



Illinois Small Quantity Generators' Manual:

How to Comply Effectively with State and Federal Regulations

Third Edition

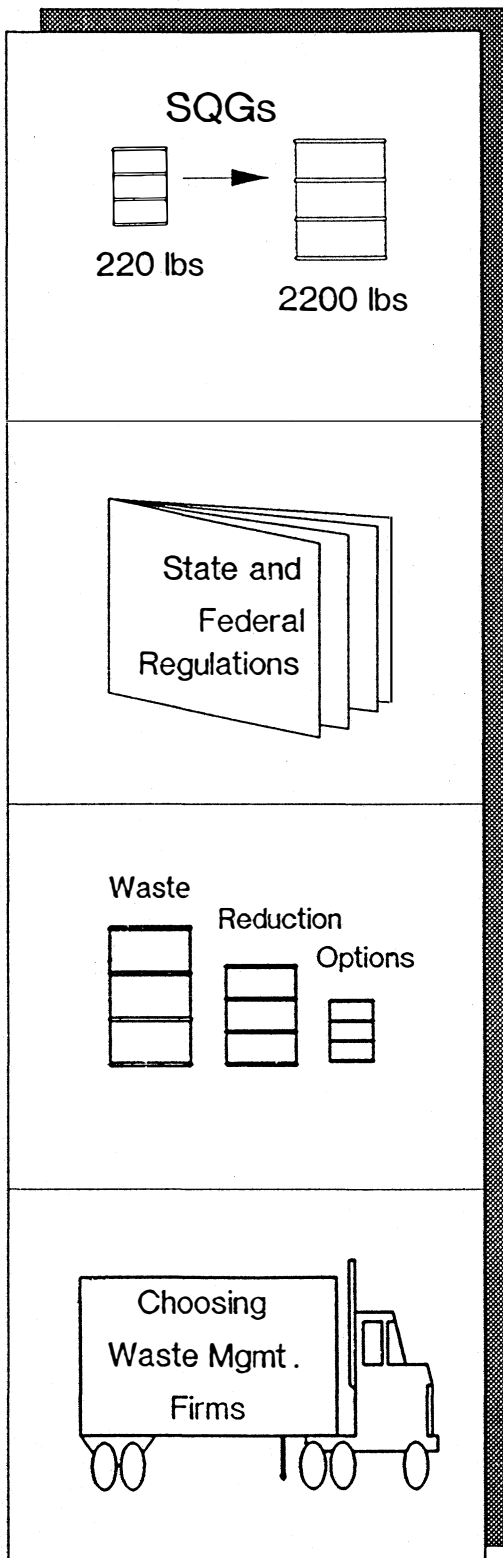
by

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**Illinois Department of Energy
and Natural Resources**

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**ILLINOIS
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS' MANUAL**

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and Federal Regulations**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- ESDA - Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
- HCS - Hazard Communication Standard
- HSWA - Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
- HWRIC - Hazardous Waste Research and Information Center
- IEPA - Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
- IMES - Industrial Material Exchange Service
- NRC - National Response Center
- OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PRP - Potentially Responsible Parties
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RRT - Recycling and Reduction Techniques
- SQG - Small Quantity Generator
- SWH - Special Waste Hauling Permit
- STRIP - IEPA Storage, Treatment, Recycling, Incinerating, and Processing Facilities List
- TSDf - Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility
- UHWM - Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest
- USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
- UST - Underground Storage Tanks
- WRAS - Waste Reduction Advisory System

Chapter I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past 50 to 75 years, new industries have brought us new products and conveniences that make our everyday lives easier. Drugs, chemicals, steel and plastic products, and consumer items such as automobiles and televisions, are today all necessary items for living in the modern world.

Production and maintenance of these commodities have also produced new types of byproducts and wastes. Until fairly recently, these wastes were disposed of as cheaply as possible. Little thought was given to the possible consequences of improper waste disposal by large and small businesses or households. In many cases, the consequences of these disposal methods have been severe. The problem of improper waste disposal was ultimately addressed by legislation.

Since 1976, when Congress passed into law the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), many new laws and regulations have been enacted to govern the disposal of hazardous wastes and make it possible to remedy past mistakes.

When RCRA was passed into law in 1976, it gave USEPA the power to write regulations that would precisely define what a hazardous waste is and regulate the generation, transportation, and disposal of such wastes. These regulations were finalized on May 19, 1980. They regulate three different groups of people associated with hazardous waste: generators; transporters; and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs).

Transporters are subject to many requirements under both the hazardous waste regulations and Illinois and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. TSDFs are also subject to a large array of requirements under RCRA. A TSDF is defined as one that treats a hazardous waste to render it nonhazardous, stores a hazardous waste for longer than 90 days, or disposes of a hazardous waste on-site (e.g. in a landfill or incinerator). An exact description of the requirements for these groups is beyond the scope of this manual. Methods for choosing transporters and disposers are given in Chapter V.

Large quantity generators are defined as anyone who generates 2200 lbs./month (1000 kg/month) or more of a hazardous waste (about five drums of a waste with the density of water). They are subject to five requirements:

- 1) They are required to notify USEPA, or a state agency approved by the USEPA, that they are generating hazardous wastes and give an estimate of the amounts and types generated. (The state of Illinois is approved through the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to receive notifications for large quantity generators.)
- 2) They are required to ship their hazardous waste to an approved TSDF using approved haulers.
- 3) They are required to fill out a manifest (a tracking document that is described in detail on page 10) to accompany each shipment of hazardous waste.
- 4) They are required to store their wastes for less than 90 days in accordance with regulations, to train their personnel in proper handling and emergency procedures, and to keep an emergency preparedness plan outlining procedures to be followed in case of an accident.
- 5) They are required to keep records documenting the fact that they have done all these things.

On November 8, 1984, President Reagan signed into law the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. Among other things, this law required that small quantity generators of hazardous waste be regulated. A regulated small quantity generator (SQG) of hazardous waste is defined in HSWA as anyone who generates between 220 lbs./month and 2200 lbs./month of hazardous waste (about 1/2 drum to five drums of a waste with the density of water). Previously, such generators were exempt from most requirements of the existing federal hazardous waste regulations. SQGs are not easily categorized, but

many of them are small businesses, such as automotive shops, printing shops, laundries, and dry cleaners (Table 1).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has finalized regulations that specifically state what SQGs must do to comply with the law (Federal Register, Volume 51, No. 56; March 24, 1986). The state of Illinois has also addressed the problem through hazardous waste regulations and through the Illinois Special Waste Regulations, which also impact SQGs.

This manual outlines the regulations and suggests disposal alternatives to SQGs so they can comply with the letter and intent of the regulations in ways that are reasonably cost effective.

TABLE 1. TYPICAL SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

(Generate 220 lb./mo. to 2200 lb./mo.)

Chemical Laboratories

High school, college, and commercial labs may have residues from experiments or off-spec/expired chemicals still on shelves.

Printing Shops

Etchants
Photographic wastes
Waste inks and solvents

Commercial Pesticide Users

Expired or off-spec pesticides
Pesticide residues
Containers not triple rinsed

Construction Contractors

Paint wastes and waste thinners
Spent solvents from cleaning and degreasing operations
Strong acid or alkali cleaners

Furniture and Wood Finishers

Paint, varnish, and shellac removers
Wood cleaners, petroleum distillates, white spirits
Stains, paints, varnishes, shellacs, etc.
Cleaning residues from spray gun or brush cleaning

Laundries and Dry Cleaners

Still residues, filter cartridges, spent filter powders, except for some Stoddard solvent operations

Vehicle Maintenance Shops

Degreasers
Carburetor cleaners
Parts solvents
Paints containing heavy metals
Paint thinners
Lacquer thinners
Cleaning residues
Lead-acid batteries: exempt if sent to recycler
Used oil: Illinois Special Non Hazardous Waste. New regulations have been proposed, however, to call it hazardous.

Metal Working Shops

Spent solvents and still bottoms
Plating wastes
Spent pickling liquors
Spent cutting oils
Fluxes and cleaning agents used in welding operations
Many other operations in this category

Chemical Formulators

Many, many possibilities

Chapter II. CURRENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Several laws govern the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. These laws and their accompanying regulations were meant to regulate hazardous waste from "cradle to grave." There are five sets of laws and regulations that an SQG needs to worry about when considering disposal of a waste (see Table 2). Additionally, there are two laws that may affect how SQGs handle hazardous materials. (See Table 2a.)

RCRA regulations define what is to be considered a hazardous waste. These definitions can be broken down into seven categories. The first four are called characteristic categories. Any waste having one of these characteristics is considered a RCRA hazardous waste and is assigned a hazardous waste number, which is listed in parentheses here:

- 1) Ignitability (D001) - Anything that has a flash point of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or which burns readily.
- 2) Corrosivity (D002) - Anything with a pH of less than 2 or greater than 12.5 or which corrodes steel at a rate greater than 1/4 inch per year.
- 3) Reactivity (D003) - Unstable compounds, compounds that react violently with water, compounds that give off toxic gases when mixed with water.
- 4) Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) (D004-D043) - The TCLP test is intended to simulate the placement of wastes in a landfill and test their tendency to leach hazardous constituents into the groundwater. There are currently 40 different toxic constituents that are tested for, and if any are present in greater than limiting amounts, the waste is considered hazardous (see Table 3).

The TCLP test replaces the EP Toxicity test which was used previously. All new waste streams must be tested using TCLP. Small quantity generators that have waste streams (either hazardous or

non-hazardous) that may be affected by the change must have their wastes retested by March 29, 1991. Large quantity generators have only until September 25, 1990.

