ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
October 23, 1986

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
RCRA UPDATE, USEPA REGULATIONS (2/1/86 THROUGH 3/31/86)	)	R86-19
	)	

FINAL ORDER. ADOPTED RULE.

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by J. Anderson):

On July 11, 1986, the Board proposed to amend the RCRA rules to correspond with United States Environmental protection Agency amendments adopted between January 31 and March 31, 1986. The proposal was published on August 15, 1986, at 10 Ill. Reg. 13998. The Board received public comment as is detailed in the accompanying Opinion. The text of the amendments as modified appears below. The Board directs that the amendments be filed and published in the Illinois Register no sooner than November 19, 1986. The Board will withhold filing until after that date to receive any final motions from the agencies involved with RCRA authorization.

The complete text of the adopted amendments is as follows. Striking and underlining refer to the text of the rules as amended in docket R86-1.

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. 13284, effective July 29, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14093, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

Section 703.123 Specific Exclusions from Permit Program

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

a) Generators who accumulate hazardous waste on-site for less than ~~90 days,~~ as the time periods provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;

b) Farmers who dispose of hazardous waste pesticides from their own use as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.151;

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

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

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

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

h) Persons adding absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) and persons adding waste to absorbent material in a

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

(Board Note: See 40 CFR ~~122.21(d)(2)~~ 270.1(c)(2))

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

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

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;

3) For generators which generate greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and treat, store or dispose of these wastes on-site, by March 24, 1987.

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)

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. 13998, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section 720.110 Definitions

When used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 725 only, the following terms have the meanings given below:

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

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

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his designee.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids or heated gases; and the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary

energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and

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

The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps); or

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Designated facility" means a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility which has received an EPA permit (or a facility with interim status) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 270 and 124 or a permit from a state authorized in accordance with 40 CFR 271,

or that is regulated under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2) or 40 CFR 266.Subpart F or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2) or 726.Subpart F and that has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120.

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

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

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

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

"Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure.

"Elementary neutralization unit" means a device which:

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

Meets the definition of tank, container, transport vehicle or vessel in Section 720.110.

"EPA" means United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VII: Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa

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

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

Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska

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

"Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" or "existing facility" means a facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility had commenced construction if:

The owner or operator had obtained the federal, state and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction and either

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

The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations--which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss--for physical construction of the

facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

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

"Facility" means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements on the land used for treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments or combinations of them).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Incinerator" means any enclosed device using controlled flame combustion which is neither a "boiler" nor an "industrial furnace"

"Incompatible waste" means a hazardous waste which is suitable for:

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

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

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

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

Cement kilns

Lime kilns

Aggregate kilns

Phosphate kilns

Coke ovens

Blast furnaces

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

Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors

Methane reforming furnaces

Pulping liquor recovery furnaces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other relevant factors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

closure.

"Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment or an injection well.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the

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

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

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

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

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

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

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

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

"Partial closure" means the closure of a discrete part of a facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a trench, a unit operation, a landfill cell or a pit, while other parts of the same facility continue in operation or will be placed in operation in the future.

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

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

"Pile" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

"Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any

pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" means any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "state" or "municipality" (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1362(4)). This definition includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

"Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located or his designee.

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

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

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

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

"SIC Code" means Standard Industrial Code as defined in Standard Industrial Classification Manual, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

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

<u>"Small Quantity Generator" means a generator which generates less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.</u>

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

"State" means any of the several states, the District of

Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

"Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials) which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Wastewater treatment unit" means a device which:

Is part of a wastewater treatment facility which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1342 or 1317(b)); and receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater which is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103 or generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103 or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous

waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103; and

Meets the definition of tank in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

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

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

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

(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

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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. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.101 Purpose and Scope

a) This Part identifies those solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725 and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.). In this Part:

1) Subpart A defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous waste," identifies those wastes which are excluded from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through ~~725~~ 726 and establishes special management requirements for hazardous waste produced by conditionally exempt small quantity generators and hazardous waste which is ~~used, reused,~~ recycled ~~or reclaimed~~.

2) Subpart B sets forth the criteria used to identify characteristics of hazardous waste and to list particular hazardous wastes.

3) Subpart C identifies characteristics of hazardous wastes.

4) Subpart D lists particular hazardous wastes.

b) 1) The definition of solid waste contained in this Part applies only to wastes that also are hazardous for purposes of the regulations implementing Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. For example, it does not apply to materials (such as non-hazardous scrap, paper, textiles, or rubber) that are not otherwise hazardous wastes and that are recycled.

2) This Part identifies only some of the materials which are solid wastes and hazardous wastes under Sections 1004(5), 1004(27) and 7003 of RCRA. A material which is not defined as a solid waste in this Part, or is not a hazardous waste identified or listed in this Part is still a hazardous waste for purposes of those Sections if, in the case of Section 7003 of RCRA, the statutory elements are established.

c) For the purposes of Sections 721.102 and 721.106:

1) A "spent material" is any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing;

2) "Sludge" has the same meaning used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

3) A "by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.

