blends, containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002 or F004; and ~~the~~ still bottoms from the recovery of these ~~solvents~~ spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F006..... Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating(T)
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/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.

F019.....Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical (T)
conversion coating of aluminum.

F007.....	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F008.....	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F009.....	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F010.....	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F011.....	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(R, T)
F012.....	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)
F020.....	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 tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
F021.....	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 pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.	(H)
F022.....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta- or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.	(H)
F023.....	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 tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5- trichlorophenol.	(H)
F024.....	Wastes including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes from the production of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, having	(T)

carbon content from one to five, utilizing free radical catalyzed processes. (This listing does not include light ends, spent filters and filter aids, spent dessicants, wastewater, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts and wastes listed in Section 721.132.)

F026..... Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta- or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions. (H)

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). (H)

F028..... Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027. (T)

(Board Note: The primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The letter H indicates Acute Hazardous Waste.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

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.

Wood Preservation:

K001 Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/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 acetrontrile column in the production of acrylontrile.	(T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetontrile 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.	
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(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 toluene-diamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydro-genation of dinitroluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluene-diamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotolune.	(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 toluene-diamine.	(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.	
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	
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.	
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(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)

Iron and Steel:

K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations.	(C,T)

Secondary Lead:

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

Coking:

K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from cooking operations.	(T)
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from cooking operations.	(T)

(Source: Amended at 10 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 burned for purposes of energy recovery in lieu of their original intended use, when they are used to produce fuels in lieu of their original intended use, when they are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use, or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use,~~ when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment, 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 ~~paragraph~~subsections (e) or (f).

b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in ~~paragraph~~subsections (e) or (f).

c) Any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic names listed in ~~paragraph~~subsection (e), or any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in ~~paragraph~~subsection (e) unless:

1) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;

2) The container or inner liner has been cleansed by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

3) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.

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 ~~paragraph~~subsection (e) or (f), 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, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in ~~paragraph~~subsection (e) or (f).

(Board Note: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ..." refers to a chemical substance which 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 ~~paragraph~~subsections (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in ~~paragraph~~subsections (e) or (f), 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.)

e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in ~~paragraph~~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).

(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). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound only is listed for acute toxicity.)

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:†

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
P023	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P057	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P066	Acetimedic acid, N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thio-, methyl ester
P001	3-(alpha-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	Acrolein
P070	Aldicarb
P004	Aldrin
P005	Allyl alcohol
P006	Aluminum phosphide
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	4-Aminopyridine
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	Ammonium vanadate
P010	Arsenic acid
P012	Arsenic (III) oxide
P011	Arsenic (V) oxide
P011	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	Arsenic trioxide
P038	Arsine, diethyl-
P054	Aziridine
P013	Barium cyanide
P024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methyl-mino)ethyl]-
P014	Benzenethiol
P028	Benzyl chloride
P015	Beryllium dust
P016	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
P017	Bromoacetone
P018	Brucine
P021	Calcium cyanide
P123	Camphene, octachloro-
P103	Carbamidoselensoic acid
P022	Carbon bisulfide
P022	Carbon disulfide
P095	Carbonyl chloride
P033	Chlorine cyanide
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	p-Chloroaniline

P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	Copper cyanides
P030	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not elsewhere specified
P031	Cyanogen
P033	Cyanogen chloride
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	Dieldrin
P038	Diethylarsine
P039	O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate
P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	Diisopropyl fluorophosphate
P044	Dimethoate
P045	3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime
P071	O,O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate
P082	Dimethylnitrosamine
P046	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P034	4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	Dinoseb
P085	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P039	Disulfoton
P049	2,4-Dithiobiuret
P109	Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P050	Endosulfan
P088	Endothall
P051	Endrin
P042	Epinephrine
P046	Ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-
P084	Ethenamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P101	Ethyl cyanide
P054	Ethylenimine
P097	Famphur
P056	~~Forine~~Fluorine
P057	Fluoroacetamide
P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P065	Fulminic acid, mercury (II) salt (R,T)
P059	Heptachlor
P051	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo, endo-1, 4:5, 8-dimethanonaphthalene
P037	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo, exo-1, 4:5, 8-dimethanonaphthalene
P060	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene
P004	1,2,3,4,10,10,-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, exo-dimethanonaphthalene
P060	Hexachlorohexahydro-exo,exo-dimethanonaphthalene

P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P068	Hydrazine, methyl-
P063	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	Hydrogen phosphide
P064	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester
P007	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P092	Mercury, phenyl-, acetate
P065	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P016	Methane, oxybis(chloro-
P112	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P059	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P066	Methomyl
P067	2-Methylaziridine
P068	Methyl hydrazine
P064	Methyl isocyanate
P069	2-Methyllactonitrile
P071	Methyl parathion
P072	alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P073	Nickel carbonyl
P074	Nickel cyanide
P074	Nickel (II) cyanide
P073	Nickel tetracarbonyl
P075	Nicotine and salts
P076	Nitric oxide
P077	p-Nitroaniline
P078	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	Nitrogen (II) oxide
P078	Nitrogen (IV) oxide
P081	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P050	5-Norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro, cyclic sulfite
P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	Osmium oxide
P087	Osmium tetroxide
P088	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P089	Parathion
P034	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P048	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P047	Phenol, 2,4,-dinitro-6-methyl-
P020	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-
P009	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P036	Phenyl dichloroarsine
P092	Phenylmercuric acetate
P093	N-Phenylthiourea
P094	Phorate
P095	Phosgene
P096	Phosphine
P041	Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester

P044	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]ester
P043	Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P094	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(ethylthio)methyl ester
P089	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester
P040	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P097	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-[p-((dimethylamino)-sulfonyl)phenyl]ester
P110	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P098	Potassium cyanide
P099	Potassium silver cyanide
P070	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
P101	Propanenitrile
P027	Propanentrile, 3-chloro-
P069	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)
P017	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	Propargyl alcohol
P003	2-Propenal
P005	2-Propen-1-ol
P067	1,2-Propylenimine
P102	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	4-Pyridinamine
P075	Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methy-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts
P111	Pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P103	Selenourea
P104	Silver cyanide
P105	Sodium azide
P106	Sodium cyanide
P107	Strontium sulfide
P108	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	Strychnine and salts
P115	Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt
P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	Tetraethyl lead
P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P112	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	Thallic oxide
P113	Thallium (III) oxide
P114	Thallium (I) selenite
P115	Thallium (I) sulfate
P045	Thiofanox
P049	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
P014	Thiophenol
P116	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-

P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
P123	Toxaphene
P118	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	Vanadium pentoxide
P120	Vanadium(V) oxide
P001	Warfarin, when present at concentration greater than 0.3%.
P121	Zinc cyanide
P122	Zinc phosphide,when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)

f) the commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in ~~paragraph~~subsections (a) through (d), are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(a) and (f).

(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). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.)

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:~~)~~

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U001	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	Acetic acid, lead salt
U214	Acetic acid, thallium(I) salt
U002	Acetone (I)
U003	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U248	3-(alpha-Acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U004	Acetophenone
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	Acrylamide
U008	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	Acrylontrile
U150	Alanine, 3-[p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino] phenyl-, L-
U328	2-Amino-1-methylbenzene

U353	4-Amino-1-methylbenzene
U011	Amitrole
U012	Aniline (I,T)
U014	Auramine
U015	Azaserine
U010	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-,
U157	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U016	Benz(c)acridine
U016	3,4-Benzacridine
U017	Benzal chloride
U018	Benz[a]anthracene
U018	1,2-Benzanthracene
U094	1,2-Benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-
U049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-
U093	Benzenamine, N,N'-dimethyl-4-phenylazo-
U158	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-
U222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro
U019	Benzene (I,T)
U038	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy, ethyl ester
U030	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U037	Benzene, chloro-
U190	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride
U028	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethyl-hexyl)] ester
U069	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-n-octyl ester
U070	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U017	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)
U239	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)
U201	1,3-Benzenediol
U127	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	Benzene, hexahydro-(I)
U188	Benzene, hydroxy-
U220	Benzene, methyl-
U105	Benzene, 1-methyl-1-2,4-dinitro-
U106	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,6-dinitro-
U203	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-
U141	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propenyl-
U090	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-
U055	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	Benzene, nitro- (I,T)
U183	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	Benzene, pentachloronitro-

U020	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U023	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-(C,R,T)
U234	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- (R,T)
U021	Benzidine
U202	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dixoide
U120	Benzo[j,k]fluorene
U022	Benzo[a]pyrene
U022	3,4-Benzopyrene
U197	3-Benzoquinone
U023	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U050	1,2-Benzphenanthrene
U085	2,2'-Bioxirane (I,T)
U021	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine
U073	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U024	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
U027	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
U244	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide
U028	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
U246	Bromine cyanide
U225	Bromoform
U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U035	Butanoic acid, 4-[Bis(2-chloroethyl)amino] benzene-
U031	1-Butanol (I)
U159	Butanone (I,T)
U160	2-Butanone peroxide (R,T)
U053	2-Butenal
U074	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U031	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	Cacodylic acid
U032	Calcium chromate
U238	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U176	Carbamide, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	Carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U219	Carbamide, thio-
U097	Carbamoyl chloride, dimethyl
U215	Carbonic acid, dithallium (I) salt
U156	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U033	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U211	Carbon tetrachloride
U033	Carbonyl fluoride (R,T)
U034	Chloral
U035	Chlorambucil
U036	Chlordane, technical
U026	Chlornaphazine
U037	Chlorobenzene
U039	4-Chloro-m-cresol

U041	1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane
U042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	Chloroform
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	beta-Chloronapthalene
U048	o-Chlorophenol
U049	4-chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	Chromic acid, calcium salt
U050	Chrysene
U051	Creosote
U052	Cresols
U052	Cresylic acid
U053	Crotonaldehyde
U055	Cumeme (I)
U246	Cyanogen bromide
U197	1,4-Cyclohexadienedione
U056	Cyclohexane (I)
U057	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U058	Cyclophosphamide
U240	2,4-D, salts and esters
U059	Daunomycin
U060	DDD
U061	DDT
U142	Decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[c,d]-pentalen-2-one
U062	Diallate
U133	Diamine (R,T)
U221	Diaminotoluene
U063	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U063	1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene
U064	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene
U064	Dibenz[a,i]pyrene
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	Dibutyl phthalate
U062	S-(2,3-Dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U192	3,5-Dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide
U060	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
U061	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
U078	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	Dichloroethyl ether
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U240	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters
U083	1,2-Dichloropropane
U084	1,3-Dichloropropene

U085	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U108	1,4-Diethylene dioxide
U086	N,N-Diethylhydrazine
U087	O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate
U088	Diethyl phthalate
U089	Diethylstilbestrol
U148	1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyradizinedione
U090	Dihydrosafrole
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	1,4-Dioxane
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	Di-N-propylnitrosoamine
U001	Ethanal (I)
U174	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U067	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U114	1,2-Ethanediylbiscarbamodithioic acid
U131	Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2,2-hexachloro-
U024	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis(2-chloro-
U247	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenol)-
U003	Ethanenitrile (I,T)
U117	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)
U025	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-
U184	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	Ethanethioamide
U227	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U043	Ethene, chloro-
U042	Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-
U078	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	Ethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-
U210	Ethene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U173	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U004	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U006	Ethanoyl chloride (C,R,T)
U112	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	Ethyl acrylate (I)