The other three categories consist of lists of particular wastes:

- 5) Acutely Hazardous Wastes - Anything on the USEPA's "P" list. These are extremely dangerous wastes and are regulated to a lower generation level of 2.2 lbs./month (1 kg).
- 6) Toxic Wastes - Anything on the USEPA's "U" list.
- 7) Wastes from Specific Production Processes - Anything on the USEPA's "F" list or "K" list.
- 8) Wastes from Nonspecific Sources - Anything on USEPA's "F" List.

(Note: A listing from the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 35 IL Admin Code Part 721 is included in Appendix I.)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) is known more readily by its nickname, "Superfund." CERCLA established a fund to clean up hazardous waste sites that have serious environmental problems beyond the skills and finances of the site's operator. In many cases these sites are abandoned or are no longer actively accepting hazardous waste. Superfund also establishes a system for obtaining funds from potentially responsible parties (PRP).

Under CERCLA, anyone who has ever had anything to do with a particular hazardous waste site could be considered a PRP and could be held responsible for all or part of the cleanup expense. This could include not only the site's operators, but also anyone who has EVER transported material to the site or generated material that was sent to the site. It does not matter whether the past disposal practices were legal. A complete explanation of

TABLE 2. FIVE LAWS AFFECTING WASTE MANAGEMENT

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Gives EPA authority to regulate hazardous waste.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Also known as "Superfund." Pays for cleaning up old sites.

Department of Transportation Regulations (DOT). Govern methods by which hazardous wastes are shipped.

Illinois Special Waste Regulations. Govern management and disposal of hazardous and many nonhazardous wastes in Illinois.

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). Expand scope of RCRA in many ways, including the establishment of SQG regulations.

TABLE 2a. TWO LAWS AFFECTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). This law is better known as the Workers Right-To-Know Law and gives the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) authority to regulate hazardous chemical use in the workplace.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986. This law revises and expands the earlier Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980.

TABLE 3. TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC CONSTITUENTS

Toxicity Characteristic Constituents

Haz. Waste No.	Constituent	Reg. Level (mg/l)
D004	Arsenic	5.0
D005	Barium	100.0
D018	Benzene	0.5
D006	Cadmium	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
D020	Chlordane	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0
D022	Chloroform	6.0
D007	Chromium	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	200.0
D024	m-Cresol	200.0
D025	p-Cresol	200.0
D026	Cresol	200.0
D016	2,4-D	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13
D012	Endrin	0.02
D031	Heptachlor	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	3.0
D008	Lead	5.0
D013	Lindane	0.4
D009	Mercury	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
D038	Pyridine	5.0
D010	Selenium	1.0
D011	Silver	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
D043	Vinyl Chloride	0.2

CERCLA is beyond the scope of this manual, but it is easy to see that it is intended to encourage responsible waste disposal.

DOT regulations govern the transportation of many types of hazardous substances, including hazardous waste. The wastes are assigned shipping names and numbers different from the RCRA hazardous waste name and number. The amounts and manner in which the wastes may be transported are regulated. The specific things a generator needs to know are provided in Chapter III.

The Illinois Special Waste Regulations govern the disposal of practically all nondomestic wastes in Illinois (35 IL Admin. Code 809.201 - 809.906). They have the practical effect of lowering the small quantity exclusion in Illinois from 2200 lbs./month to 220 lbs./month (1000-100 kg/month) and subjecting SQGs to manifesting requirements and the requirement to send shipments of hazardous waste to a TSDF. These regulations define special waste as any RCRA hazardous waste, any industrial process waste, or any pollution control waste, and require that they be manifested to their place of disposal, treatment, or recovery, whether or not they are considered hazardous (see page 12 for more detail).

The 1984 HSWA have wide-reaching impacts on hazardous waste regulation. The most important from an SQG's point of view are (1) lowering the federal small quantity exclusion from 2200 lbs./month (1000 kg/month) to 220 lbs./month (100 kg/month), and (2) requiring regulation of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). SQG requirements are covered in detail in the next chapter.

Two additional laws that may affect SQGs include the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know.

The HCS, better known as the worker Right-To-Know, took affect May 23, 1988 for all non-manufacturing businesses with one employee or more that use chemicals in the workplace. The four major components of the HCS are: 1) Hazard Determination: Collecting Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); 2) Labeling and Other Forms of Warning; 3) Employee Information and Training;

and 4) A Written Hazard Communication Program. For more information and/or to receive an Illinois Right-To-Know Compliance Kit contact:

IL Dept of Labor
Toxic Substances Division, Rm 300
One W. Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701-1217
217/782-4102

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act includes three subtitles. Subtitle A stipulates procedures for emergency planning in states and localities. Subtitle B builds a framework for community awareness concerning potential chemical hazards and outlines requirements for submission of material safety data sheets, chemical inventory forms, and toxic release forms. Subtitle C focuses on trade secret protection, citizen petitions, and information availability. You may be required to notify community, state, and federal agencies of the chemicals used on-site. For more information about this law contact the Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (ESDA) at 800/782-7860 or HWRIC at 217/333-8940.

Chapter III. SQG REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

When Congress passed, and President Reagan signed HSWA, USEPA was required to write a set of regulations governing the disposal of hazardous waste by SQGs. These regulations became effective on September 22, 1986, and require SQGs to do the following:

A. Quantity Determination:

All generators of waste must determine whether their wastes are hazardous and whether they generate hazardous wastes in regulated amounts (greater than 220 lbs./month). For a firm to know if it is a regulated generator, it needs to determine (1) what wastes it generates, and (2) how much of each waste it generates. If the sum of all the hazardous wastes the firm generates is greater than 220 lbs./month and less than 2200 lbs./month, then it falls under these new regulations and must fulfill the other requirements. If it generates more than 2200 lbs./month of hazardous waste or 2.2 lbs./month of an acutely hazardous waste, then it falls under the regulations for large quantity generators.

A good way to start estimating the pounds of hazardous waste generated is to assume that 220 lbs is about 1/2 of a 55-gallon drum. Solid or semi-solid wastes will be somewhat heavier (220 lbs. will take up less than half of a 55-gallon drum), and some petroleum products and solvents will be lighter (220 lbs. will take up more than half of a 55-gallon drum). If there is any doubt about the density of the waste, or if the generation rate is very close to either of the cutoff points, then a scale of appropriate size should be used, because the regulations are written in terms of weight and not volume.

Determining whether a hazardous waste is generated is not always easy. Table 1 lists hazardous wastes generally produced by small quantity generators, but it is not all-inclusive. In general, the following steps can be taken (in any order) to determine whether a waste is hazardous:

- 1) Read the label or instructions - Raw material containers may be labeled as being hazardous in some way. If this is the case, the wastes from the use of these materials may also be hazardous.
- 2) Read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) - Most commercial products and chemicals are required to have a MSDS that gives safe handling instructions; this sometimes includes proper disposal instructions.
- 3) Talk to the vendor or manufacturer - The sellers of the material in many cases will be able to give proper disposal instructions and should also be able to provide MSDSs on the products they sell.
- 4) Talk to the Hazardous Waste Research and Information Center (HWRIC) - HWRIC staff (217/333-8940) keep extensive lists of various types of hazardous wastes and are experienced in determining whether a waste is hazardous under these regulations.
- 5) Talk to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) or USEPA - They can provide assistance (IEPA 217/782-5562) (USEPA 312/353-2000).
- 6) Look for the waste on the lists provided in Appendix I. These lists are somewhat difficult to use, since they are extremely long and complex.
- 7) Have the waste tested - In many cases, a complex waste must be tested to see if it fits into one of the characteristic categories described on pages 3 and 5. Many disposal firms require that all the wastes they handle be tested. This can cost up to \$1000 per sample, but it generally will only be required at permit renewal time (usually every three years [See Appendix II]).

B. Notification Requirements

If a firm determines that it is in fact a generator, it must notify both USEPA and IEPA of its activities. This is done by filling out USEPA form 8700-12, and sending it to IEPA. A separate notification must be made to IEPA for disposal of a special waste. This notification is normally made to IEPA by the TSDf but will often involve providing additional information to them and acquiring an IEPA generator ID number.

C. Storage Requirements

An SQG may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for up to 180 days, or 270 days if the nearest TSDf it can use is more than 200 miles away. The total quantity stored cannot exceed 13,200 lbs. When hazardous wastes are stored on-site, the following precautions must be taken:

- 1) Hazardous wastes must be stored in containers that are in good condition and compatible with the waste being stored (for example, strong acids should not be stored in unlined steel drums).
- 2) Containers must be clearly labeled with the words HAZARDOUS WASTE and the date that any wastes were first put in each container. Commercial labels that satisfy this requirement are available (see Figure 1).
- 3) Containers must be inspected by the generator at least weekly. If a container begins to leak, the contents must be immediately transferred to another container.
- 4) Containers should be kept closed during storage, except when adding or removing waste.
- 5) Incompatible wastes must not be placed in the same container.
- 6) The facility must have an alarm system, a telephone, and as many portable fire extinguishers as required by law.
- 7) There must be sufficient aisle space between the containers to move emergency and spill control equipment.

- 8) The owner or operator must attempt to make arrangements with local authorities (police, fire departments, etc.) to familiarize them with the types of materials stored and the layout of the facility.
- 9) The generator must have at least one employee designated as an "emergency coordinator," either on the premises or on call at all times. In the case of a small shop, that person might be the owner, foreman, etc. In the case of a larger operation, such as a three-shift factory, it is advisable to have an emergency coordinator on each shift. In most cases it would be the foreman or main person in charge on that shift.
- 10) The facility must post next to the telephone the name and number of the emergency coordinator, the location of fire extinguishers, spill control material, the fire alarm if there is one, and the telephone number of the fire department.
- 11) The owner/operator of the facility must ensure that all employees are familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures. This is not as stringent a requirement as the formalized training requirements for large generators. Instead, it requires that employees know where the telephone is, where the spill control material is, how to use the fire extinguishers, etc.
- 12) If a fire or spill spreads beyond the property, someone from the facility must contact the National Response Center (800/424-8802).
- 13) In general, fire safety standards must meet National Fire Protection Association Codes.