4) A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.

5) A material is "used or reused" if it is either:

A) Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or

B) Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorus precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

6) "Scrap metal" is bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars) which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.

7) A material is "recycled" if it is used, reused or reclaimed.

8) A material is "accumulated speculatively" if it is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that -- during the calendar year (commencing on January 1) -- the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under Section 721.104(c) are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation). Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling, however.

d) The Agency has inspection authority pursuant to Section 3007 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and

Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(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 conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates ~~less than 1000~~no more than 100 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 subsections (e), (f),(g)~~,~~ ~~(h) and (k)~~ and (j), a conditionally exempt small quantity generator's hazardous wastes are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 726, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided the generator complies with the requirements of subsections (f), (g)~~,~~ ~~(h) and (k)~~ and (j).

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~~not subject to regulation or that is subject only to 35 Ill. Adm Code 722.111, 722.112, 722.140(c) and 722.141 is not included in the quantity determinations of this ~~Section~~Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726 and is not subject to any requirements of ~~this Section~~those Parts. 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~~Part and is subject to the requirements of ~~this Section~~this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726.

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

1) ~~Its h~~Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage; or

2) Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of its hazardous waste so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once; or,

3) Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent

materials have been counted once.

e) If a ~~small quantity~~ generator generates acute~~ly~~ hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities greater than set forth below, all quantities of that acute~~ly~~ hazardous waste are subject to full 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:

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 acute hazardous wastes generated by a ~~small quantity~~ generator of acute~~ly~~ 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 ~~small quantity~~ generator may accumulate acute~~ly~~ hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time acute~~ly~~ hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in 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~~726, 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(d) for accumulation of wastes on-site begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit.

3) A conditionally exempt small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of its acute 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 conditionally exempt 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) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;

2) The conditionally exempt small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time more than a total of 1000 kilograms of ~~this~~the generator's hazardous waste, all of those accumulated wastes ~~for which the accumulation limit was exceeded~~ are subject to regulation under the special provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 applicable to generators of between 100 kg and 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month as well as the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and ~~722 through 725~~723 through 726, 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(d) for accumulation of wastes on-site begins for a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes exceed 1000 kilograms;

3) A conditionally exempt 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 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 the small quantity generator's waste; or

ii) Treats its 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~~j) If a conditionally exempt 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)

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
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 still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene ~~and~~ , trichlorofluoromethane and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; 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 still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F003	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: 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 still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I)

F004	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: 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 still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F005	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, ~~and~~ pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol and 2-nitropropane; 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 still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I, T)
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.	(T)
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum.	(T)
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 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.)	(T)
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.

Industry and EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
	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	(T)

	production of carbon tetrachloride.	
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 toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)

K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation 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 toluenediamine.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)

Inorganic Chemicals:

K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)

Pesticides:

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

	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.	(T)
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	(T)

of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.

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 organoarsenic 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 coeking operations.	(T)
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coeking 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, 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 subsections (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in 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 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:

(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.)

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-amino)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] phosphoro-dithioate
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	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 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 (fg). ~~(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:

(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.)

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)
U359	2-Ethoxyethanol
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
U359	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
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
U148	Maleic hydrazide
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)oxyl]-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,T)
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,T)
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
U200	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy]-,methyl ester

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

Appendix C Chemical Analysis Test Methods

The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix III (1985), as amended at 50 Fed. Reg. 42942, October 23, 1985, at 51 Fed. Reg. 5330, February 13, 1986 and at 51 Fed. Reg. 6541, February 25, 1986. This Section incorporates no future editions or modifications.

(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, 1,1,2-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, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane
F006	Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed).
F007	Cyanide (salts).
F008	Cyanide (salts).
F009	Cyanide (salts).
F010	Cyanide (salts).
F011	Cyanide (salts).
F012	Cyanide (complexed).
F019	Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed).
F020	Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their 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.
K117	Ethylene dibromide
K118	Ethylene dibromide
K136	Ethylene dibromide

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)
ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
(ethanol, 2-ethoxy-)
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-)
2-nitropropane
(propane, 2-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)

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. 14112, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

Section 722.120 General Requirements

a) A generator who transports, or offers for transportation, hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage or disposal must prepare a manifest before transporting the waste off-site.

b) A generator must designated on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.

c) A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate facility which is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.

d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility or the alternate facility, the generator must either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.

e) The requirements of this Subpart do not apply to hazardous waste produced by generators of greater than 100 kg but less than 1000 kg in a calendar month where:

1) The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which:

A) The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement:

B) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

2) The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

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

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section 722.134 Accumulation Time

a) ~~A~~ Except as provided in subsections (d),(e) or (f), a generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that:

1) The waste is placed in containers and the generator complies with ~~Subpart I of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart I or the waste is placed in tanks and the generator complies with ~~Subpart J of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart J except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.293;

2) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;

3) While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words, "Hazardous Waste", and

4) The generator complies with the requirements for owners or operators in ~~Subparts C and D in~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subparts C and D and with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116.

b) A generator who accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705 unless ~~he~~ the generator has been granted an extension of the 90-day period. ~~Such extension may be granted by the Agency~~ If hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances~~.~~, the generator may seek an extension of up to 30 days by means of a variance or provisional variance, pursuant to Section 37 of the Environmental Protection Act. ~~An extension of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Agency on a case-by-case basis.~~

c) 1) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the

control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with paragraph (a) provided ~~he~~the generator:

A) Complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.271, 725.272 and 725.273(a); and

B) marks ~~his~~ the generator's containers either with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.

2) A generator who accumulates either hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) in excess of the amounts listed in ~~paragraph~~subsection (c)(1) at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with ~~paragraph~~subsection (a) or other applicable provisions of this chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with ~~paragraphs~~subsection (c)(1). The generator must mark the container holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

d) A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 180 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that:

1) The quantity of waste accumulated on-site never exceeds 6000 kilograms:

2) The generator complies with the requirements of subsection (a)(1) except the generator need not comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.276:

3) The generator complies with the requirements of subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) and the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart C; and

4) The generator complies with the following requirements:

A) At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in subsection (d)(4)(D). The employee is the

emergency coordinator.

B) The generator shall post the following information next to the telephone:

i) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator:

ii) Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and if present, fire alarm: and

iii) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.

C) The generator shall ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies:

D) The emergency coordinator or designee shall respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:

i) In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher:

ii) In the event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil:

iii) In the event of a fire, explosion or other release which could threaten human health outside the facility or when the generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the generator shall immediately notify the National Response Center (using its 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include the following information: the name, address and USEPA identification number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) of the generator; date, time and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire); quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident; extent of injuries, if any; and, estimated quantity and disposition of recoverable materials, if any.

e) A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and who must transport the waste, or offer the waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage or disposal may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 270 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that the generator complies with the requirements of subsection (d).

f) A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and who accumulates hazardous waste in quantities exceeding 6000 kg or accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the generator must transport the waste, or offer the waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more) is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. If hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary and uncontrollable circumstances, the generator may seek an extension of up to 30 days by means of variance or provisional variance pursuant to Section 37 of the Environmental Protection Act.

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

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 722.144 Special Requirements for Generators of between 100 and 1000 kilograms per month

A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart, except for the recordkeeping requirements in Section 722.140(a),(c) and (d), and the requirements of Section 722.143.

(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 723
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section
723.110 Scope
723.111 USEPA Identification Number
723.112 Transfer Facility Requirements

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

Section
723.120 The Manifest System
723.121 Compliance with the Manifest
723.122 Recordkeeping

SUBPART C: HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES

Section
723.130 Immediate Action
723.131 Discharge Clean Up

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

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 17, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R84-9, at 9 Ill. Reg. 11961, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R86-19, at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

Section 723.120 The Manifest System

a) A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless it is accompanied by a manifest, signed by the generator in accordance with the provisions of ~~Part~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The

transporter must return a signed copy of the generator before leaving the generator's property.

c) The transporter must ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste.

d) A transporter who delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility must:

1) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest; and

2) Retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122; and

3) Give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.

e) The requirements of ~~paragraph~~ subsections (c), (d) and (f) ~~of this section~~ do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if:

1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility; and

2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste; and

3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper; and

4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the designated facility; and

5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with Section 723.122.

f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the requirements of ~~paragraphs~~ subsections (c), (d) and (e) do not apply and the following requirements do apply:

1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter must:

A) Sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;

B) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;

C) Forward at least three copies of the manifest to:

i) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or,

ii) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or

iii) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States;

D) Retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.

2) Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

(Board Note. -- Intermediate rail transporters are not required to sign either the manifest or shipping paper.)

3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter must:

A) Obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received by the facility); and

B) Retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.

4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail transporter must:

A) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and

B) Retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122.

5) Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter must sign and date the manifest and provide a copy of the rail transporter.

g) Transporters who transport hazardous waste out of the United States must:

1) indicate on the manifest the date the hazardous waste left the United States; and

2) sign the manifest and retain one copy in accordance with Section 723.122(c); and

3) return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator.

h) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with the requirements of this Section or those of Section 723.122 provided that:

1) The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement provided for in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(e);

2) The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment:

A) The name, address, and USEPA Identification Number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) of the generator of the waste;

B) The quantity of waste accepted;

C) All shipping information required by the United States Department of Transportation;

D) The date the waste is accepted; and

3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and

4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

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

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 23rd day of October, 1986, by a vote of 6-0.

Dorothy M. Gunn

Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board