U238	Ethyl carbamate (urethan)
U038	Ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate
U114	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic acid)
U067	Ethylene dibromide
U077	Ethylene dichloride
U115	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116	Ethylene thiourea
U117	Ethyl ether (I)
U076	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	Ethylmethacrylate
U119	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U139	Ferric dextran
U120	Fluoranthene
U122	Formaldehyde
U123	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	Furan (I)
U125	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U147	2,5-Furandione
U213	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U125	Furfural (I)
U124	Furfuran (I)
U206	D-Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-
U126	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	Guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'-nitro
U127	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	Hexachlorobutadiene
U129	Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)
U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	Hexachloroethane
U132	Hexachlorophene
U243	Hexachloropropene
U133	Hydrazine (R,T)
U086	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	Hydrazine, 1,2-Diphenyl-
U134	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	Hydrogen sulfide
U096	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U136	Hydroxydimethylarsine oxide
U116	2-Imidazolidinethione
U137	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U139	Iron dextran
U140	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	Isosafrole
U142	Kepone
U143	Lasiocarpene
U144	Lead acetate
U145	Lead phosphate
U146	Lead subacetate
U129	Lindane
U147	Maleic anhydride

U149	Malononitrile
U150	Melphalan
U151	Mercury
U152	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U092	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U029	Methane, bromo
U045	Methane, chloro- (I,T)
U046	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	Methane, dibromo-
U080	Methane, dichloro-
U075	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	Methane, iodo-
U119	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	Methane, tetrachloro-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U153	Methanethiol (I,T)
U225	Methane, tribromo-
U044	Methane, trichloro-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U123	Methanoic acid (C,T)
U036	4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
U154	Methanol (I)
U155	Methapyrilene
U154	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	Methyl bromide
U186	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U045	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U226	Methylchloroform
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U132	2,2'-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)
U068	Methylene bromide
U080	Methylene chloride
U122	Methylene oxide
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (I,T)
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U138	Methyl iodide
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U163	N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine
U161	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U164	Methylthiouracil
U247	Methoxychlor
U010	Mitomycin C
U059	5,12-Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-
U165	Naphthalene
U047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	1,4-Naphthalenedione

U236	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)]-bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt
U166	1,4-Naphthaquinone
U167	1-Naphthylamine
U168	2-Naphthylamine
U167	alpha-Naphthylamine
U168	beta-Naphthylamine
U026	2-Naphthylamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloromethyl)-
U169	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	p-Nitrophenol
U171	2-Nitropropane (I)
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U111	N-Nitroso-N-propylamine
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorine, 2-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]tetrahydro-, oxide 2-
U115	Oxirane (I,T)
U041	Oxarane, 2-(chloromethyl)-
U182	Paraldehyde
U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	Pentachloroethane
U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene
See F027	Pentachlorophenol
U186	1,3-pentadiene (I)
U187	Phenacetin
U188	Phenol
U048	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U101	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U170	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U137	1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene
U145	Phosphoric acid, lead salt
U087	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl-, S-methyl-ester
U189	Phosphorous sulfide (R)
U190	Phthalic anhydride
U191	2-Picoline
U192	Pronamide
U194	1-Propanamine (I,T)

U110	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-(I)
U066	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U149	Propanedinitrile
U171	Propane, 2-nitro- (I)
U027	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U193	1,3-Propane sultone
U235	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U126	1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-
U140	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U002	2-Propanone (I)
U007	2-Propenamide
U084	Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	2-Propenenitrile
U152	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U008	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U113	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U118	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U162	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
See F027	Propionic acid,2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U194	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U083	Propylene dichloride
U196	Pyridine
U155	Pyridine, 2-[(2-(dimethylamino)-2-thenylamino]-
U179	Pyridine, hexahydro-N-nitroso-
U191	Pryidine, 2-methyl-
U164	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	Pyrrole, tetrahydro-N-nitroso-
U200	Reserpine
U201	Resorcinol
U202	Saccharin and salts
U203	Safrole
U204	Selenious acid
U204	Selenium dioxide
U205	Selenium disulfide (R,T)
U015	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	Silvex
U089	4,4'-Stilbenediol, alpha, alpha'-diethyl-
U206	Streptozotocin
U135	Sulfur hydride
U103	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	Sulfur phosphide (R)
U205	Sulfur selenide (R,T)
See F027	2,4,5-T
U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	Thallium (I) acetate
U215	Thallium (I) carbonate
U216	Thallium (I) chloride

U217	Thallium (I) nitrate
U218	Thioacetamide
U153	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U219	Thiourea
U244	Thiram
U220	Toluene
U221	Toluenediamine
U223	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U328	o-Toluidine
U353	p-Toluidine
U222	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U011	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U226	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	Trichloroethene
U228	Trichloroethylene
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
See F027	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U234	sym-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,5-trimethyl-
U235	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	Trypan blue
U237	Uracil, 5[bis(2-chloromethyl)amino]-
U237	Uracil mustard
U043	Vinyl chloride
U248	Warfarin, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U239	Xylene (I)
U249	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations of 10% or less
U250	[(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy]-,methyl ester

Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg.
effective)

Appendix C Chemical Analysis Test Methods

~~See Appendix III to 40 CFR 261~~ The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix III (1985), as amended at 50 Fed. Reg. 42942, October 23, 1985. This Section incorporates no future editions or modifictions.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg.
effective)

Appendix G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constitutents 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, 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
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 chlorophenoxy 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, hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-

	trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, 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.
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 chromuim.
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, tetrachloro-ethanes (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.

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.
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.

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

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. effective)

Appendix H Hazardous Constituents

acetonitrile (ethanenitrile)
acetophenone (ethanone, 1-phenyl-)
3-(alpha-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts

(warfarin)
2-acetylaminofluorene
(acetamide, N-(9H-fluoren-2-yl)-)
acetyl chloride (ethanoyl chloride)
1-acetyl-2-thiourea
(acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-)
acrolein (2-propenal)
acrylamide (2-propenamide)
acrylonitrile (2-propenenitrile)
aflatoxins
aldrin
(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-endo,exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)
allyl alcohol (2-propen-1-ol)
aluminum phosphide
4-aminobiphenyl ([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-amine)
6-amino-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8-(hydroxymethyl)-8a-methoxy-5-methylcarbamate azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2a]indole-4,7-dione, (ester) (mitomycin C)
(azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo(1,2a)indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-)
5-(aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
(3(2H)-isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-)
4-aminopyridine (4-pyridinamine)
amitrole (1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine)
aniline (benzenamine)
antimony and compounds, N.O.S. (not otherwise specified)
aramite
(sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-, 2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester)
arsenic and compounds, N.O.S.
arsenic acid (orthoarsenic acid)
arsenic pentoxide (arsenic (V) oxide)
arsenic trioxide (arsenic (III) oxide)
auramine
(benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-, monohydrochloride]
azaserine (L-serine, diazoacetate (ester))
barium and compounds, N.O.S.
barium cyanide
benz[c]acridine (3,4-benzacridine)
benz[a]anthracene (1,2-benzanthracene)
benzene (cyclohexatriene)
benzene, 2-amino-1-methyl (o-toluidine)
benzene, 4-amino-1-methyl (p-toluidine)
benzenearsonic acid (arsonic acid, phenyl-)
benzene, dichloromethyl- (benzal chloride)
benzenethiol (thiophenol)
benzidine ([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine)
benzo(b)fluoranthene (2,3-benzofluoranthene)
benzo(j)fluoranthene (7,8-benzofluoranthene)
benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)
p-benzoquinone (1,4-cyclohexadienedione)

benzotrichloride (benzene, trichloromethyl-)
benzyl chloride (benzene, (chloromethyl)-)
beryllium and compounds, N.O.S.
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
    (ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-])
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
    (ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-])
N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-napthylamine
    (chlornaphazine)
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
    (propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro]-)
bis(chloromethyl) ether
    (methane, oxybis[chloro]-)
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
    (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester)
bromoacetone (2-propanone, 1-bromo-)
bromomethane (methyl bromide)
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
    (benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-)
brucine (strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-)
2-butanone peroxide (methyl ethyl ketone, peroxide)
butyl benzyl phthalate
    (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester)
2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (DNBP)
    (phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-)
cadmium and compounds, N.O.S.
calcium chromate (chromic acid, calcium salt)
calcium cyanide
carbon disulfide (carbon bisulfide)
carbon oxyfluoride (carbonyl fluoride)
chloral (acetaldehyde, trichloro-)
chlorambucil
    (butanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]benzene-)
chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)
    (4,7-methanoindan,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-
    3,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-) (alpha and gamma isomers)
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.
chloroacetaldehyde (acetaldehyde, chloro-)
chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.
p-chloroaniline (benzeneamine, 4-chloro-)
chlorobenzene (benzene, chloro-)
chlorobenzilate
    (benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-
    alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester)
(2-chloro-1,3-butadiene (chloroprene)
p-chloro-m-cresol
    (phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-)
1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane
    (oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl)-)
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether

(ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-)
chloroform (methane, trichloro-)
chloromethane (methyl chloride)
chloromethyl methyl ether (methane, chloromethoxy-)
2-chloronaphthalene (naphthalene, beta-chloro-)
2-chlorophenol (phenol, o-chloro-)
1-(o-chlorophenyl)thiourea (thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-)
3-chloropropene (allyl chloride)
3-chloropropionitrile (propanenitrile, 3-chloro-)
chromium and compounds, N.O.S.
chrysene (1,2-benzphenanthrene)
citrus red No. 2
(2-naphthol, 1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-)
coal tars
copper cyanide
creosote (creosote, wood)
cresols (cresylic acid) (phenol, methyl-)
crotonaldehyde (2-butenal)
cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S.
cyanogen (ethanedinitrile)
cyanogen bromide (bromine cyanide)
cyanogen chloride (chlorine cyanide)
cycasin
(beta-D-glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl-)
2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
(phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-)
cyclophosphamide
(2H-1,3,2-oxazaphosphorine, [bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
tetrahydro-, 2-oxide)
daunomycin
(5,12-naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-
[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-
7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-)
DDD (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)
(ethane, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-)
DDE (ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-)
DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)
(ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-)
diallate
(S-(2,3-dichloroallyl)diisopropylthiocarbamate)
dibenz[a,h]acridine (1,2,5,6-dibenzacridine)
dibenz[a,j]acridine (1,2,7,8-dibenzacridine)
dibenz[a,h]anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)
7H-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole (3,4,5,6-dibenzcarbazole)
dibenzo[a,e]pyrene (1,2,4,5-dibenzpyrene)
dibenzo[a,h]pyrene (1,2,5,6-dibenzpyrene)
dibenzo[a,i]pyrene (1,2,7,8-dibenzpyrene)
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane
(propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-)
1,2-dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide)
dibromomethane (methylene bromide)
di-n-butyl phthalate
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester)
o-dichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,2-dichloro-)