D. Transporters and Disposal Facilities

Generators must use transporters and disposal facilities that have USEPA and IEPA ID numbers and are permitted to handle the type of waste that the generator produces. Chapter V discusses in detail how to select these services.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL

If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Proper D.O.T. Shipping Name _____ UN or NA No. _____


Generator _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Manifest Document No. _____ Accumulation Start Date _____

E.P.A. I.D. No. _____ E.P.A. H.W. No. _____

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HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL

FIGURE 1. TYPICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL

E. DOT Regulations and Shipping Regulations Under RCRA

The Department of Transportation has adopted regulations separate from the USEPA regulations to ensure safe transportation of all hazardous materials (not just hazardous waste). These rules regulate how materials should be labeled and packaged for shipment to the TSDFs. A shipping name and an ID number that are different from the name and number required by the hazardous waste regulations are assigned to the waste.

Although a complete explanation of the DOT regulations is beyond the scope of this manual, four considerations need to be emphasized.

- 1) Two types of labels will be required: one marks the material as being hazardous waste (Figure 1), and the other identifies the material's DOT hazard class (Figure 2).
- 2) The appropriate shipping name and DOT ID number must be determined.
- 3) Appropriate shipping containers must be obtained. In the case of most SQGs, this will be the 55-gallon drum in which the waste was stored, but this may not always be the case.
- 4) Incompatible wastes must not be shipped together (in the same vehicle).

It is essential that accurate information be supplied in points one and two above and that requirements of points three and four be met to ensure proper handling of the waste and to avoid possible paperwork problems later on. The sources listed on page 7 should be helpful in meeting these requirements. In many cases, the transporter can also be of assistance.

F. Manifesting Requirements

A manifest is a one-page form with five carbon copies. It accompanies the hazardous waste shipment from its point of origin (the generator) to its point of disposal (the TSDF). Its purpose is to track the shipment from "cradle to grave" to ensure that shipments of hazardous waste reach their intended destination. As the shipment makes its way to its final disposal point,

carbon copies are torn off and either kept by generators, transporters, and TSDFs, or sent to state environmental control agencies according to manifest instructions. Federal regulations require that a certain type of manifest, called the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (UHW), be used.

Many state environmental agencies have their own versions of the UHW which have been approved by the USEPA. Illinois has required manifests for all special wastes since 1979 (see Page 15). State UHWs are similar to the federal manifest, but may contain additional information required by the environmental control agency of the state that receives the waste. If waste is to be shipped out of state, the receiving state's manifest should be used. Always check with the environmental agency of the state receiving the waste to find out about any special requirements in that state.

Although UHWs may be confusing the first time a generator fills one out, it should be about the same each time, and many parts of the form can be pre-typed and simply kept waiting for waste amounts, dates, and signatures. A copy of an Illinois manifest, which meets the UHW requirements and has some additional information required by IEPA, is shown in Appendix III, along with a set of instructions on filling it out.

G. Record-Keeping Requirements

The new SQG regulations require that generators keep their copies of each manifest for three years. HWRIC recommends that generators keep these copies indefinitely.

Above and beyond the minimum requirements, it is advisable for SQGs to keep well-organized records on every aspect of their hazardous waste activities, including:

- 1) Written documentation of the procedure used to carry out quantity determination.
- 2) A copy of the original notice of hazardous waste activity.
- 3) A copy of the acknowledgement of receipt and number assignment received from USEPA.
- 4) Contracts with haulers and TSDFs.



FIGURE 2. TYPICAL DOT LABELS

- 5) Records that indicate compliance with storage requirements (inspection logs, training records, etc.).
- 6) Copies of all manifests for shipments that have been sent out.

It is also advisable to keep these records well organized and in a place that can be reached quickly should an inspection occur (and they DO occur). Good record keeping will make an inspection go much more smoothly than when records are incomplete and not well organized.

H. Preparing for and Preventing Accidents

Whenever you generate hazardous waste and store it on-site, you must take the precautions and steps necessary to prevent any sudden or accidental release to the environment. This means that you must carefully operate and maintain your facility to reduce the possibility of fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste.

Your facility must have appropriate types of emergency communication and fire equipment for the kinds of waste handled at your site. You must attempt to make arrangements with local fire, police, or hospital officials as needed to ensure that they will be able to respond to any potential emergencies that could arise. Some steps you may need to take to prepare for emergencies at your facility include:

Installing and maintaining emergency equipment such as an alarm, a telephone or a two-way portable radio, fire extinguishers (using water, foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals as appropriate to your waste type), hoses, automatic sprinklers, or spray equipment in your plant so that it is immediately available to your employees if there is an emergency.

Providing enough room for emergency equipment and response teams to get into any area in your facility in the event of an emergency.

Writing to local fire, police, and hospital officials or state or local emergency response teams explaining the types of wastes you handle and asking for their cooperation and assistance in handling emergency situations.

I. Planning for Emergencies

A contingency plan attempts to look ahead to prepare for any accidents that could possibly occur. It can be thought of as a set of answers to a series of "what if" questions. For example: "What if I have a spill of hazardous waste or one of my containers leaks?" Emergency procedures are the steps you should follow if you have an emergency, that is, if one of the "contingencies" or "what ifs" occurs. While a specific written contingency plan is not required, it may be a good idea to make a list of these questions and answer them on paper. This also may be helpful in informing your employees about their responsibilities in the event of an emergency.

If you have an emergency in your plant:

- 1) In the event of a **fire**, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using the appropriate type of fire extinguisher.
- 2) In the event of a **spill**, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible and notify the National Response Center. The Center operates a 24-hour toll free number: 800/424-8802, or in Washington D.C.: 800/424-2675. As soon as possible, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil.
- 3) In the event of a **fire, explosion, or other release**, immediately notify the National Response Center as required by Superfund regulations. (Superfund is the law that deals with the cleanup of spills and leaks of hazardous waste at abandoned hazardous waste sites.)

Emergency phone numbers and locations of emergency equipment must be posted near telephones, and all employees must know proper waste handling and emergency procedures. You must appoint an employee to act as **emergency coordinator** to ensure that emergency procedures are carried out in the event of an emergency. The

responsibilities of the emergency coordinator are generally that he/she be available 24 hours a day (at the facility or by phone), and know whom to contact and what steps to follow in an emergency. For most small businesses, the owner or operator may already perform these functions. Thus, it is not intended nor is it likely that you will need to hire a new employee to fill this role.

It is important to avoid potential risks in this area. If you have a serious emergency and have to call your local fire department or you have a spill that extends outside your plant or that could reach surface waters, **IMMEDIATELY CALL THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (800/424-8802) AND GIVE THEM THE INFORMATION THEY ASK FOR.** If you didn't need to call, they will tell you so. **HOWEVER, ANYONE WHO WAS SUPPOSED TO CALL AND DOES NOT CALL IS SUBJECT TO A \$10,000 FINE, A YEAR IN JAIL, OR BOTH.** An owner or manager of a business who fails to report a release also may have to pay for the entire cost of repairing any damage, even if the facility was not the single or the main cause of the damage.

J. Guidelines for Generators of Special Waste

Special waste in Illinois includes EPA (RCRA) hazardous waste, hazardous (infectious) hospital waste ["Hazardous (Infectious) hospital waste" is not necessarily a "hazardous" waste subject to the RCRA rules. However, it may be RCRA "Hazardous." The applicability of the RCRA rules is determined by the language found there (see Appendix I, Title 35, Part 700, Subpart F)], industrial process and pollution control wastes. If you have waste to be disposed of or treated:

- I. Determine if the waste is regulated as a hazardous waste under RCRA (see Chapter 2 and list in Appendix I). You may need to have a waste analysis performed to make this determination. If it is not, go to II. If it is:
 - A. You must complete EPA Form 8700-12, "Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity," (see Appendix II) and submit it to the IEPA. Both a USEPA generator number (12 digit, beginning IL) and an IEPA (10 digit) number will be assigned, and Illinois manifests will be sent to you.
 - B. You must contact a TSDF that is permitted to accept RCRA hazardous waste. Often the waste hauler or broker whom you deal with will do this as a service. TSDFs in Illinois must also have an Illinois permit (authorization number) to accept the waste from your company. The TSDF will complete the paperwork for the permit; this may take up to 90 days after submittal to the Agency.
 - C. If your waste is being sent to an out-of-state TSDF, no authorization number is necessary. Many states have similar permit requirements, however.
 - D. If the waste is going to a state that supplies the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (UHW), that state's form (and not the Illinois form) should be used. No copies are to be sent to IEPA in this case. If the waste is going to an Illinois TSDF or to a TSDF in a state that does not supply the UHW, the Illinois form must be completed and distributed as specified. Note: All State I.D. numbers are to be accurately completed in the "gray" area regardless of the quantity.
 - E. The hauler must notify IEPA of their activity as a transporter, using Form 8700-12 "notification of Hazardous Waste Activity". The hauler must have a Special Waste Hauling (SWH) Permit from the State of Illinois (required of haulers picking up from or delivering to
1. If you generate/produce less than 200 lbs per month, completing Form 8700-12 is not required, although many TSDFs will not accept RCRA hazardous waste in any amount if you do not have a USEPA ID number.
2. If you generate/produce less than 2200 lbs per month, be sure to mark the Small Quantity Generator (SQG) box on Form 8700-12.

an Illinois location), and the vehicle must be placarded (see Appendix 1, Title 35, Parts 723 and 809).