m-dichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,3-dichloro-)
p-dichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,4-dichloro-)
dichlorobenzene, N.O.S. (benzene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-)
1,4-dichloro-2-butene (2-butene, 1,4-dichloro-)
dichlorodifluoromethane (methane, dichlorodifluoro-)
1,1-dichloroethane (ethylidine dichloride)
1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)
trans-1,2-dichlorethene (1,2-dichlorethylene)
dichloroethylene, N.O.S. (ethene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)
1,1-dichloroethylene (ethene, 1,1-dichloro-)
dichloromethane (methylene chloride)
2,4-dichlorophenol (phenol, 2,4-dichloro-)
2,6-dichlorophenol (phenol, 2,6-dichloro-)
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), salts and esters
(acetic acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-, salts and esters)
dichlorophenyl arsine (phenyl dichloroarsine)
dichloropropane, N.O.S. (propane, dichloro-,N.O.S.)
1,2-dichloropropane (propylene dichloride)
dichloropropanol, N.O.S. (propanol, dichloro-, N.O.S.)
dichloropropene, N.O.S. (propene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)
1,3-dichloropropene (1-propene, 1,3-dichloro-)
dieldrin
(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-
octahydro-endo,exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)
1,2:3,4-diepoxybutane (2,2'-bioxirane)
diethylarsine (arsine, diethyl-)
N,N'-diethylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-)
O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester of phosphorodithioic acid
(phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl
S-methyl ester)
O,O-diethylphosphoric acid, O-p-nitrophenyl ester
(phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester)
diethyl phthalate
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester)
O,O-diethyl O-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
(phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester)
diethylstilbestrol
(4,4'-stilbenediol, alpha,alpha-diethyl,
bis(dihydrogen phosphate, (E)-)
dihydrosafrole
(benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-)
3,4-dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)methyl benzyl alcohol
(1,2-benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-)
diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
(phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester)
dimethoate
(phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl
S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester)
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine
([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-)
p-dimethylaminoazobenzene
(benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-)

7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
(1,2-benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-)
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine
([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-)
dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
(carbamaoyl chloride, dimethyl-)
1,1-dimethylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-)
1,2-dimethylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-)
3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone,
O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
(thiofanox)
alpha,alpha-dimethylphenethylamine
(ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-)
2,4-dimethylphenol (phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-)
dimethyl phthalate
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester)
dimethylsulfate
(sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester)
dinitrobenzene, N.O.S. (benzene, dinitro-, N.O.S.)
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol and salts
(phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-methyl-, and salts)
2,4-dinitrophenol (phenol, 2,4-dinitro-)
2,4-dinitrotoluene (benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-)
2,6-dinitrotoluene (benzene, 1-methyl-2,6-dinitro-)
di-n-octyl phthalate
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester)
1,4-dioxane (1,4-diethylene oxide)
diphenylamine (benzenamine, N-phenyl-)
1,2-diphenylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-)
di-n-propylnitrosamine (N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine)
disulfoton
(O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate
2,4-dithiobiuret (thioimidodicarbonic diamide)
endosulfan
(5-norbornene, 2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro-,
cyclic sulfite)
endrin and metabolites
(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-
octahydro-endo,endo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene,
and metabolites)
ethyl carbamate
(urethan) (carbamic acid, ethyl ester)
ethyl cyanide (propanenitrile)
ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters
(1,2-ethanediylbiscarbamodithioic acid, salts and esters)
ethyleneimine (aziridine)
ethylene oxide (oxirane)
ethylenethiourea (2-imidazolidinethione)
ethyl methacrylate (2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester)
ethyl methanesulfonate (methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester)
fluoranthene (benzo[j,k]fluorene)
fluorine
2-fluoroacetamide (acetamide, 2-fluoro-)
fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt

(acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt)
formaldehyde (methylene oxide)
formic acid (methanoic acid)
glycidylaldehyde (1-propanal, 2,3-epoxy-)
halomethane, N.O.S.
heptachlor
(4,7-methano-1H-idene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-)
heptachlor epoxide (alpha, beta and gamma isomers)
(4,7-methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-2,3-epoxy-3a,4,7,7-tetrahydro-, alpha, beta and gamma isomers)
hexachlorobenzene (benzene, hexachloro-)
hexachlorobutadiene (1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-)
hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers)
(lindane and isomers)
hexachlorocyclopentadiene
(cyclopentadiene, hexachloro-)
hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins
hexachlorodibenzofurans
hexachloroethane (ethane, hexachloro-)
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo,endo-dimethanonaphthalene
(hexachlorohexahydro-endo,endo-dimethanonaphthalene)
hexachlorophene
(2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol))
hexachloropropene (propene, hexachloro-)
hexaethyl tetraphosphate
(tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester)
hydrazine (diamine)
hydrocyanic acid (hydrogen cyanide)
hydrofluoric acid (hydrogen fluoride)
hydrogen sulfide
hydroxydimethylarsine oxide (cacodylic acid)
indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene
1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene)
iodomethane (methyl iodide)
iron dextran (ferric dextran)
isocyanic acid, methyl ester (methyl isocyanate)
isobutyl alcohol (1-propanol, 2-methyl-)
isosafrole (benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)
kepone
(decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one)
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-1-yl ester)
lead and compounds, N.O.S.
lead acetate (acetic acid, lead salt)
lead phosphate (phosphoric acid, lead salt)
lead subacetate (lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-)
maleic anhydride (2,5-furandione)
maleic hydrazide (1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione)

malononitrile (propanedinitrile)

melphalan
    alanine, 3-[p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl-, L-)
mercury fulminate (fulminic acid, mercury salt)
mercury and compounds, N.O.S.
methacrylonitrile (2-propenenitrile, 2-methyl-)
methanethiol (thiomethanol)
methapyrilene
    (pyridine, 2-[(2-dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-thenylamino-)
metholmyl
(acetimidic acid, N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thio-,
    methyl ester)
methoxychlor
    (ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-)
2-methylaziridine (1,2-propylenimine)
3-methylcholanthrene
    (benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-)
methylchlorocarbonate
    (carbanochloridic acid, methyl ester)
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chlorobenzenamine))
methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (2-butanone)
methyl hydrazine (hydrazine, methyl-)
2-methyllactonitrile (propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-)
methyl methacrylate (2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester)
methyl methanesulfonate (methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester)
2-methyl-2-(methylthio(propionaldehyde-O-
    (methylcarbonyl) oxime
    (propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,
    O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime)
N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine
    (guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'-nitro-)
methyl parathion
    (O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate)
methylthiouracil
    (4-1H-pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-)
mustard gas (sulfide, bis(2-chloroethyl)-)
naphthalene
1,4-naphthoquinone (1,4-naphthalenedione)
1-naphthylamine (alpha-naphthylamine)
2-naphthylamine (beta-naphthylamine)
1-naphthyl-2-thiourea (thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-)
nickel and compounds, N.O.S.
nickel carbonyl (nickel tetracarbonyl)
nickel cyanide (nickel (II) cyanide)
nicotine and salts
    (pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts)
nitric oxide (nitrogen (II) oxide)
p-nitroaniline (benzenamine, 4-nitro-)
nitrobenzene (benzene, nitro-)
nitrogen dioxide (nitrogen (IV) oxide)
nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt
    (ethanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-,

and hydrochloride salt)

nitrogen mustard N-oxide and hydrochloride salt
(ethanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-, N-oxide, and hydrochloride salt)
nitroglycerin (1,2,3-propanetriol, trinitrate)
4-nitrophenol (phenol, 4-nitro-)
4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide (quinoline, 4-nitro-1-oxide-)
nitrosamine, N.O.S.
N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine (1-butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosodiethanolamine (ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-)
N-nitrosodiethylamine (ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosodimethylamine (dimethylnitrosamine)
N-nitroso-N-ethylurea (carbamide, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosomethylethylamine (ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)
N-nitroso-N-methylurea (carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)
N-nitroso-N-methylurethane
(carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester)
N-nitrosomethylvinylamine
(ethenamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosomorpholine (morpholine, N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosonornicotine (nornicotine, N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosopiperidine (pyridine, hexahydro-, N-nitroso-)
N-nitrosopyrrolidine (pyrrole, tetrahydro-, N-nitroso-)
N-nitrososarcosine (sarcosine, N-nitroso-)
5-nitro-o-toluidine (benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-)
octamethylpyrophosphoramide (diphosphoramide, octamethyl-)
osmium tetroxide (osmium (VIII) oxide)
7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
(endothal)
paraldehyde
(1,3,5-trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-)
parathion
(phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester)
pentachlorobenzene (benzene, pentachloro-)
pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins
pentachlorodibenzofurans
pentachloroethane (ethane, pentachloro-)
pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
(benzene, pentachloronitro-)
pentachlorophenol (phenol, pentachloro-)
phenacetin (acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-)
phenol (benzene, hydroxy-)
phenylenediamine (benzenediamine)
phenylmercury acetate (mercury, acetatophenyl-)
N-phenylthiourea (thiourea, phenyl-)
phosgene (carbonyl chloride)
phosphine (hydrogen phosphide)
phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
(phorate)
phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl
O-[p-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl] ester
(famphur)

phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.
(benzene, 1,2-dicarboxylic acid, esters, N.O.S.)
phthalic anhydride
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride)
2-picoline (pyridine, 2-methyl-)
polychlorinated biphenyl, N.O.S.
potassium cyanide
potassium silver cyanide
(argentate(1-), dicyano-, potassium)
pronamide
(3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide)
1,3-propane sultone
(1,2-oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide)
n-propylamine (1-propanamine)
propylthiouracil
(2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-4(1H)-pyrimidinone)
2-propyn-1-ol (propargyl alcohol)
pyridine
reserpine
(yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-
18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester)
resorcinol (1,3-benzenediol)
saccharin and salts
(1,2-benzoisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts)
safrole (benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)
selenious acid (selenium dioxide)
selenium and compounds, N.O.S.
selenium sulfide (sulfur selenide)
selenourea (carbamimidoselenoic acid)
silver and compounds, N.O.S.
silver cyanide
sodium cyanide
streptozotocin
(D-glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-)
strontium sulfide
strychnine and salts (strychnidin-10-one, and salts)
1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene (benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-)
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
(TCDD)
(dibenzo-p-dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-)
tetrachlorodibenzofurans
tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.
(ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S.)
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane (ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-)
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-)
tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene)
tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol (phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-)
tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
(dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester)
tetraethyl lead (plumbane, tetraethyl-)
tetraethylpyrophosphate (pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester)
tetranitromethane (methane, tetranitro-)

thallium and compounds, N.O.S.
thallic oxide (thallium (III) oxide)
thallium (I) acetate (acetic acid, thallium (I) salt)
thallium (I) carbonate (carbonic acid, dithallium (I) salt)
thallium (I) chloride
thallium (I) nitrate (nitric acid, thallium (I) salt)
thallium selenite
thallium (I) sulfate (sulfuric acid, thallium (I) salt)
thioacetamide (ethanethioamide)
thiosemicarbazide (hydrazinecarbothioamide)
thiourea (carbamide, thio-)
thiuram (bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide)
toluene (benzene, methyl-)
toluenediamine , N.O.S. (diaminotoluene N.O.S.)
2,4-toluenediamine
2,6-toluenediamine
3,4-toluenediamine
toluene diisocyanate (benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-)
o-toluidine hydrochloride
(benzeneamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride)
toxaphene (camphene, octachloro-)
tribromomethane (bromoform)
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-)
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
1,1,2-trichloroethane (ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-)
trichloroethene (trichloroethylene)
trichloromethanethiol (methanethiol, trichloro-)
trichloromonofluoromethane (methane, trichlorofluoro-)
2,4,5-trichlorophenol (phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol (phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-)
2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)
(acetic acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy-)
2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2,4,5-TP) (silvex)
(propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-)
trichloropropane, N.O.S.
(propane, trichloro-, N.O.S.)
1,2,3-trichloropropane
(propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-)
O,O,O-triethyl phosphorothioate
(phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester)
sym-trinitrobenzene
(benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-)
tris(1-aziridinyl) phosphine sulfide
(phosphine sulfide, tris(1-aziridinyl)-)
tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
(1-propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate)
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)
undecamethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(2-chlorobenzylamine), dihydrochloride
(N,N'-undecamethylenebis)2-chlorobenzylamine), dihydrochloride)

uracil mustard
    (uracil, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-)
vanadic acid, ammonium salt (ammonium vanadate)
vanadium pentoxide (vanadium (V) oxide)
vinyl chloride (ethene, chloro-)
zinc cyanide
zinc phosphide

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg.
effective)

Appendix J Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans

The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix X (1985). This Part incorporates no future revisions or editions.

(Source: Added at 10 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

SUBPART A: GENERAL

SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SUBPART E: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-18, 51 PCB 31, 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. , effective

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 722.141 Annual Reporting

a) A generator who ships his hazardous waste offsite must prepare and submit a single copy of an annual report to the Agency by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The annual report must be submitted on a form supplied by the Agency, and must cover generator activities during the previous calendar year, and must include the following information:

1) The USEPA identification number, name and address of the generator;

2) The calendar year covered by the report;

3) The USEPA identification number, name and address for each off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility to which waste was shipped during the year; for exported shipments, the report must give the name and address of the foreign facility.

4) The name and USEPA identification number of each transporter used during the reporting year.

5) A description, USEPA hazardous waste number (from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Subpart C or D), DOT hazard class, and quantity of each hazardous waste shipped off-site. This information must be listed by EPA identification number of each off-site facility to which waste was shipped.

6) A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated.

7) A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for years prior to 1984.

8 6) The certification signed by the generator or ~~his~~the generator's authorized representative.

b) Any generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must submit an annual report covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725 and 40 CFR 266.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART E: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Section 722.150 International Shipments

a) Any person who exports hazardous waste to a foreign country or imports hazardous waste from a foreign county into the United States must comply with the requirements of this Part and with the special requirements of this Section.

b) When shipping hazardous waste outside the United States, the generator must:

1) Notify the Administrator and ~~Director~~ Agency in writing four weeks before the initial shipment of hazardous waste to each country in each calendar year;

A) The waste must be identified by its EPA hazardous waste identification number and its DOT shipping description.

B) The name and address of the foreign consignee must be included in this notice;

C) These notices must be sent to the Office of International Activities (A-106), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460 and to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

2) Require that the foreign consignee confirm the delivery of the waste in foreign country. A copy of the manifest signed by the foreign consignee may be used for this purpose;

3) Meet the requirements under Section 722.120 for the manifest, except that:

A) In place of the name, address and EPA identification number of the designated facility, the name and address of the foreign consignee must be used;

B) The generator must identify the point of departure from the United States through which the waste must travel before entering a foreign country.

4) Obtain the manifest form from the Agency.

c) A generator must file an exception report, if:

1) He has not received a copy of the manifest signed by the transporter stating the date and place of departure from the United States within 45 days from the date it was accepted by the initial transporter; or

2) Within 90 days from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, the generator has not received written confirmation from the foreign consignee that the hazardous waste was received.

d) Any person exporting hazardous waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 shall file with the Administrator and the Agency, no later than March 1 of each year, a report summarizing the types, quantitites, frequency and ultimate destination of all such hazardous waste exported during the previous calendar year.

e ~~d~~) When importing hazardous waste, a person must meet all requirements of Section 722.120 for the manifest except that:

1) In place of the generator's name, address and EPA identification number, the name and address of the foreign generator and the importer's name, address and EPA identification number must be used.

2) In place of the generator's signature on the certification statement, the U.S. importer or ~~his~~the importer's agent must sign and date the certification and obtain the signature of the initial transporter.

f ~~e~~) A person who imports hazardous waste must obtain the manifest form from the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 10 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

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SUBPART F: ~~GROUND-WATER PROTECTION~~ RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

SUBPART J: TANKS

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

724.447 Monitoring and Inspections
724.451 Closure

Appendix A Recordkeeping Instructions
Appendix B EPA Report Form and Instructions (Repealed)
Appendix D Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Student's t-test
Appendix E Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19, 53 PCB 131, 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. , effective

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section 724.118 Location Standards

a) Seismic considerations

1) Portions of new facilities where treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted must not be located within 61 meters (200 feet) of a fault which has had displacement in Holocene time.

2) As used in ~~paragraph~~subsection (a)(1):

A) "Fault" means a fracture along with rocks on one side have been displaced with respect to those on the other side.

B) "Displacement" means the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

C) "Holocene" means the most recent epoch of the Quarternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene to the present.

(Board Note: Procedures for demonstrating compliance with this standard in Part B of the permit application are specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.182. Facilities which are located in political jurisdications other than those listed in ~~Appendix F~~ 40 CFR 264.Appendix VI (1985) are assumed to be in compliance with this requirement).

b) Floodplains.

1) A facility located in a 100 year floodplain must be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Agency's satisfaction that:

A) Procedures are in effect which will cause the waste to be removed safely, before flood waters can reach the facility, to a location where the wastes will not be vulnerable to flood waters; or

B) For existing surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units and landfills, no adverse effect on human health or the environment will result if washout occurs, considering:

i) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the facility;

ii) The concentration of hazardous constituents that would potentially affect surface waters as a result of washout;

iii) The impact of such concentrations on the current or potential uses of and water quality standards established for the affected surface waters; and

iv) The impact of hazardous constituents on the sediments of affected surface waters or the soils of the 100-year floodplain that could result from washout;

2) As used in ~~paragraph~~subsection (b)(1):

A) "100-year floodplain" means any land area which is subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year from any source.

B) "Washout" means the movement of hazardous waste from the active portion of the facility as a result of flooding.

C) "100-year flood" means a flood that has a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

(Board Note: Requirements pertaining to other Federal laws which affect the location and permitting of facilities are found in 40 CFR 270.3. For details relative to these laws, see EPA's manual for SEA (special environmental area) requirements for hazardous waste facility permits. Though EPA is responsible for complying with these requirements, applicants are advised to consider them in planning the location of a facility to help prevent subsequent project delays. Facilities may be required to obtain from the Illinois Department of Transportation on a permit or certification that a facility is flood-proofed.)

c) Salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines and caves. The placement of any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground cave or mine is prohibited.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 724.170 Applicability

The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site facilities, except as Section 724.101 provides otherwise. Section 724.171, 724.172 and 724.176 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources. Section 724.173(b) only applies to permittees which treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes on-site where such wastes were generated.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.173 Operating Record

a) The owner or operator must keep a written operating record at the facility.

b) The following information must be recorded, as it becomes available, and maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility:

1) A description and the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the method(s) and date(s) of

its treatment, storage or disposal at the facility as required by Appendix A;

2) The location of each hazardous waste within the facility and the quantity at each location. For disposal facilities, the location and quantity of each hazardous waste must be recorded on a map or diagram of each cell or disposal area. For all facilities, this information must include cross-references to specific manifest document numbers, if the waste was accompanied by a manifest;

(Board Note: See Section 724.219 for related requirements.)

3) Records and results of waste analyses performed as specified in Sections 724.113, 724.117, 724.414 and 724.441;

4) Summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementing the contingency plan as specified in Section 724.156(j);

5) Records and results of inspections as required by Section 724.115(d) (except these data need to be kept only three years);

6) Monitoring, testing or analytical data where required by Sections 724.326, 724.353, 724.354, 724.376, 724.378, 724.380, 724.403, 724.409 or 724.447.

7) For off-site facilities, notices to generators as specified in Section 724.112(b);

8) All closure cost estimates under Section 724.242 and, for disposal facilities, all post-closure cost estimates under Section 724.244.

9) A certification by the permittee, no less often than annually: that the permittee has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste that the permittee generates, to the degree the permittee determines to be economically practicable; and that the proposed method of treatment, storage or disposal is that practicable method currently available to the permittee which minimizes the persent and future threat to human health and the environment.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART F: ~~GROUND-WATER PROTECTION~~ RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

Section 724.190 Applicability

a)

1) Except as provided in ~~paragraph~~subsection (b), the regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste ~~in surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units or landfills.~~ The owner or operator must satisfy the requirements identified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~ for all wastes (or constituents thereof) contained in ~~any such~~ solid waste management units at the facility ~~that receives hazardous waste after January 26, 1983 (hereinafter referred to as a "regulated unit").~~ ~~Any waste or waste constituent migrating beyond the waste management area under Section 724.195(b) is assumed to originate from a regulated unit unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such waste or waste constituent originated from another source,~~ regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such units.

2) All solid waste management units must comply with the requirements in Section 724.201. A surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit or landfill that receives hazardous waste after July 28, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as a "regulated unit") must comply with the requirements of Sections 724.191 through 724.200 in lieu of Section 724.201 for purposes of detecting, characterizing and responding to releases to the uppermost aquifer. The financial responsibility requirements of Section 724.201 apply to regulated units.

b) The owner or operator ~~is~~ operator's regulated unit or units are not subject to regulation for releases into the uppermost aquifer under this Subpart if:

1) The owner or operator is exempted under Section 724.101; or,

2) ~~The owner or operator designs and operates a surface impoundment in compliance with Section 724.322, a pile in compliance with Section 724.350(c), 724.352 or 724.353, or a landfill in compliance with Section 724.402,~~

The owner or operator operates a unit which the Agency finds:

A) Is an engineered structure.

B) Does not receive or contain liquid waste or waste containing free liquids.

C) Is designed and operated to exclude liquid, precipitation and other run-on and run-off.

D) Has both inner and outer layers of containment enclosing the waste.

E) Has a leak detection system built into each containment layer.

F) The owner or operator will provide continuing operation and maintenance of these leak detection systems during the active life of the unit and the closure and post-closure care periods, and

G) To a reasonable degree of certainty, will not allow hazardous constituents to migrate beyond the outer containment layer prior to the end of the post-closure care period.

3) The Agency finds, pursuant to Section 724.380(d), that the treatment zone of a land treatment unit that qualifies as a regulated unit does not contain levels of hazardous constituents that are above background levels of those constituents by an amount that is statistically significant, and if an unsaturated zone monitoring program meeting the requirements of Section 724.378 has not shown a statistically significant increase in hazardous constituents below the treatment zone during the operating life of the unit. An exemption under this paragraph can only relieve an owner or operator of responsibility to meet the requirements of this Subpart during the post-closure care period; or

4) The Agency finds that there is no potential for migration of liquid from a regulated unit to the uppermost aquifer during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period) and the post-closure care period specified under Section 724.217. This demonstration must be certified by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer. In order to provide an adequate margin of safety in the prediction of potential migration of liquid, the owner or operator must base any predictions made under this paragraph on assumptions that maximize the rate of liquid migration.