If you generate/produce less than a total of 220 lbs per month of hazardous waste, you may legally transport the waste to a permitted TSDf in your own vehicle without having an Illinois SWH Permit or using a manifest. However, many TSDf's do not have the appropriate supplemental permit, or will not accept the waste without the SWH permit or manifest.

F. If you generate more than 2200 lbs in any month during the calendar year, you must complete by March 1 an Annual Report for waste shipped off-site in the previous year. If you have notified as an SQG and subsequently exceed that amount, you must notify and submit the annual report.

G. All requirements for generators must be complied with (see pages 9-15). Note especially the requirements for storage and the accumulation time limitations. If you are unable to have the waste removed in a timely manner because of problems in analysis or permit time requirements, extensions may be requested from the IEPA regional office.

II. Determine if the waste is a Hazardous (infectious) Hospital Waste (see Appendix I, Title 35, Part 809, Subpart I) ["Hazardous (Infectious) hospital waste" is not necessarily a "hazardous" waste subject to the RCRA rules. However, it may be RCRA "Hazardous." The applicability of the RCRA rules is determined by the language found there (see Appendix I, Title 35, Part 700, Subpart F)] or a Non-hazardous Special Waste (see Appendix I, Title 35, Part 809, Subpart B). If it is not, go to III. If it is:

A. You must contact a TSDf, and they will complete the paperwork to obtain an Illinois permit (authorization number) to accept the waste from your company;

this may take up to 90 days after submittal to the Agency. An Illinois generator number will be assigned to your company and a supply of manifests will be sent to you.

B. If your waste is being sent to an out-of-state TSDf, no Illinois authorization number is necessary. Many states have similar permit requirements, however.

C. If your waste is going to a state that supplies the UHWM and allows its use for waste other than RCRA hazardous waste, that state's form should be used. No Illinois manifest should be used and no copies are to be sent to the IEPA. Otherwise, the Illinois form must be completed and distributed as specified.

If you need the Illinois form, complete the request form sent with the initial supply of manifests. Note: All State I.D. numbers are to be accurately completed in the "gray" area regardless of the quantity.

D. The hauler must have a SWH Permit from the State of Illinois (required of haulers picking up from or delivering to an Illinois location), and the vehicle must be placarded (see exemptions in Appendix I, Title 35, Part 809, Subpart B).

If you generate/produce less than 200 lbs per month of waste, you may legally transport the waste to the TSDf in your own vehicle without having an Illinois SWH Permit or using a manifest. However, many TSDf's do not have the appropriate supplemental permits or will not accept the waste without the SWH permit or manifest; so check first.

III. If the waste meets none of the definitions or criteria for a Special Waste, it can be sent to a solid waste (sanitary) landfill.

Chapter IV. WASTE REDUCTION AND OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Choosing an appropriate disposal method is essential. Generators are ultimately responsible for the safe and proper disposal of their own wastes and cannot pass that responsibility on to someone else. If a dishonest hauler accepts wastes from generators and then dumps the wastes illegally, or if a poorly operated TSDF is the cause of environmental contamination, the generators of the waste can be held liable for cleanup costs along with the hauler and disposer. This chapter will describe the various alternatives open to generators and some of the services they can obtain commercially.

Table 4 shows nine basic waste management alternatives available to generators. They are ranked in the order in which they should be considered; the first is switching to nonhazardous materials, and the last is to landfilling a hazardous waste. Certainly, not all of these alternatives are practical for all hazardous wastes, but they should at least be considered.

Use of nonhazardous raw materials can eliminate the headaches as well as the expense of hazardous waste management. Good examples of this are using whenever possible water-based paints in place of solvent-based paints and using non-heavy-metal-based pigments in paints.

Process modification and in-house recycling can do a great deal to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes generated by a shop. Examples of this are using rinse water as makeup water for the next batch of product, using byproducts from one process as raw materials in another process, and reusing solvents from an operation requiring clean solvents in operations that can use less pure solvents.

It is possible to reclaim and reuse many materials. A good example of this is the use of small solvent stills in body shops to redistill laquer thinner for reuse.

If a generator does not wish to carry out reclamation operations himself, several companies exist that redistill or otherwise recycle hazardous wastes commercially.

Many companies, for example, will redistill solvents for a generator or sell them to someone else as a raw material. Off-site recycling has an important disadvantage: the generator must still register with the government and fill out manifests for shipments of hazardous wastes sent to the recycler.

Waste Exchanges

Using waste exchanges is another possibility for recycling hazardous waste. In Illinois, the Industrial Material Exchange Service (IMES) is run jointly by IEPA and the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce. IMES has two lists: one includes firms and the materials they wish to get rid of; the other lists firms looking for excess or waste materials to use as raw materials in their own processes. All listings are confidential. A sample is shown in Figure 3. For further information about IMES and how to get on their mailing list, call the IMES office at 217/782-0450.

Chemical Treatment

Many hazardous wastes can be treated chemically to render them nonhazardous. Several firms do this commercially. One example is the treatment of plating wastes that contain cyanide. These wastes are treated chemically to oxidize the cyanide, which renders them nonhazardous. Facilities that do this are subject to many of the same requirements as hazardous waste landfills and incinerators, and generators who send wastes to them must notify EPA and manifest their waste.

In some cases, wastes can be treated on-site. This must be approached carefully, however. Generators may be subject to the extremely complex TSDF regulations if they attempt to treat their own wastes. Generally, it is not a good idea for SQGs to attempt to treat their own waste.

Incineration

Incineration of a hazardous waste to recover its energy value is another way to use a waste. Commercial fuel blenders mix wastes together to make fuels for operations such as cement kilns and blast furnaces. In the past, this method of

TABLE 4. WASTE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

1. Switch to nonhazardous raw materials
2. Modify operations to reduce hazardous waste generation
3. Recycle or reuse hazardous wastes in-house
4. Recycle or reuse hazardous wastes off-site
5. Treat wastes on-site
6. Treat hazardous wastes off-site
7. Incinerate wastes for energy recovery
8. Incinerate wastes for disposal only
9. Landfill hazardous wastes

ACIDS AVAILABLE

- Chromic Acid** IM:A01/6093 AL/205
13% Chrome, 4.6% Cu in H₂O, 8.75% hexavalent chromium, drums, 55 gal/day, no restrictions on amounts, sample, independent analysis available.
Huntsville, AL
- Chromic Acid** IM:A01/6094 AL/205
.65% Chrome, .19% Cu, .11% Zn, % by dry weight, .18% hexavalent chromium, 400 gal. in drums avail then 200 gal/mo, no restrictions on amounts, sample, independent analysis available.
Huntsville, AL
- Chromic Acid** IM:A01/6002 IL/312
Less than 50% chromic acid and mineral acid in water, wet weight, dark orange liquid, pH (5% solution) 1.2, specific gravity 1.224, drums, 300 gal/yr variable, sample available.
Orland Park, IL
- Iron Chloride** IM:A01/6079 IL/309
77% Iron chloride in H₂O, 1.4% copper, .39% zinc, drums, 15 gal/qtr, sample, independent analysis available.
Peoria, IL

ACIDS WANTED

- Nitric Acid** IM:W01/6100 CN/416
No acid mixes, heavy metal concentrations acceptable, in bulk, drums, no restrictions on amounts, wanted from Canada, Eastern and Midwest USA.
Port Colborne, Ontario
- *Pickle Liquor, Hydrochloric Acid** IM:W01/6126 AL/205
Will regenerate waste hydrochloric acid for generator's reuse.
Alabama
- Sulfuric Acid** IM:W01/6010 IL/312
Acid in any concentration with less than 1% total heavy metal concentration, bulk drums, no restrictions on amount, from Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri.
Harvey, IL
- Sulfuric Acid** IM:W01/6056 IL/312
Acid in any concentration with less than 1% total heavy metal concentration, bulk, drums, no restrictions on amounts, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri area.
Harvey, IL

FIGURE 3. IMES LISTING

incineration did not require some of the more complicated paper work and regulatory requirements imposed on hazardous waste incinerators. USEPA, however, has recently enacted new regulations designed to control the manner in which these fuels are prepared and subsequently burned. Many fuel blenders are, as a result, getting out of that business. This disposal option will not be as inexpensive as it has been in the past.

Incineration simply for disposal is an expensive option. Although incineration is desirable, nationwide incinerator capacity is limited, which makes it an expensive option. It is also best used for organic waste and not those containing heavy metals. As land disposal options are closed or become less available, incineration will increase in significance.

Landfills

Use of a landfill should be the last option. Although it is generally not as expensive as some of the other options in the short term, the potential for generator liability is great. As stated before, not all these options are practical for all wastes, and sometimes landfilling is the only practical option, but it should be considered a last resort.

As previously mentioned, one way to minimize waste management problems is to produce less waste. The most important first step when attempting to reduce waste production is making an inventory of all materials entering and leaving the facility and scrutinizing house-keeping practices. In many cases waste reduction and cost savings go hand in hand.

Assistance with Waste Reduction Programs

In nearly all cases, it is helpful for a facility to establish a defined program to evaluate possible methods of reducing or eliminating wastes that are generated at the site. Often the facility will not have expert staff on hand to carry out such an action, but help is available from several sources.

waste generation practices. These services can be expensive and their costs should be factored into any economic analyses.

There are also many sources of free information that can be provided by federal and state government. USEPA has recently published "The EPA Manual for Waste Minimization Opportunity Assessments" (EPA 600/2-88/025). This manual outlines procedures for conducting a waste reduction audit, evaluating its results, and making plans for implementation. It is available from either USEPA or HWRIC.

HWRIC can also provide, through either its Industrial Technical Assistance (ITA) personnel or its clearinghouse, information on a variety of products and process specific items relating to waste reduction. ITA personnel assist generators wishing to reduce their hazardous wastes by giving advice over the phone, conducting background studies on various aspects of waste reduction, or by visiting plant sites.