5) The owner or operator designs and operates a pile in compliance with Section 724.350(c).

c) The regulations under this Subpart apply during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period). After closure of the regulated unit, the regulations in this Subpart;

1) Do not apply if all waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components and contaminated subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure;

2) Apply during the post-closure care period under Section 724.217 if the owner or operator is conducting a detection monitoring program under Section 724.198; or

3) Apply during the compliance period under Section 724.196 if the owner or operator is conducting a compliance monitoring program under Section 724.199 or a corrective action program under Section 724.200.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.201 Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units

a) The owner or operator of a facility seeking a permit for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste must institute corrective action as necessary to protect human health and the environment for all releases of hazardous waste or constituents from any solid waste management unit at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such unit.

b) Corrective action will be specified in the permit. The permit will contain schedules of compliance for such corrective action (where such corrective action cannot be completed prior to issuance of the permit) and assurances of financial responsibility for completing such corrective action.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Section 724.321 Design and Operating Requirements

a) A surface impoundment ~~(except for an existing portion of a surface impoundment)~~ that it not covered by subsection (c) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.321 must have a liner ~~that is~~ for all portions of the impoundment (except for existing portions of such impoundment). The liner must be designed, constructed and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the impoundment to the adjacent subsurface soil or ground-water or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the impoundment. The liner may be constructed of materials that may allow wastes to migrate into the liner (but not into the adjacent subsurface soil or ground-water or surface water) during the active life of the facility, provided that the impoundment is closed in accordance with Section 724.328(a)(1). For impoundments that will be closed in accordance with Section 724.328(a)(2), the liner must be constructed of materials that can prevent wastes from migrating into the liner during the active life of the facility. The liner must be:

1) Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrogeologic forces), physical contact with the waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation and the stress of daily operation;

2) Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression or uplift; and

3) Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate.

b) The owner or operator will be exempted from the requirements of paragraphsubsection (a) if the Board finds, based on a demonstration by the owner or operator, in a variance and/or site-specific rulemaking, that alternate design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents (see Section 724.193) into the ground-water or surface water at any future time. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the Board will consider:

1) The nature and quantity of the wastes;

2) The proposed alternate design and operation;

3) The hydrogeologic setting of the facility, including the attenuative capacity and thickness of the liners and soils present between the impoundment and ground-water or surface water; and

4) All other factors which would influence the quality and mobility of the leachate produced and the potential for it to migrate to ground-water or surface water.

c) The owner or operator of each new surface impoundment, each new surface impoundment unit at an existing facility, each replacement of an existing surface impoundment unit and each lateral expansion of an existing surface impoundment unit, must install two or more liners and a leachate collection system between such liners. The liners and leachate collection system must protect human health and the environment. The requirements of this subsection shall apply with respect to all waste received after the issuance of the permit. The requirement for the installation of two or more liners in this subsection may be satisfied by the installation of a top liner designed operated and constructed of materials to prevent the migration of any constituent into such liner during the period such facility remains in operation (including any post-closure monitoring period), and a lower liner designed, operated and constructed to prevent the migration of any constituent through such liner during such period. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, a lower liner shall be deemed to satisfy such requirement if it is constructed of at least a 3-foot thick layer of recompacted clay or other natural material with a permeability of no more than 1×10^{-7} centimeter per second.

d) Subsection (c) will not apply if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Agency and the Agency finds for such surface impoundment, that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the ground-water or surface water at least as effectively as such liners and leachate collection systems.

e) The double liner requirement set forth in subsection (c) may be waived by the Agency for any monofill, if:

1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and such wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the EP toxicity characteristics in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124;

2) A) i) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that such liner is leaking. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "liner" means a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing into the liner at any time during the active life of the facility, or a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from migrating beyond the liner to adjacent subsurface soil, groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life of the facility. In the case of any surface impoundment which has been exempted from the requirements of subsection (c) on the basis of a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing beyond the liner, at the closure of such impoundment, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, all contaminated liner material and contaminated soil to the extent practicable. If all contaminated soil is not removed or decontaminated, the owner or operator of such impoundment will comply with appropriate post-closure requirements, including but not limited to groundwater monitoring and corrective action;

ii) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water (as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110 and

iii) The monofill is in compliance with generally applicable ground-water monitoring requirements for facilities with permits or

B) RCRA

The owner or operator demonstrates to the Board that the monofill is located, designed

and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into ground-water or surface water at any future time.

fc) A surface impoundment must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to prevent overtopping resulting from normal or abnormal operations; overfilling; wind and wave action; rainfall; run-on; malfunctions of level controllers, alarms and other equipment; and human error.

gd) A surface impoundment must have dikes that are designed, constructed and maintained with sufficient structural integrity to prevent massive failure of the dikes. In ensuring structural integrity, it must not be presumed that the liner system will function without leakage during the active life of the unit.

he) The Agency will specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Section are satisfied.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.322 Double-lined Surface Impoundments: Exemption from Subpart F: Ground-water Protection Requirements (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of a double-lined surface impoundment is not subject to regulation under Subpart F if the following conditions are met:~~

~~1) The impoundment (including its underlying liners) must be located entirely above the seasonal high water table;~~

~~2) The impoundment must be underlain by two liners which are designed and constructed in a manner that prevents the migration of liquids into or out of the space between the liners; Both liners must meet all the specifications of Section 724.321(a);~~

~~3) A leak detection system must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated between the liners to detect any migration of liquids into the space between the liners;~~

~~b) If liquid leaks into the leak detection system, the owner or operator must:~~

1) Notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak; and

2)

A) Within a period of time specified in the permit, remove accumulated liquid, repair or replace the liner which is leaking to prevent the migration of liquids through the liner and obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that, to the best of his knowledge and opinion, the leak has been stopped; or

B) If a detection monitoring program pursuant to Section 724.198 has already been established in the permit (to be complied with only if a leak occurs), begin to comply with that program and any other applicable requirements of Subpart F within a period of time specified in the permit.

c) The Agency will specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Section are satisfied.

(Source: Repealed at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.326 Monitoring and Inspection

a) During construction and installation, liners (except in the case of existing portions of surface impoundments exempt from Section 724.321(a)) and cover systems (e.g., membranes, sheets, or coatings) must be inspected for uniformity, damage and imperfections (e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots or foreign materials). Immediately after construction or installation:

1) Synthetic liners and covers must be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures and blisters; and

2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers must be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of that liner or cover.

b) While a surface impoundment is in operation, it must be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

1) Deterioration, malfunctions or improper operation of overtopping control systems;

2) Sudden drops in the level of the impoundment's contents;

3) ~~The presence of liquids in leak detection systems, where installed to comply with Section 724.322; or~~

~~4)~~ Severe erosion or other signs of deterioration in dikes or other containment devices.

c) Prior to the issuance of a permit, and after any extended period of time (more than six months) during which the impoundment was not in service, the owner or operator must obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that the impoundment's dike, including that portion of any dike which provides freeboard, has structural integrity. The certification must establish, in particular, that the dike:

1) Will withstand the stress of the pressure exerted by the types and amounts of wastes to be placed in the impoundment; and

2) Will not fail due to scouring or piping, without dependence on any liner system included in the surface impoundment construction.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.328 Closure and Post-closure Care

a) At closure, the owner or operator must:

1) Remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (liners, etc.), contaminated subsoils and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and manage them as hazardous waste unless 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(d) applies; or

2)

A) Eliminate free liquids by removing liquid wastes or solidifying the remaining wastes and waste residues;

B) Stablilize remaining wastes to a bearing capacity sufficient to support final cover;

and

C) Cover the surface impoundment with a final cover designed and constructed to:

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

ii) Function with minimum maintenance;

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

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

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

b) If some waste residues or contaminated materials are left in place at final closure, the owner or operator must comply with all post-closure requirements contained in Sections 724.217 through 724.220, including maintenance and monitoring throughout the post-closure care period (specified in the permit under Section 724.217). The owner or operator must:

1) Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion or other events;

2) ~~Maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with Section 724.322, where such a system is present between double liner systems;~~

~~3)~~ Maintain and monitor the ground-water monitoring system and comply with all other applicable requirements of Subpart F; and

3 ~~4~~) Prevent run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover.

c)

1) If an owner or operator plans to close a surface impoundment in accordance with ~~paragraph~~subsection (a)(1), and the impoundment does not comply with the liner requirements of Section 724.321(a) and is not exempt from them in accordance with Section 724.321(b), then:

A) The closure plan for the impoundment under Section 724.212 must include both a plan for complying with paragraphsubsection (a)(1) and a contingent plan for complying with paragraphsubsection (a)(2) in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure; and

B) The owner or operator must prepare a contingent post-closure plan under Section 724.218 for complying with paragraphsubsection (b) in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure.

2) The cost estimates calculated under Sections 724.242 and 724.244 for closure and post-closure care of an impoundment subject to this paragraphsubsection must include the cost of complying with the contingent closure plan and the contingent postclosure plan, but are not required to include the cost of expected closure under paragraphsubsection (a)(1).

~~d) During the post-closure care period, if liquids leak into a leak detection system installed under Section 724.322, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak. The Agency will modify the permit to require compliance with the requirements of Subpart F.~~

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

Section 724.352 Double-lined Piles: Exemption from Subpart F: Ground-water Protection Requirements (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of a double-lined waste pile is not subject to regulation under Subpart F if the following conditions are met:~~

~~1) The pile (including its underlying liners) must be located entirely above the seasonal high water table.~~

~~2) The pile must be underlain by two liners which are designed and constructed in a manner that prevents the migration of liquids into or out of the space between the liners. Both liners must meet all the specifications of Section 724.351(a)(1).~~

3) A leak detection system must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated between the liners to detect any migration of liquids into the space between the liners.

4) The pile must have a leachate collection and removal system above the top liner that is designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with Section 724.351(a)(2).

b) If liquid leaks into the leak detection system, the owner or operator must:

1) Notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak; and

2)

A) Within a period of time specified in the permit, remove accumulated liquid, repair or replace the liner which is leaking to prevent the migration of liquids through the liner and obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that, to the best of his knowledge and opinion, the leak has been stopped; or

B) If a detection monitoring program pursuant to Section 724.198 has already been established in the permit (to be complied with only if a leak occurs), begin to comply with that program and any other applicable requirements of Subpart F within a period of time specified in the permit.

c) The Agency will specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Section are satisfied.

(Source: Repealed at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.353 Inspection of Liners: Exemption from Subpart F: Ground-water Protection Requirements (Repealed)

a) The owner or operator of a pile is not subject to regulation under Subpart F if the following conditions are met:

1) The pile (including its underlying liner) must be located entirely above the seasonal high water table.

2) The pile must be underlain by a liner (base) that meets all the specifications of Section 724.351(a)(1).

3) The wastes in the pile must be removed periodically, and the liner must be inspected for deterioration, cracks or other conditions that may result in leaks. The frequency of inspection will be specified in the inspection plan required in Section 724.115 and must be based on the potential for the liner (base) to crack or otherwise deteriorate under the conditions of operation (e.g., waste type, rainfall, loading rates and subsurface stability).