HWRIC personnel can in particular give assistance through the use of the Waste Reduction Advisory System (WRAS) an interactive computer program dealing with various waste management options. The heart of the system is the Waste Reduction Advisory System which combines a checklist that the user can go through at the plant site to evaluate current waste reduction practices and a bibliographic information system that provides sources of information on waste reduction by industry, waste type, process and key words. If you are interested in this program call HWRIC.

HWRIC can also provide matching funds (up to \$50,000 per contract) for developing practical waste reduction methods or technologies through its Recycling and Reduction Technologies (RRT) program. This amount must be matched with funding from other sources or with "in kind" services, and the firm must submit a written report suitable for publication at the end of the project.

Chapter V. CHOOSING A WASTE MANAGEMENT FIRM

What to Look For - Where to Find It

There are three different types of firms SQGs may deal with: (1) transporters who pick up and haul the waste; (2) transfer and storage facilities, (also known as waste brokers) that take a generator's waste and combine it with other wastes of similar type to make shipments big enough to take to large disposal firms; and (3) TSDFs that ultimately dispose of the waste.

Most SQGs will deal with one of the first two groups. While large disposal firms often offer services in all three areas, they seldom cater to small customers; they prefer to concentrate on those with larger quantities of waste.

Other waste management firms are listed in the IEPA Storage, Treatment, Recycling, Incinerating, and Processing Facilities (STRIP) list, trade magazines such as Pollution Engineering or Hazardous Materials and Waste Management, and in larger cities the telephone book (the Chicago Business to Business Yellow Pages has three pages of listings). HWRIC personnel can also help with the selection process.

Evaluating a Disposal Facility

Before selecting a disposer, SQGs should ask some basic questions and be sure that certain requirements are met.

- 1) TSDFs must have a hazardous waste I.D. number similar to the number received by the generator from the USEPA. TSDFs in Illinois must also have a state permit number. When shipping to out-of-state TSDFs, generators should be sure to check permit requirements of the state receiving the waste.
- 2) TSDFs must be permitted to dispose of or treat the particular type of wastes received from the generator. The generator should examine copies of the TSDF's permits.
- 3) The generator should thoroughly inspect the site receiving the waste. This should involve a common-sense approach

focusing on good housekeeping conditions. The generator should check the general condition of the site, look for evidence of prior leaks or spills, and see if the number of drums on-site is kept to a minimum (too many drums sitting around could be a sign of trouble). It is a good idea to randomly check the labels on some of the drums to see how long they have been at the site. All equipment should be in good condition.

Generators should also examine the facility's operating records, such as inspection and training records. Look at manifest records to determine if they are properly kept. Waste analysis data should be examined to see if incoming wastes are routinely screened.

A checklist is provided in Table 5, but it should not be considered all-inclusive and the generator may wish to add items.

- 4) Records of previous violations should be carefully examined. This can be done either through HWRIC or IEPA, as these records are open for public scrutiny. Most TSDFs will have been cited for some violations at one time or another, but consistent or serious violations or violations that continue to be unresolved may be a sign of trouble. It is also a good idea to talk to IEPA personnel who actually conduct TSDF inspections.
- 5) TSDFs must have the ability to pay for closure of the disposal site at the end of its useful life and must also have insurance to cover damages resulting from sudden accidents or chronic environmental leaks causing longer-term damage. These recommendations are summarized in Table 5. Always ask to SEE proof of insurance and financial stability.

Transporters

Most of the selection criteria that apply to TSDFs also apply to transporters. In addition, generators should inspect the transporter's trucks to make sure they are in good working order, and they should determine in advance what services are provided by the hauler (loading drums, pumping tanks, labeling containers, filling out manifests, etc.). The destination of the shipment should be clear BEFORE it leaves the premises (see Table 6).

Transfer Stations

If a transfer station is used, the facility should be thoroughly inspected before any shipments are sent there. In some cases, the facility will require a TSDF permit, but not always.

The most important point to remember in all three cases is that a common-sense approach must be used in evaluating these facilities. Many facilities have operated with all appropriate permits in place, but have operated poorly and have ended up being Superfund sites. Generators must evaluate their options carefully and use only facilities that they feel are trustworthy.

It is equally important to know when to get help with selection. Assistance is available from HWRIC, IEPA, trade organizations such as the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and many consulting firms in the state.

TABLE 5. TSDF CHECKLIST

- Does the site have federal permit #'s?
- Does the site have state permit #'s?
- Is the site permitted to handle your type of waste?
- Do records appear to be in order?
- Is there a personnel training program?
- Does the site have required insurance?
- Are there records of past violations?
- What is the ultimate disposal method?
- Are all storage areas clearly marked?
- Are all containers marked?
- Are containers kept closed?
- Are incompatible wastes separated?
- What type of spill preparedness is present?
- Are storage areas kept clean?
- Is there evidence of previous spills?
- Are these people trustworthy? (You need to use your judgement!)

TABLE 6. TRANSPORTERS' CHECKLIST

Does the firm have federal permit #'s?

Does the firm have state permit #'s?

Is the firm permitted to handle your type of waste?

Do records appear to be in order?

Is there a personnel training program?

Does the firm have required insurance?

Are there records of past violations?

What is the ultimate disposal method?

Are vehicles clearly marked?

Are containers handled carefully?

Are incompatible wastes separated?

What type of spill preparedness is present?

Are vehicles kept clean?

Is there evidence of previous spills?

Are these people trustworthy? (You need to use your judgement!)

Chapter VI. TIPS FOR STAYING OUT OF TROUBLE

There are many potential pitfalls in hazardous waste management. Many SQGs have not had to previously comply with stringent federal regulations and are unfamiliar with the ins and outs of the complex, and at times peculiar, business of hazardous waste management. In a rapidly expanding market like waste management, there are going to be a certain number of fly-by-night operations, poor businessmen who get into a bad situation, and people who want to make a quick dollar in a field for which they are not really qualified. Following are a few tips that may help generators establish a successful waste management program:

- 1) Find and check out a hauler/dispenser you can trust (Chapter V). Remember, if they get in trouble, you get in trouble.
- 2) Always have a second one lined up in case the first one has a problem.
- 3) Always make sure the terms of the contract between you and the hauler/dispenser are quite clear. Know who is required to do what, when, and have it in writing.
- 4) Shop around for the best prices and services. Many waste management firms will try to give the impression that they are the only ones in the business. That is not true.
- 5) Always start early when handling a potential storage time problem because 180 days is not very long!
- 6) Segregate the various types of waste you generate, and never mix hazardous wastes with non-hazardous wastes. Many hazardous wastes, solvents for instance, are easily recyclable and, in fact, have value when kept out of general refuse.
- 7) Keep hazardous waste storage areas in neat, clean condition. It makes finding leaks easier and makes inspections easier.
- 8) If you should be inspected, cooperate fully. Be ready with well-organized files, and be honest and forthright. Be polite to the inspector. Grin and bear it when necessary!
- 9) Recognize when you lack the expertise to handle a particular problem and have sources of help to go to, such as those listed in Table 7. Many environmental problems are actually caused by honest people who try to handle a problem when they aren't qualified to do so.
- 10) Use good business sense in all your dealings. Be as careful, or more so, with the people you choose to handle your waste as you are with your customers and the people you buy raw materials from.

Chapter VII. CONCLUSIONS

The federal SQG regulations took effect September 22, 1986. In Illinois, SQGs were already subject to regulations equivalent to some of the federal rules. HWRIC stands ready to assist SQGs with solutions to compliance problems, as do several other groups in both the public and private sectors. HWRIC personnel are available to assist SQGs in complying with these new laws in a cost-effective manner. If you want assistance, call HWRIC at 217/333-8940.

With the assistance of HWRIC & other groups, SQGs should be able to meet the new requirements and thus do their part in protecting the environment in the most cost-effective manner available.

TABLE 7. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Hazardous Waste Research & Information Center
One East Hazelwood Drive
Champaign, IL 61820
217/333-8940

Illinois EPA
Division of Land Pollution Control
2200 Churchill Road
Springfield, IL 62707
217/782-6761

USEPA - Region V
230 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60604
312/886-6142

Useful Telephone Numbers

USEPA RCRA Hotline: 800/424-9346

USEPA Small Business Ombudsman: 800/368-5888

National Response Center: 800/424-8802

IEPA Emergency Number: 217/782-3637

APPENDIX I

TITLE 35 PART 700 SUBPART F OUTLINE OF WASTE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

TITLE 35 PARTS 721, 722, 723 and 809 IDENTIFICATION & LISTINGS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Copies of these Regulations may be obtained through:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Land Pollution Control Division
2200 Churchill Road
Springfield, Illinois 62706
(217) 782-6760

or

Illinois Hazardous Waste Research and Information Center
Industrial and Technical Assistance Program
One East Hazelwood Drive
Champaign, Illinois 61820
(217) 333-8947

SUBPART F: HAZARDOUS (INFECTIOUS)
HOSPITAL WASTE

Section 700.601 Hazardous (Infectious)
Hospital Waste

- a) "Hazardous (infectious) hospital waste" is defined in Section 3 of the Act and Rule 901 of Chapter 9. The definition of "hazardous" found in Part 720 is not intended to be read with this definition. "Hazardous (infectious) hospital waste" is not necessarily a "hazardous" waste subject to the RCRA rules. However, it may be RCRA "hazardous". The applicability of the RCRA rules is determined by the language found there.
- b) Hazardous (infectious) hospital waste is a special waste within the meaning of Chapter 9.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 700.602 General Rule

A person who is subject to Part IX of Chapter 9 but not the RCRA rules shall comply with Part IX of Chapter 9 but not the RCRA rules. A person who is subject to both Part IX of Chapter 9 and the RCRA rules shall comply with both. However, in the event of conflict, the RCRA rules control, except that hazardous (infectious) hospital waste cannot be landfilled.