4) The liner must be of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to puncture, cracking, tearing or other physical damage from equipment used to place waste in or on the pile or to clean and expose the liner surface for inspection.

5) The pile must have a leachate collection and removal system above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with Section 724.351(a)(2).

b) If deterioration, a crack or other condition is identified that is causing or could cause a leak, the owner or operator must:

1) Notify the Agency of the condition in writing within seven days after detecting the condition, and

2)

A) Repair or replace the liner (base) and obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that, to the best of his or her knowledge and opinion, the liner (base) has been repaired and leakage will not occur, or

B) If a detection monitoring program pursuant to Section 724.198 has already been established in the permit (to be complied with only if a leak occurs), begin to comply with that program and any other applicable requirements of Subpart F within a period of time specified in the permit.

c) The Agency will specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Section are satisfied.

(Source: Repealed at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.354 Monitoring and Inspection

a) During construction or installation, liners (except in the case of existing portions of piles exempt from Section 724.351(a)) and cover systems (e.g., membranes, sheets or coatings) must be inspected for uniformity, damage and imperfections (e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots or foreign materials). Immediately after construction or installation:

1) Synthetic liners and covers must be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures and blisters; and

2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers must be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.

b) While a waste pile is in operation, it must be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

1) Deterioration, malfunctions or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems;

2) ~~The presence of liquids in leak detection systems, where installed to comply with Section 724.352,~~

~~3)~~ Proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present; or

3 4) The presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems, where present.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

Section 724.401 Design and Operating Requirements

a) Any ~~A~~ landfill that is not covered by subsection (c) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.401(a) must have a liner system for all portions of the landfill (except for ~~an~~ existing portions of ~~a~~ such landfill). The liner system must have:

1) A liner that is designed, constructed and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the landfill to the adjacent subsurface soil or ground-water or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the landfill. The liner must be constructed of materials that prevent wastes from passing into the liner during the active life of the facility. The liner must be:

   A) Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrogeologic forces), physical contact with the waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation and the stress of daily operation;

   B) Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression or uplift; and

   C) Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate; and

2) A leachate collection and removal system immediately above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained and operated to collect and remove leachate from the landfill. The Agency will specify design and operating conditions in the permit to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 30 cm (one foot). The leachate collection and removal system must be:

   A) Constructed of materials that are:

      i) Chemically resistant to the waste managed in the landfill and the leachate expected to be generated; and

      ii) Of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials and by any equipment used at the landfill; and

   B) Designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the landfill.

b) The owner or operator will be exempted from the requirements of paragraphsubsection (a) if the Board finds, based on a demonstration by the owner or operator, in a variance and/or site-specific rulemaking, that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents (see Section 724.193) into the ground-water or surface water at any future time. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the Board will consider:

1) The nature and quantity of the wastes;

2) The proposed alternate design and operation;

3) The hydrogeologic setting of the facility, including the attenuative capacity and thickness of the liners and soils present between the landfill and ground-water or surface water; and

4) All other factors which would influence the quality and mobility of the leachate produced and the potential for it to migrate to ground-water or surface water.

c) The owner or oprator of each new landfill, each new landfill unit at an existing facility, each replacement of an existing landfill unit and each lateral expansion of an existing landfill unit, must install two or more liners and a leachate collection system above and between the liners. The liners and leachate collection systems must protect human health and the environment. The requirement for the installation of two or more liners in this subsection may be satisfied by the installation of a top liner designed, operated and constructed of materials to prevent the migration of any constituent into such liner during the period such facility remains in operation (including any post-closure monitoring period), and a lower liner designed, operated and constructed to prevent the migration of any constituent through such liner during such period. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, a lower liner shall be deemed to satisfy such requirement if it is constructed of at least a 3-foot thick layer of recompacted clay or other natural material with a permeability of no more than 1×10^{-7} centimeter per second.

d) Subsection (c) will not apply if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Agency, and the Agency finds for such landfill, that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will

prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the ground-water or surface water at least as effectively as such liners and leachate collection systems.

e) The double liner requirement set forth in subsection (c) be waived by the Agency for any monofill, if:

1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and such wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the EP toxicity characteristics in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

2) A) i) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that such liner is leaking.

ii) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water (as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110.

iii) The monofill is in compliance with generally applicable ground-water monitoring requirements for facilities with RCRA permits; or

B) The owner or operator demonstrates to the Board that the monofill is located, designed and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into ground-water or surface water at any future time.

f e) The owner or operator must design, construct, operate and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the active portion of the landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25-year storm.

g d) The owner or operator must design, construct, operate and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24 hour, 25-year storm.

h e) Collection and holding facilities (e.g., tanks or basins) associated with run-on and run-off control systems must be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain design capacity of the system.

i f) If the landfill contains any particulate matter which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator

must cover or otherwise manage the landfill to control wind dispersal.

j g) The Agency will specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Section are satisfied.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.402 Double-lined Landfills: Exemption from Subpart F: Ground-water Protection Requirements (Repealed)

~~a)~~ ~~The owner or operator of a double-lined landfill is not subject to regulation under Subpart F if the following conditions are met:~~

~~1)~~ ~~The landfill (including its underlying liners) must be located entirely above the seasonal high water table;~~

~~2)~~ ~~The landfill must be underlain by two liners which are designed and constructed in a manner to prevent the migration of liquids into or out of the space between the liners; Both liners must meet all the specifications of Section 724.401(a)(1);~~

~~3)~~ ~~A leak detection system must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated between the liners to detect any migration of liquid into the space between the liners;~~

~~4)~~ ~~The landfill must have a leachate collection and removal system above the top liner that is designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with Section 724.401(a)(2);~~

~~b)~~ ~~If liquid leaks into the leak detection system, the owner or operator must:~~

~~1)~~ ~~Notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak, and~~

~~2)~~

~~A)~~ ~~Within a period of time specified in the permit, remove accumulated liquid, repair or replace the liner which is leaking to prevent the migration of liquids through the liner and obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that, to the best of his knowledge and opinion, the leak has been stopped, or~~

B) If a detection monitoring program pursuant to Section 724.198 has already been established in the permit (to be complied with only if a leak occurs), begin to comply with that program and any other applicable requirements of Subpart F within a period of time specified in the permit.

c) The Agency will specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Section are satisfied.

(Source: Repealed at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.403 Monitoring and Inspection

a) During construction or installation, liners (except in the case of existing portions of landfills exempt from Section 724.401(a)) and cover systems (e.g., membranes, sheets or coatings) must be inspected for uniformity, damage and imperfections (e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots or foreign materials). Immediately after construction or installation:

1) Synthetic liners and covers must be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures or blisters; and

2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers must be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.

b) While a landfill is in operation, it must be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

1) Deterioration, malfunctions or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems;

2) The presence of liquids in leak detection systems, where installed to comply with Section 724.402;

3) Proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present; and

3 4) The presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems, where present.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.410 Closure and Post-closure Care

a) At final closure of the landfill or upon closure of any cell, the owner or operator must cover the landfill or cell with a final cover designed and constructed to:

1) Provide long-term minimization of migration of liquids through the closed landfill;

2) Function with minimum maintenance;

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

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

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

b) After final closure, the owner or operator must comply with all post-closure requirements contained in Sections 724.217 through 724.220, including maintenance and monitoring throughout the post-closure care period (specified in the permit under Section 724.217). The owner or operator must:

1) Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion or other events;

2) ~~Maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with Section 724.402, where such a system is present between double liner systems;~~

~~3)~~ Continue to operate the leachate collection and removal system until leachate is no longer detected;

3 4) Maintain and monitor the ground-water monitoring system and comply with all other applicable requirements of Subpart F;

4 5) Prevent run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover; and

5 6) Protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks used in complying with Section 724.409.

c) During the post-closure care period, if liquid leaks into a leak detection system installed under Section 724.402, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak. The Agency will modify the permit to require compliance with the requirements of Subpart F.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 724.414 Special Requirements for Bulk and Containerized Liquids

a) Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste or waste containing free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless:

1) The landfill has a liner and leachate collection and removal system that meet the requirement of Section 724.401(a); or

2) Before disposal, the liquid waste or waste containing free liquids is treated or stabilized, chemically or physically (e.g., by mixing with an absorbent solid), so that free liquids are no longer present.

b) Containers holding free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless:

1) All free-standing liquid:

A) has been removed by decanting or other methods;

B) has been mixed with absorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or

C) has been otherwise eliminated; or

2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or

3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

4) The container is a lab pack as defined in Section 724.416 and is disposed of in accordance with Section 724.416.

The placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free

liquids (whether or not absorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.

c) To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the following test must be used: Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test) as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods." (EPA Publication No. SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111.

d) Containers holding free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless;

1) All free-standing liquid:

A) has been removed by decanting or other methods;

B) has been mixed with absorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or

C) has been otherwise eliminated; or

2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or

3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

4) The container is a lab pack as defined in Section 724.416 and is disposed of in accordance with Section 724.416.

e) The placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a landfill is prohibited (35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.311).

f d) Disposal of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids otherwise allowed under this Section must be authorized pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 709.401(a). As required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 709.520(c), the Agency must require the addition of absorbents to any such waste, any provision of this Section notwithstanding.

(Source: Amended at 10 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 burn hazardous waste in boilers or in industrial furnaces in order to destroy ~~the wastes;~~ them, or who burn hazardous waste in boilers or in industrial furnaces for any recycling purpose and elect to be regulated under this Subpart.

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

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

A) Listed as a hazardous waste in 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, 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 would reasonably be expected to be in the waste.

c) If the waste to be burned is one which is described by paragraph~~subsections~~ (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) 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) The owner or operator of an incinerator may conduct trial burns subject only to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.222 through 703.225 (Short term and incinerator permits).

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

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

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SUBPART F: GROUND-WATER MONITORING

SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

SUBPART J: TANKS

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

SUBPART P: THERMAL TREATMENT

SUBPART Q: CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

SUBPART R: UNDERGROUND INJECTION

Section
725.530 Applicability

Appendix A Recordkeeping Instructions
Appendix B EPA Report Form and Instructions (Repealed)
Appendix C EPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards
Appendix D Tests for Significance
Appendix E Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 111-1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-18, 51 PCB 831, at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19, 53 PCB 131, 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. , effective

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section 725.118 Location Standards

The placement of any hazardous waste in a salt dome, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave is prohibited.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Section 725.321 Design Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a surface impoundment must install two or more liners and leachate collection system in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.321(c), with respect to each new unit, replacement of an existing unit, or lateral expansion of an existing unit that is within the area identified in the Part A permit application, and with respect to waste received beginning May 8, 1985.

b) The owner or operator of each unit referred to in subsection (a) must notify the Agency at least sixty days prior to receiving waste. The owner or operator of each facility submitting notice must file a Part B

application within six months of the receipt of such notice.

c) Subsection (a) will not apply if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Agency and the Agency finds for such surface impoundment, that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as such liners and leachate collection systems.

d) The double liner requirement set forth in subsection (a) may be waived by the Agency for any monofill, if:

1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and such wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the EP toxicity characteristics in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124; and

2) A) i) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that such liner in leaking. For the purposes of this subsection the term "liner" means a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing into the liner at any time during the active life of the facility, or a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from migrating beyond the liner to adjacent subsurface soil, ground-water or surface water at any time during the active life of the facility. In the case of any surface impoundment which has been exempted from the requirements of subsection (a) of a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing beyond the liner, at the closure of such impoundment the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, all contaminated liner material and contaminated soil to the extent practicable. If all contaminated soil it is not removed or decontaminated, the owner or operator of such impoundment must comply with appropriate post-closure requirements, including but not limited to ground-water monitoring and corrective action

ii) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water (as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110); and

iii) The monofill is in compliance with generally applicable ground-water monitoring requirements for facilities with RCRA permits; or,

B) The owner or operator demonstrates to the Board that the monofill is located, designed and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into groundwater or surface water at any future time.

e) In the case of any unit in which the liner and leachate collection system has been installed pursuant to the requirements of subsection (a) and in good faith compliance with subsection (a) and with guidance documents governing liners and leachate collection systems under subsection (a) no liner or leachate collection system which is different from that which was so installed pursuant to subsection (a) will be required for such unit by the Agency when issuing the first permit to such facility, except that the Agency will not be precluded from requiring installation of a new liner when the Agency finds that any liner installed pursuant to the requirements of subsection (a) is leaking.

f) Refusal to grant an exemption or waiver, or grant with conditions, maybe appealed to the Board.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

Section 725.354 Design Requirements

The owner or operator of a waste pile is subject to the requirements for liners and leachate collection systems or equivalent protection provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.351, with respect to each new unit, replacement of an existing unit, or lateral expansion of an existing unit that is within the area identified in the Part A permit application, and with respect to waste received beginning May 8, 1985.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

Section 725.401 Design Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a landfill must install two or more liners and leachate collection systems above and between such liners in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.401, with respect to each new unit, replacement of an existing unit or lateral expansion of an existing unit that is within the area identified in the Part A permit application, and with respect to waste received beginning May 8, 1985.

b) The owner or operator of each unit referred to in subsection (a) must notify the Agency at least sixty days prior to receiving waste. The owner or operator of each facility submitting notice must file a Part B application within six months of the receipt of such notice.

c) Subsection (a) will not apply if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Agency and the Agency finds for such landfill, that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as such liners and leachate collection systems.

d) The double liner requirement set forth in subsection (a) may be waived by the Agency for any monofill, if:

1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and such wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other the EP toxicity characteristics in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124; and

2) A) i) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that such liner is leaking;

ii) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water (as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110); and

iii) The monofill is in compliance with generally applicable groundwater monitoring requirements for facilities with RCRA permits; or

B) The owner or operator demonstrates to the Board that the monofill is located, designed and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into groundwater of surface water at any future time.

e) In the case of any unit in which the liner and leachate collection system has been installed pursuant to the requirements of subsection (a) and in good faith compliance with subsection (a) with guidance documents governing liners and leachate collection systems under subsection (a), no liner or leachate collection system which is different from that which was so installed pursuant to subsection (a) will be required for such unit by the Agency when issuing the first permit to such facility, except that the Agency will not be precluded from requiring installation of a new liner when the Agency finds that any liner installed pursuant to the requirements of subsection (a) is leaking.

f) Refusal to grant an exemption or waiver, or grant with conditions, may be appealed to the Board.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 725.414 Special Requirements for Liquid Wastes

~~a) Bulk or non containerized liquid waste or waste containing free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless:~~

~~1) The landfill has a liner and leachate collection and removal system which meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.401(a); or~~

~~2) Before disposal, the liquid waste or waste containing free liquids is treated or stabilized, chemically or physically (e.g., by mixing with an absorbent solid) so that free liquids are no longer present.~~

b) The placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not absorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.

c b) Containers holding free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless:

1) All free-standing liquid;

A) Has been removed by decanting, or other methods; or

B) Has been mixed with absorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or

C) Has been otherwise eliminated; or

2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or

3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

4) The container is a lab pack as defined in Section 725.416 and is disposed of in accordance with Section 725.416.

ee) To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the following test must be used: Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test) as described in "Test Methods" for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods." (EPA Publication No. SW 846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111).

f) The placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a landfill is prohibited (35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.311).

g d) Disposal of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids otherwise allowed under this Section must be authorized pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 709.401(a). As required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 709.520(c), the Agency must require the addition of absorbents to any such waste, any provision of this Section notwithstanding.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section 725.440 Applicability

a) The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners or operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste except as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 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 burn hazardous wastes in boilers or in industrial furnaces in order to destroy ~~the wastes;~~ them, or who burn hazardous waste in boilers or in industrial furnaces for any recycling purpose and elect to be regulated under this Subpart.

b) 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 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

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

SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

SUBPART E: USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

Section
726.170 Applicability and requirements

SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

Section
726.180 Applicability and requirements

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1162, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. effective

SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

Section 726.123 Standards applicable to users of materials that are used in a manner that constitutes disposal

a) Owners or operators of facilities that use recyclable materials in a manner that constitutes disposal are regulated under all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.Subparts A through N, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705, and the notification requirement under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. (These requirements do not apply to products which contain these recyclable materials under the provisions of Section 726.120(b)).

b) The use of waste or used oil or other material, which is contaminated with dioxin or any other hazardous waste (other than a waste identified solely on the basis of ignitability), for dust suppression or road treatment is prohibited.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Section 726.130 Applicability

a) The regulations of this Subpart apply to hazardous wastes that are burned for energy recovery in any boiler or industrial furnace that is not regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.Subpart O except as provided by paragraphsubsection (b). Such hazardous wastes burned for energy recovery are termed "hazardous waste fuel". ~~However, hazardous waste fuels~~ Fuel produced from hazardous waste processing, by blending or other ~~treatment by a person who neither generated the waste nor burns the fuel are not presently subject to regulation under this Subpart;~~ is also hazardous waste fuel. (The regulations do not apply, however, to gas recovered from hazardous waste management activities when such gas is burned for energy recovery.)

~~(Board Note: An operator performing such blending or treatment may be subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit requirement of Section 21(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703).~~

b) The following hazardous wastes are not regulated 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 Subpart E rather than this Subpart; and

2) Hazardous wastes that are exempt from regulation under the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 721.106(a)(3)(E) through (I) and hazardous wastes that are subject to the special requirements for small quantity generators under the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105.

~~3) Hazardous waste fuels that are exempt from the labeling requirements of Section 3004(r) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act;~~

~~4) Coke from the iron and steel industry that contains hazardous waste from the iron and steel production process;~~

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.131 Prohibitions

~~Specific prohibitions applicable to activities subject to this Subpart have not been promulgated. However, all prohibitions otherwise applicable to such activities remain in force.~~

a) A person may market hazardous waste fuel only:

1) To persons who have notified USEPA of their hazardous waste fuel activities under section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and have a USEPA identification number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) and

2) If the fuel is burned, to persons who burn the fuel in boilers or industrial furnaces identified in subsection (b).

b) Hazardous waste fuel may be burned for energy recovery in only the following devices:

1) Industrial furnaces identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

2) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110 that are identified as follows:

A) 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

B) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam or heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids for sale.

c) No fuel which contains any hazardous waste may be burned in any cement kiln which is located within the boundaries of any incorporated municipality with a population greater than 500,000 (based on the most recent census statistics) unless such kiln fully complies with regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724 and 725 that are applicable to incinerators.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.132 Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste fuel

a) Generators of hazardous waste that is used as a fuel or used to produce a fuel are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 except that Section ~~726.136~~ exempts certain spent materials and by-products from these provisions;

b) Generators who are marketers also shall comply with market hazardous waste fuel to a burner also are subject to Section 726.134;

c) Generators who are burners also are subject to ~~shall comply with~~ Section 726.135.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.133 Standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste fuel

~~a)~~

Transporters of hazardous waste fuel (and hazardous waste that is used to produce a fuel) from generator to marketer or from a generator to a burner are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723 except that Section ~~726.136~~ exempts certain spent materials and by-products from these provisions.

~~b) Transporters of hazardous waste fuel are not presently subject to regulation under this Subpart when they transport hazardous wastes fuel from marketers, who are not also the generators of the waste, to burners or other marketers.~~

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.134 Standards applicable to marketers of hazardous waste fuel

Persons who market hazardous waste fuel are called "marketers", and are subject to the following requirements. Marketers include generators who market hazardous waste fuel directly to a burner, and persons who receive hazardous waste from generators and produce, process or blend hazardous waste fuel from these hazardous wastes and persons. ~~Persons who distribute but do not process or blend hazardous waste fuel, are also marketers, but are not presently subject to regulation under this Subpart. Marketers (other than distributors) are subject to the following requirements: Prohibitions:~~

a) Prohibitions. The prohibitions under Section 726.131(a);

b) Notification. Notification requirements under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for hazardous waste fuel activities. Even if a marketer has previously notified USEPA of the marketer's hazardous waste management activities and obtained a US EPA identification number, the marketer must renotify to identify the marketer's hazardous waste fuel activities.

c) Storage.

~~1)~~ ~~Marketers who are generators are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 or to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.Subparts A through L, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705, except as provided by Section 726.136 for certain spent materials and by-products.~~

~~2)~~ ~~Marketers who receive hazardous wastes from generators, and produce, process or blend hazardous waste fuel from these hazardous wastes, are subject to regulation under all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.Subparts A through L, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705, except as provided by Section 726.136 for certain spent materials and by-products.~~

The applicable provisions 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722.134, 724.Subparts A through L and 725.Subparts A through L;

d) Off-site shipment. The standards for generators in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 when a marketer initiates a shipment of hazardous waste fuel;

e) Required notices.

1) Before a marketer initiates the first shipment of hazardous waste fuel to a burner or another marketer, the marketer must obtain a one-time written and signed notice from the burner or marketer certifying that:

A) The burner or marketer has notified USEPA under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and identified the burner or marketer's waste-as-fuel activities; and

B) If the recipient is a burner, the burner will burn the hazardous waste fuel only in an

industrial furnace or boiler identified in (35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131(b).)

2) Before a marketer accepts the first shipment of hazardous waste fuel from another marketer, the marketer must provide the other marketer with a one-time written and signed certification that the marketer has notified USEPA under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and identified the marketer's hazardous waste fuel activities; and

f) Recordkeeping. In addition to the applicable recordkeeping requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 724 and 725, a marketer must keep a copy of each certification notice the marketer receives or sends for three years from the date the marketer last engages in a hazardous waste fuel marketing transaction with the person who sends or receives the certification notice.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.135 Standards applicable to burners of hazardous waste fuel

~~Burners that store hazardous waste fuel prior to burning are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134, or to all applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. code 724 or 725 Subparts A though B, with respect to such storage, except as provided by Section 726.136 for certain spent materials and by-products.~~

Owners or operators of industrial furnaces and boilers identified in Section 726.131(b) that burn hazardous fuel are "burners" and are subject to the following requirements:

a) Prohibitions. The prohibitions under Section 726.131(b);

b) Notification. Notification requirements under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for hazardous waste fuel activities. Even if a burner has previously notified USEPA of the burner's hazardous waste management activities and obtained a USEPA identification number, the burner must renotify to identify the burner's hazardous waste fuel activities.

c) Storage.