Section 700.603 Generators

A person who generates hazardous (infectious) hospital waste which is also hazardous under the RCRA rules must comply with the applicable requirements, including:

- a) USEPA identification numbers (Section 722.112)
- b) Manifest requirements (Section 722.120)

Section 700.604 Transporters

A person who transports hazardous (infectious) hospital waste must have a Chapter 9 transporter permit (Rule 201 of Chapter 9). If it is also RCRA hazardous, a USEPA identification number is required (Section 723.111). Transportation may require a manifest (Section 723.120 or Rule 501 of Chapter 9).

Section 700.605 Owners and Operators

- a) A person who renders innocuous hazardous (infectious) hospital waste which is also RCRA hazardous is an HWM owner or operator who is subject to Part 725. This is true even if the treatment is ineffective against the RCRA hazardous component. For example, an owner or operator who sterilizes infectious waste which is RCRA hazardous only because of a toxic component unaltered by sterilization is treating hazardous waste (Section 720.110 and Section 725.101).

- b) A person who renders hazardous (infectious) hospital waste innocuous by incineration is subject to an incinerator permit requirement (Rule 103 of Chapter 2 and Rule 904 of Chapter 9, Section 700.102).
- c) A person who renders innocuous hazardous (infectious) hospital waste may become a hazardous, or special waste generator if he initiates a shipment of innocuous waste which is hazardous under the RCRA rules, or special under Chapter 9 (Section 3 of the Act, Rule 301 of Chapter 9 and Section 722.101(f)). For example, an infectious waste which has been sterilized but which also contains a toxic component would require a manifest if shipped for further treatment or disposal.
- d) Innocuous waste which is not hazardous may be landfilled only in facilities which have a Chapter 7 permit (Rule 904 of Chapter 9).
- e) Hazardous (infectious) hospital waste may not be deposited in landfills (Section 21(h) of the Act).

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

APPENDIX A TO PART 700

APPLICABILITY PROVISIONS

The following table lists rules which are important in determining the applicability of various sets of regulations.

RCRA Rules	Part 703.121	RCRA Permit Requirement
	Part 703.140 et seq.	Permits by Rule and Interim Status
	Part 720.) Appendix A)	Definition of RCRA Hazardous Waste and
	Part 721.) Subpart A)	Small Quantity Exemptions
	Part 722.110	Generators
	Part 723.110	Transporters
	Part 724.101 and Part 725.101	HWM Owners and Operators
Chapter 9	Rule 103	Definition of Special Waste
	Rule 201	Special Waste Permits
	Rule 210	Small Quantity Exemptions
	Rule 211	Transporter Exemptions

Hazardous (Infectious) Hospital Waste (Chapter 9)	Rule 901	Definition of Hazardous Hospital Waste
Chapter 7	Rule 104	Definition of Solid Waste Management
	Section 3 of the Act	Definition of Waste
	Rules 201, 202 and 302	Permit Requirements
	Rule 310	Special Waste Permits

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 14457,
effective October 12, 1983)

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

Section	
721.101	Purpose and Scope
721.102	Definition of Solid Waste
721.103	Definition of Hazardous Waste
721.104	Exclusions
721.105	Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated By Small Quantity Generators
721.106	Requirements for Recyclable Materials
721.107	Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers

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

Section	
721.110	Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste
721.111	Criteria for Listing Hazardous Waste

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section	
721.120	General
721.121	Characteristic of Ignitability
721.122	Characteristic of Corrosivity
721.123	Characteristic of Reactivity
721.124	Characteristic of EP Toxicity

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

721.130	General
721.131	Hazardous Wastes From Nonspecific Sources
721.132	Hazardous Waste From Specific Sources
721.133	Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Containers Residues and Spill Residues Thereof

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Representative Sampling Methods
Appendix B	EP Toxicity Test Procedures
Appendix C	Chemical Analysis Test Methods
Table A	Analytical Characteristics of Organic Chemicals (Repealed)
Table B	Analytical Characteristics of Inorganic Species (Repealed)
Table C	Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques (Repealed)
Appendix G	Basis For Listing Hazardous Wastes
Appendix H	Hazardous Constituents
Appendix I	Wastes Excluded under Section 720.120 and 720.122
Table A	Wastes Excluded from Non-Specific Sources
Table B	Wastes Excluded from Specific Sources
Table C	Wastes Excluded from Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Soil Residues Thereof

Appendix J Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans
Appendix Z Table to Section 721.102

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-18, 51 PCB 31, at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19, at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 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 R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

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.) (RCRA). 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 726 and establishes special management requirements for hazardous waste produced by conditionally exempt small quantity generators and hazardous waste which is recycled.
 - 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 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 RCRA and Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20847, effective December 2, 1986).

Section 721.102 Definition of Solid Waste

- a) 1) A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by Section 721.104(a) or that is not excluded pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.130 and 720.131.
- 2) A discarded material is any material which is:
 - A) Abandoned, as explained in subsection (b); or
 - B) Recycled, as explained in subsection (c); or
 - C) Considered inherently waste-like, as explained in subsection (d).
- b) Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being:
 - 1) Disposed of; or
 - 2) Burned or incinerated; or
 - 3) Accumulated, stored or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned or incinerated.
- c) Materials are solid wastes if they are recycled — or accumulated, stored or treated before recycling — as specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(94) if they are:
 - 1) Used in a manner constituting disposal.
 - A) Materials noted with a "yes" in column 1 of table in Appendix Z are solid wastes when they are:
 - i) Applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal; or
 - ii) Used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste).
 - B) However, commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133 are not solid wastes if they are applied to the land and that is their ordinary manner of use.
 - 2) Burned for energy recovery.
 - A) Materials noted with a "yes" in column 2 of table in Appendix Z are solid wastes when they are:
 - i) burned to recover energy;
 - ii) Used to produce a fuel or are otherwise contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste);
 - iii) Contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste).
 - B) However, commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133 are not solid wastes if they are themselves fuels.
- 3) Reclaimed. Materials noted with a "yes" in column 3 of table in Appendix Z are solid wastes when reclaimed.
- 4) Accumulated speculatively. Materials noted with "yes" in column 4 of table in Appendix Z are solid wastes when accumulated speculatively.

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

- 1) Hazardous waste numbers F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026 and F028.
- 2) The following criteria are used to add wastes to the list:
 - A) i) The materials are ordinarily disposed of, burned or incinerated; or
 - ii) The materials contain toxic constituents listed in Appendix H and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the materials substitute (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and are not used or reused during the recycling process; and
 - B) The material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.

e) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

- 1) Materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being:
 - A) Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or
 - B) Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or
 - C) Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed. The materials must be returned as a substitute for raw materials feedstock, and the process must use raw materials as principal feedstocks.
- 2) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse or return to the original process (described in subsections (e)(1)(A)-(C)):
 - A) Materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land; or
 - B) Materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel or contained in fuels; or
 - C) Materials accumulated speculatively; or
 - D) Materials listed in subsection (d)(1).

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

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986)

Section 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste

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

- 1) It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 721.104(b); and
- 2) It meets any of the following criteria:
 - A) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.
 - B) It is listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from the lists in Subpart D under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.
 - C) It is a mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.
 - D) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from this paragraph under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D are not hazardous wastes (except by application of subsection (a)(2)(A) or (B)) if the generator can demonstrate that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251) (including wastewater at facilities which have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and:
 - i) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131 - carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene - provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system does not exceed 1 part per million; or
 - ii) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131 - methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents - provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million; or
 - iii) One of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132 - heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K050); or

- iv) A discharged commercial chemical product, or chemical intermediate listed in Section 721.133, arising from de minimis losses of these materials from manufacturing operations in which these materials are used as raw materials or are produced in the manufacturing process. For purposes of this subsection, "de minimis" losses include those from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; or
- v) Wastewater resulting from laboratory operations containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Subpart D, provided that the annualized average flow of laboratory wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater flow into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system, or provided that the wastes combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment facility. Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in this calculation.

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

- 1) In the case of a waste listed in Subpart D, when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in Subpart D.
- 2) In the case of a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D is first added to the solid waste.
- 3) In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C.

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

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

B) The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage or disposal of a hazardous

waste, unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste;

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

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

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

- 1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.
- 2) In the case of a waste which is a listed waste under Subpart D, contains a waste listed under Subpart D or is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D, it also has been excluded from subsection (c) under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended at R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986)

Section 721.104 Exclusions

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

- 1) A) Domestic sewage; and
- B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.
- 2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)

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

- 3) Irrigation return flows.
- 4) Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)
- 5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques which are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.
- 6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 721.101(c);
- 7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 721.101(c).

- b) Solid wastes which are not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:
- 1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel) or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if such facility:
 - A) Receives and burns only:
 - i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels and other residential sources) and
 - ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and
 - B) Such facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.
 - 2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following and which are returned to the soils as fertilizers:
 - A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops.
 - B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.
 - 3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.
 - 4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.
 - 5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy.
 - 6)
 - A) Wastes which fail the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity (Section 721.124 and Appendix B) because chromium is present or are listed in Subpart D due to the presence of chromium, which do not fail the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity for any other constituent or are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and which do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if it is shown by a waste generator or by waste generators that:
 - i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium; and
 - ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process which uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and
 - iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.
 - B) Specific wastes which meet the standard in subsections (b)(6)(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) so long as they do not fail the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity, and do not fail the test for any other characteristic) are
 - i) Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.
 - ii) Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.
 - iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue.
 - iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.
 - v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.
 - vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.
 - vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries.
 - viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.
 - 7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation or processing of ores and minerals (including coal including phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of uranium ore.
 - 8) Cement kiln dust waste.
 - 9) Solid waste which consists of discarded wood or wood products which fails the test for the characteristic of EP toxicity and which is not hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons who utilize the arsenic treated wood and wood products for these material's intended end use.