1) For short term accumulation by generators who burn their hazardous waste fuel on site, the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

2) For existing storage facilities, the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 725.Subparts A through L; and

3) For new storage facilities, the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 724.Subparts A through L;

d) Required notices. Before a burner accepts the first shipment of hazardous waste fuel from marketer, the burner must provide the marketer a one-time written and signed notice certifying that:

1) The burner has notified USEPA under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and identified the burner's waste-as-fuel activities; and

2) The burner will burn the fuel only in a boiler or furnace identified in Section 726.131(b).

e) Recordkeeping. In addition to the applicable recordkeeping requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 a burner must keep a copy of each certification notice that the burner sends to a marketer for three years from the date the burner last receives hazardous waste fuel from that marketer.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART E: USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Section 726.140 Applicability

a) The regulations of this Subpart apply to used oil that is burned for energy recovery in any boiler or industrial furnace that is not regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724. or 725.Subpart O, except as provided by subsections (c) and (e). Such used oil is termed "used oil fuel". Used oil fuel includes any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending or other treatment.

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

c) Except as provied by subsection (d), used oil that is mixed with hazardous waste and burned for energy

recovery is subject to regulation as hazardous waste fuel under Subpart D. Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm of total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste (for example, by showing that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart H).

d) Used oil burned for energy recovery is subject to regulation under this Subpart rather than as hazardous waste fuel under Subpart D if it is a hazardous waste solely because it:

1) Exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C, provided that it is not mixed with a hazardous waste; or

2) Contains hazardous waste generated only by a person subject to the special requirements for small quantity generators under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105.

e) Except as provided by subsection (c), used oil burned for energy recovery, and any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending or other treatment, is subject to regulation under this Subpart unless it is shown not to exceed any of the allowable levels of the constituents and properties in the specification shown in the following table. Used oil fuel that meets the specification is subject only to the analysis and recordkeeping requirements under Section 726.143(b)(1) and (b)(6). Used oil fuel that exceeds any specification level is termed "off-specification used oil fuel".

USED OIL EXCEEDING ANY SPECIFICATION LEVEL IS SUBJECT TO THIS SUBPART WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level
Arsenic	5 ppm max
Cadmium	2 ppm max
Chromium	10 ppm max
Lead	100 ppm max
Flash Point	100 F min
Total Halogens	4000 ppm max

1) The specification does not apply to used oil or fuel mixed with a hazardous waste other than small quantity generated hazardous waste.

2) Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under subsection (c). Such used oil is subject to Subpart D rather than this Subpart when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.141 Prohibitions

a) A person may market off-specification used oil for energy recovery only:

1) To burners or other marketers who have notified USEPA of their used oil management activities stating the location and general description of such activities, and who have USEPA identification number; and

2) To burners who burn the used oil in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in subsection (b);

b) Off-specification used oil may be burned for energy recovery in only the following devices:

1) Industrial furnaces identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110; or

2) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that are identified as follows:

A) 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

B) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam or heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids for sale; or

C) Used oil-fired space heaters provided that:

i) The heater burners only used oil that the owner or operator generates or used oil

received from do-it-yourself oil changers who generate used oil as household waste;

ii) The heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than 0.5 million British thermal units per hour; and

iii) The combustion gases from the heater are vented to the ambient air.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.142 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for energy recovery

a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), generators of used oil are not subject to this Subpart.

b) Generators who market used oil directly to a burner are subject to Section 726.143.

c) Generators who burn used oil are subject to Section 726.144.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.143 Standards applicable to marketers of used oil burned for energy recovery

a) Persons who market used oil fuel are termed "marketers". However, the following persons are not marketers subject to this Subpart:

1) Used oil generators, and collectors who transport used oil received only from generators, unless the generator or collector markets the used oil directly to a person who burns it for energy recovery. However, persons who burn some used oil fuel for purposes of processing or other treatment to produce used oil fuel for marketing are considering to be burning incidentally to processing. Thus, generators and collectors who market to such incidental burners are not marketers subject to this Subpart;

2) Persons who market only used oil fuel that meets the specification under Section 726.140(e) and who are not the first person to claim the oil meets the specification (i.e., marketers who do not receive used oil from generators or initial transportaters

and marketers who neither receive nor market off-specification used oil fuel).

b) Marketers are subject to the following requirements:

1) Analysis of used oil fuel. Used oil fuel is subject to regulation under this Subpart unless the marketer obtains analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specification provided under Section 726.140(e);

2) Prohibitions. The prohibitions under Section 726.141(a);

3) Notification. Notification to USEPA stating the location and general description of used oil management activities. Even if a marketer has previously notified USEPA of the marketer's hazardous waste management activities under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and obtained a USEPA identification number, the marketer must renotify to identify the marketer's used oil management activities.

4) Invoice system. When a marketer initiates a shipment of off-specification used oil, the marketer must prepare and send the receiving facility an invoice containing the following information:

A) An invoice number

B) The marketer's own USEPA identification number and the USEPA identification number of the receiving facility;

C) The names and addresses of the shipping and receiving facilities;

D) The quantity of off-specification used oil to be delivered;

E) The date(s) of shipment or delivery; and

F) The following statement: "This used oil is subject to USEPA regulation under 40 CFR 266 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726:

(Board Note: Used oil that meets the definition of combustible liquid (flash point below 200 F but at or greater than 100 F) or flammable liquid (flash point below 100 F) is subject to Department of Transportation

Hazardous Materials Regulations at 49 CFR 100 through 177 (1985).)

5) Required Notices.

A) Before a marketer initiates the first shipment of off-specification used oil to a burner or other marketer, the marketer must obtain a one-time written and signed notice from the burner or marketer certifying that:

i) The burner or marketer has notified USEPA stating the location and general description of the burner's or the marketer's used oil management activities; and

ii) If the recipient is a burner, the burner will burn the off-specification used oil only in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in Section 726.141(b); and

B) Before a marketer accepts the first shipment of off-specification used oil from another marketer subject to the requirements of this Section, the marketer must provide the marketer with a one-time written and signed notice certifying that the marketer has notified USEPA of the marketer's used oil management activities; and

6) Recordkeeping.

A) Used Oil Fuel That Meets the Specification. A marketer who first claims under subsection (b)(1) that used oil fuel meets the specification must keep copies of analyses (or other information used to make the determination) of used oil for three years. Such marketers must also record in an operating log and keep for three years the following information on each shipment of used oil fuel that meets the specification. Such used oil fuel is not subject to further regulation, unless it is subsequently mixed with hazardous waste or unless it is mixed with used oil so that it no longer meet the specification.

i) The name and address of the facility receiving the shipment;

ii) The quantity of used oil fuel delivered;

iii) The date of shipment or delivery; and

iv) A cross-reference to the record of used oil analysis (or other information used to make the determination that the oil meets the specification) required under subsection (b)(6)(A).

B) Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel. A marketer who receives or initiates an invoice under the requirements of this Section must keep a copy of each invoice for three years from the date the invoice is received or prepared. In addition, a marketer must keep a copy of each certification notice that the marketer receives or sends for three years from the date the marketer last engages in an off-specification used oil fuel marketing transaction with the person who sends or receives the certification notice.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.144 Standards applicable to burners of used oil burned for energy recovery

Owners and operators of facilities that burn used oil fuel are "burners" and are subject to the following requirements:

a) Prohibition. The prohibition under Section 726.141(b);

b) Notification. Burners of off-specification used oil fuel must notify USEPA stating the location and general description of used oil management activities, except that owners and operators of used oil-fired space heaters that burn used oil fuel under the provisions of Section 726.141(b)(2) are exempt from these notification requirements. Even if a burner has previously notified USEPA of the burner's hazardous waste management activities under Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and obtained an identification number, the burner must renotify to identify the burner's used oil management activities.

c) Required notices. Before a burner accepts the first shipment of off-specification used oil fuel from a marketer, the burner must provide the marketer a one-time written and signed notice certifying that:

1) The burner has notified USEPA stating that location and general description of the burner's used oil management activities; and

2) The burner will burn the used oil only in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in Section 726.141(b); and

d) Used oil fuel analysis.

1) Used oil fuel burned by the generator is subject to regulation under this Subpart unless the burner obtains analyses (or other information) documenting that the used oil meets the specification provided under Section 726.140(e).

2) Burners who treat off-specification used oil fuel by processing, blending or other treatment to meet the specification provided under Section 726.140(e) must obtain analyses (or other information) documenting that the used oil meets the specification.

e) Recordkeeping. A burner who receives an invoice under the requirements of this Section must keep a copy of each invoice for three years from the date the invoice is received. Burners must also keep for three years copies of analyses of used oilf uel as may be required by subsection (d). In addition, the burner must keep a copy of each certification notice that the burner sends to a marketer for three years from the date the burner last receives off-specification used oil from that marketer.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER d: UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL ~~PROGRAM~~ AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAMS

PART 731

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Section
731.101 Definitions and exemptions
731.102 Interim prohibitions
731.900 Incorporations by reference
731.901 Compliance Date

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4(e) and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4(e) and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

Section 731.101 Definitions and exemptions

a) "Person" has the same meaning as provided in Section 1004(15) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) except that such term includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States Government.

b) "Regulated substance" means

1) Any substance of defined in Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended), and

2) Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute).

c) "Release" means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing from an underground storage tank into ground-water, surface water or subsurface soils.

d) "Underground storage tank" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto)

which is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of the underground pipes connected thereto) is ten per centum or more beneath the surface of the ground. Such term does not include any:

1) Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes,

2) Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises when stored,

3) Septic tank,

4) Pipeline facility (including gathering lines),

5) Regulated under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. 1671 et. seq.) or

6) Regulated under the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) or

7) Regulated under the Illinois Gas Pipeline Safety Act, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 2/3, pars. 551 et seq.,

8) Surface impoundment, pit pond or lagoon,

9) Storm water or wastewater collection system,

10) Flow-through process tank,

11) Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations, or

12) Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the undesignated floor,

13) Any pipes connected to any tank which is described in subsection (d)(1) through (d)(12).

Section 731.102 Interim prohibitions

a) Between May 7, 1985 and the effective date of the standards promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 9003(e) of the Hazardous and Solid waste Amendments of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) no person may install an underground storage tank for the purpose of storing

regulated substances unless such tank (whether of single or double wall construction):

1) Will prevent releases due to corrosion or structural failure for the operational life of the tank;

2) Is cathodically protected against corrosion, constructed of noncorrosive material, steel clad with a noncorrosive material or designed in a manner to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored substance; and

3) The material used in the construction or lining of the tank is compatible with the substance to be stored.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), is soil tests conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard G57-78, incorporated by reference in Section 731.900, show that soil resistivity in an installation location is 12,000 ohm-cm or more, a storage tank without corrosion protection may be installed in that location during the period referred to in subsection (a).

Section 731.900 Incorporation by reference

a) The Board incorporates the following material by reference: "Field Method of Soil resistivity Using the Wenner Four-Electrode Method", ASTM G57-78 (Reapproved 1984), available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Sheet, Philadelphia, PA 19103, 215/299-5400.

b) This incorporation includes no future revisions or editions.

Section 731.901 Compliance Date

Compliance with this Part shall be required after the day on which the United States Environmental Protection Agency authorizes the State of Illinois to administer the underground storage tank program pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

This Order is supported by an Opinion adopted this same day.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify that the above Order was adopted on the 7th day of July, 1986, by a vote of 6-0.

Dorothy M. Gunn

Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board