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

d) Samples

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

- A) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing; or
- B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing; or
- C) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing; or
- D) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing; or
- E) The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or
- F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended at R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended at R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986)

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 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) 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), and (j).
- c) Hazardous waste that is 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 Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726 and is not subject to any requirements of 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 Part and is subject to the requirements of 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) 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 generator generates acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities greater than set forth below, all quantities of that acutely hazardous waste are subject to full 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:
 - 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 generator of acutely hazardous wastes in quantities equal to or less than those set forth in subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:
 - 1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.

- 2) The generator may accumulate acutely hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time acutely hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in subsections (e)(1) or (e)(2), all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 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 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 the generator's hazardous waste, all of those accumulated wastes 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 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 his 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) 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.
- 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.
- 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 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 988, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

Section 721.106 Requirements for recyclable materials

- a) 1) Hazardous wastes that are recycled are subject to the requirements for generators, transporters, and storage facilities of subsections (b) and (c), except for the materials listed in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3). Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as "recyclable materials".
- 2) The following recyclable materials are not subject to the requirements of this Section but are regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subparts C through G and all applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705.
- A) Recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart C);
- B) Hazardous wastes burned for energy recovery in boilers and industrial furnaces that are not regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.Subpart O (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart D.);
- C) Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste and is burned for energy recovery in boilers or industrial furnaces that are not regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.Subpart O (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart E.);
- D) Recyclable materials from which precious metals are reclaimed (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart F);

- E) Spent lead-acid batteries that are being reclaimed (35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart G).
- 3) The following recyclable materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726, or 702, 703 or 705 and are not subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act:
- A) Industrial ethyl alcohol that is reclaimed;
 - B) Used batteries (or used battery cells) returned to a battery manufacturer for regeneration;
 - C) Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste but is recycled in some other manner than being burned for energy recovery; or
 - D) Scrap metal.
 - E) Fuels produced from the refining of oil-bearing hazardous wastes along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility if such wastes result from normal petroleum refining, production and transportation practices;
 - F) Oil reclaimed from hazardous waste resulting from normal petroleum refining, production and transportation practices, which oil is to be refined along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility;
 - G) Coke and coal tar from the iron and steel industry that contains hazardous waste from the iron and steel production process:
 - H)
 - i) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production or transportation practices, or produced from oil reclaimed from such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a process that does not use distillation or does not produce products from crude oil so long as the resulting fuel meets the used oil specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.140(e) and so long as no other hazardous wastes, where such hazardous wastes are used to produce the hazardous waste fuel;
 - ii) Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous waste from petroleum refining production, and transportation practices, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a refining process after a point at which contaminants are removed, so long as the fuel meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.140(e); and
 - iii) Oil reclaimed from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production and transportation practices, which reclaimed oil is burned as a fuel without reintroduction to a refining process, so long as the reclaimed oil meets the used oil fuel specification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.140(e); and
 - D) Petroleum coke produced from petroleum refinery hazardous wastes containing oil at the same facility at which such wastes were generated, unless the resulting coke product exceeds one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste in Subpart C.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986)

Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers

a)

1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in paragraph (b), is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 or 721 through 725 or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA.

2) Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner liner removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in paragraph (b), is subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 721 through 725 and to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA.

b)

1) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in Sections 721.131, 721.132, or 721.133(e), is empty if:

A) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating, and

B) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner, or

C)

i) No more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 110 gallons in size, or

- ii) No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 110 gallons in size.

- 2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.
- 3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in Sections 721.131, 721.132 or 721.133(e), is empty if:
 - A) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;
 - B) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or
 - C) 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.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986)

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

Section 721.110 Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste.

The basis of the hazardous waste characteristics is given at 40 CFR Section 261.10. The characteristics are found at Section 721.120 et. seq.

Section 721.111 Criteria for Listing Hazardous

- a) USEPA's criteria for listing hazardous waste are given at 40 CFR Section 261.11.
- b) "P" list: Acute hazardous wastes are listed in Section 721.133(e). Acute hazardous wastes are those which have been found to be fatal. Acute toxic wastes are those which have been found to be fatal to humans in low doses or, in the absence of data on human toxicity, it has been shown in studies to have an oral LD 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 50 mg/kg, an inhalation LC 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 2 mg/l, or a dermal LD 50 toxicity (rabbit) of less than 200 mg/kg or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness. (Waste listed in accordance with these criteria will be designated Acute Hazardous Waste).
- c) "U" list: Toxic wastes are listed in Section 721.133(f). The method for listing toxic wastes is given at 40 CFR Section 261.11(a)(3).

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.120 General

- a) A solid waste, as defined in Section 721.102, which is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 721.104(b), is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this Subpart.

(Board Note: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 sets forth the generator's responsibility to determine whether his waste exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in this Subpart.)

- b) A hazardous waste which is identified by a characteristic in this Subpart, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, is assigned the EPA Hazardous Waste Number set forth in the respective characteristic in this Subpart. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the RCRA Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 722 through 725.
- c) For purposes of this Subpart, a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in Appendix A is a representative sample within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.

(Board Note: Since the Appendix A sampling methods are not being formally adopted, a person who desires to employ an alternative sampling method is not required to demonstrate the equivalency of his method under the procedures set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.121.)

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985)

Section 721.121 Characteristic of Ignitability

- a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:
 - 1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60°C (140°F), as determined by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80 (incorporated by reference, see Section 720.111), or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78 (incorporated by reference, see Section 720.111), or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Board (Section 720.120).
 - 2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
 - 3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Board (Section 720.120).
 - 4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151.
- b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 721.122 Characteristic of Corrosivity

- a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:
 - 1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either an EPA test method or an equivalent test method (Section 720.121). The EPA test method for pH is specified as Method 5.2 in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste. Physical/Chemical Methods" (incorporated by reference, see Section 720.111).
 - 2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste. Physical/Chemical Methods" (incorporated by reference, see Section 720.111) or an equivalent test method (Section 720.121).
- b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 721.123 Characteristic of Reactivity

- a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:
 - 1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
 - 2) It reacts violently with water.
 - 3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
 - 4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
 - 5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
 - 6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
 - 7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
 - 8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.
- b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 721.124 Characteristic of EP Toxicity

- a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity if, using the test methods described in Appendix II or equivalent methods (Section 720.121), the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table I at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this Section.
- b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

TABLE I. - CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF EP TOXICITY

EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Contaminant	Concentration (mg/l)
D004	Arsenic	10
D005	Barium	100
D006	Cadmium	10
D007	Chromium	100
D008	Lead	100
D009	Mercury	10
D010	Selenium	10
D011	Silver	10
D012	Endrin (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-1,4-dioxin)	0.1
D013	Chlorobenzene	4
D014	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10.0
D015	1,1,1-Trichloroethylene	0.5
D016	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10.0
D017	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid))	1.0

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN REVISED BY USEPA. SEE PAGE 43 FOR LATEST REVISION.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.130 General

- a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this Subpart, unless it has been excluded from this list under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.
- b) The basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this Subpart is indicated by employing one or more of the Hazard Codes:

Table 1
Toxicity Characteristic
Constituents and Regulatory Levels

EPA HW number ¹	Constituent	CAS Number ²	Regulatory level (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	100.0
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	0.5
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.5
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	6.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	⁴ 200.0
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	⁴ 200.0
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	⁴ 200.0
D026	Cresol		⁴ 200.0
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	³ 0.13
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its hyroxide)	76-44-8	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	³ 0.13
D033	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	³ 5.0
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2

¹Hazardous waste number

²Chemical abstracts service number

³Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory level.

⁴If o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level for total cresol is 200 mg/L.

1)

- A) Ignitable Waste (I)
- B) Corrosive Waste (C)
- C) Reactive Waste (R)
- D) EP Toxic Waste (E)
- E) Acute Hazardous Waste (H)
- F) Toxic Waste (T)

2) Appendix G identifies the constituent which caused the Administrator to list the waste as an EP Toxic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in Sections 721.131 and 721.132.

c) Each hazardous waste listed in this Subpart is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 722 through 725 and 40 CFR 122.

d) The following hazardous wastes listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132 are subject to the exclusion limits for acutely hazardous wastes established in Section 721.105: hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986)

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 Cod.
Generic:		
F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004 or F005; and 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, 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, 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 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

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 20.120 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 acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	(T)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	(T)
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	(T)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	(T)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	(T)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(T)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R, T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)

K111	Product wastewaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C,T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
Inorganic Chemicals:		
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
Pesticides:		
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
Explosives:		
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
Petroleum Refining:		
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)

Iron and Steel:

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

Secondary Lead:

- K069 Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. (T)
- K100 Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. (T)

Veterinary Pharmaceuticals:

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

Ink Formulation:

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

Coking:

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

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

Section 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Containers 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 having 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 C of this Part.)
- e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial

chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section, are identified as acute hazardous waste (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(e). These wastes and their corresponding 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	Acetimidic 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	Carbamidoselenoic acid
P022	Carbon bisulfide
P022	Carbon disulfide
P095	Carbonyl chloride
P033	Chlorine cyanide
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	p-Chloroaniline
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	Copper cyanides
P030	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not elsewhere specified
P031	Cyanogen
P033	Cyanogen chloride
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	Dieldrin
P038	Diethylarsine
P039	O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate

P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	P050	5-Norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro, cyclic sulfite
P040	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate
P043	Diisopropyl fluorophosphate	P087	Osmium oxide
P044	Dimethoate	P087	Osmium tetroxide
P045	3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime	P088	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P071	O,O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate	P089	Parathion
P082	Dimethylnitrosamine	P034	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P046	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	P048	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	P047	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-methyl-
P034	4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol	P020	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol	P009	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P020	Dinoseb	P036	Phenyl dichloroarsine
P085	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-	P092	Phenylmercuric acetate
P039	Disulfoton	P093	N-Phenylthiourea
P049	2,4-Dithiobiuret	P094	Phorate
P109	Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	P095	Phosgene
P050	Endosulfan	P096	Phosphine
P088	Endothall	P041	Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester
P051	Endrin	P044	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]ester
P042	Epinephrine	P043	Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P046	Ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-	P094	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(ethylthio)methyl ester
P084	Ethenamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	P089	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester
P101	Ethyl cyanide	P040	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P054	Ethylenimine	P097	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-[p-((dimethylamino)-sulfonyl)phenyl]ester
P097	Famphur	P110	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P056	Fluorine	P098	Potassium cyanide
P057	Fluoroacetamide	P099	Potassium silver cyanide
P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	P070	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxime
P065	Fulminic acid, mercury (II) salt (R,T)	P101	Propanenitrile
P059	Heptachlor	P027	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
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	P069	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)
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	P081	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P060	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene	P017	Propargyl alcohol
P004	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, exo-dimethanonaphthalene	P102	2-Propenal
P060	Hexachlorohexahydro-exo,exo-dimethanonaphthalene	P005	2-Propen-1-ol
P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	P067	1,2-Propylenimine
P116	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	P102	2-Propyn-1-ol
P068	Hydrazine, methyl-	P008	4-Pyridinamine
P063	Hydrocyanic acid	P075	Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts
P063	Hydrogen cyanide	P111	Pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P096	Hydrogen phosphide	P103	Selenourea
P064	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester	P104	Silver cyanide
P007	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	P105	Sodium azide
P092	Mercury, phenyl-, acetate	P106	Sodium cyanide
P065	Mercury fulminate (R,T)	P107	Strontium sulfide
P016	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	P108	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P112	Methane, tetranitro- (R)	P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P118	Methanethiol, trichloro-	P108	Strychnine and salts
P059	4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	P115	Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt
P066	Methomyl	P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P067	2-Methylaziridine	P110	Tetraethyl lead
P068	Methyl hydrazine	P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P064	Methyl isocyanate	P112	Tetranitromethane (R)
P069	2-Methylactonitrile	P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P071	Methyl parathion	P113	Thallic oxide
P072	alpha-Naphthylthiourea	P113	Thallium(III) oxide
P073	Nickel carbonyl	P114	Thallium(I) selenite
P074	Nickel cyanide	P115	Thallium (I) sulfate
P074	Nickel(II) cyanide	P045	Thiofanox
P073	Nickel tetracarbonyl	P049	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
P075	Nicotine and salts	P014	Thiophenol
P076	Nitric oxide	P116	Thiosemicarbazide
P077	p-Nitroaniline	P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P078	Nitrogen dioxide	P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P076	Nitrogen (II) oxide	P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
P078	Nitrogen (IV) oxide	P123	Toxaphene
P081	Nitroglycerine (R)	P118	Trichloromethanethiol
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	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 (g). 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-(α -Acetylbenzyl)-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	Acrylonitrile
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- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -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-ethylhexyl)] 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-dioxide
U120	Benzol[j,k]fluorene
U022	Benzol[a]pyrene
U022	3,4-Benzopyrene
U197	p-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	2-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	U001	Ethanal (I)
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether	U174	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U047	beta-Chloronaphthalene	U067	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U048	o-Chlorophenol	U076	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U049	4-chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	U077	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U032	Chromic acid, calcium salt	U114	1,2-Ethanediyldis(2-chloroethyl)thioic acid
U050	Chrysene	U131	Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2,2-hexachloro-
U051	Creosote	U024	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-
U052	Cresols	U247	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenol)-
U052	Cresylic acid	U003	Ethanenitrile (I,T)
U053	Crotonaldehyde	U117	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)
U055	Cumene (I)	U025	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-
U246	Cyanogen bromide	U184	Ethane, pentachloro-
U197	1,4-Cyclohexadienedione	U208	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U056	Cyclohexane (I)	U209	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U057	Cyclohexanone (I)	U218	Ethanethioamide
U130	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	U227	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U058	Cyclophosphamide	U043	Ethene, chloro-
U240	2,4-D. salts and esters	U042	Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-
U059	Daunomycin	U078	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U060	DDD	U079	Ethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-
U061	DDT	U210	Ethene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U142	Decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobutal(c,d)-pentalen-2-one	U173	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U062	Diallate	U004	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U133	Diamine (R,T)	U006	Ethanoyl chloride (C,R,T)
U221	Diaminotoluene	U359	2-Ethoxyethanol
U063	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	U112	Ethyl acetate (I)
U063	1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene	U113	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U064	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	U238	Ethyl carbamate (urethan)
U064	Dibenz(a,h)pyrene	U038	Ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	U114	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic acid)
U069	Dibutyl phthalate	U067	Ethylene dibromide
U062	S-(2,3-Dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate	U077	Ethylene dichloride
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene	U359	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene	U115	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene	U116	Ethylene thiourea
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	U117	Ethyl ether (I)
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)	U076	Ethylidene dichloride
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane	U118	Ethylmethacrylate
U192	3,5-Dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide	U119	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U060	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	U139	Ferric dextran
U061	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	U120	Fluoranthene
U078	1,1-Dichloroethylene	U122	Formaldehyde
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene	U123	Formic acid (C,T)
U025	Dichloroethyl ether	U124	Furan (I)
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol	U125	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol	U147	2,5-Furandione
U240	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters	U213	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U083	1,2-Dichloropropane	U125	Furfural (I)
U084	1,3-Dichloropropene	U124	Furfuran (I)
U085	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)	U206	D-Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-
U108	1,4-Diethylene dioxide	U126	Glycidaldehyde
U086	N,N-Diethylhydrazine	U163	Guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'-nitro
U087	O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate	U127	Hexachlorobenzene
U088	Diethyl phthalate	U128	Hexachlorobutadiene
U089	Diethylstilbestrol	U129	Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)
U148	1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione	U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U090	Dihydrosafrole	U131	Hexachloroethane
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	U132	Hexachlorophene
U092	Dimethylamine (I)	U243	Hexachloropropene
U093	Dimethylaminoazobenzene	U133	Hydrazine (R,T)
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	U086	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	U098	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U096	alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)	U099	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	U109	Hydrazine, 1,2-Diphenyl-
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	U134	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	U134	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol	U135	Hydrogen sulfide
U102	Dimethyl phthalate	U096	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U103	Dimethyl sulfate	U136	Hydroxydimethylarsine oxide
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	U116	2-Imidazolidinethione
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	U137	Indenol, 1,2,3-cd;pyrene
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate	U139	Iron dextran
U108	1,4-Dioxane	U140	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	U141	Isosafrole
U110	Dipropylamine (I)	U142	Kepone
U111	Di-N-propylnitrosoamine	U143	Lasiocarpene
		U144	Lead acetate

U145	Lead phosphate	U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U146	Lead subacetate	U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U129	Lindane	U193	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U147	Maleic anhydride	U058	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorine, 2-[bis(2-chloro-ethyl)amino]tetrahydro-, oxide 2-
U148	Maleic hydrazide	U115	Oxirane (I,T)
U149	Malononitrile	U041	Oxarane, 2-(chloromethyl)-
U150	Melphalan	U182	Paraldehyde
U151	Mercury	U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U152	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)	U184	Pentachloroethane
U092	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)	U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene
U029	Methane, bromo	U186	1,3-pentadiene (I)
U045	Methane, chloro- (I,T)	See F027	Pentachlorophenol
U046	Methane, chloromethoxy-	U187	Phenacetin
U068	Methane, dibromo-	U188	Phenol
U080	Methane, dichloro-	U048	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U075	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	U039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U138	Methane, iodo-	U081	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U119	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	U082	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U211	Methane, tetrachloro-	U101	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	U170	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U153	Methanethiol (I,T)	See F027	Phenol, pentachloro-
U225	Methane, tribromo-	See F027	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
U044	Methane, trichloro-	See F027	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	See F027	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U123	Methanoic acid (C,T)	U137	1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene
U036	4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	U145	Phosphoric acid, lead salt
U154	Methanol (I)	U087	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl-, S-methyl-ester
U155	Methapyrilene	U189	Phosphorous sulfide (R)
U154	Methyl alcohol (I)	U190	Phthalic anhydride
U029	Methyl bromide	U191	2-Picoline
U186	1-Methylbutadiene (I)	U192	Pronamide
U045	Methyl chloride (I,T)	U194	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)	U110	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-(I)
U226	Methylchloroform	U066	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene	U149	Propanedinitrile
U158	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	U171	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U132	2,2'-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)	U027	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-
U068	Methylene bromide	U193	1,3-Propane sultone
U080	Methylene chloride	U235	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U122	Methylene oxide	U126	1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (I,T)	U140	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)	U002	2-Propanone (I)
U138	Methyl iodide	U007	2-Propenamide
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)	U084	Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U162	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)	U243	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U163	N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	U009	2-Propenenitrile
U161	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)	U152	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U164	Methylthiouracil	U008	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U247	Methoxychlor	U113	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U010	Mitomycin C	U118	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U059	5,12-Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L-lyxohexapyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-	U162	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
U165	Naphthalene	See F027	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-n-Propylamine (I,T)
U047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	U194	Propylene dichloride
U166	1,4-Naphthalenedione	U083	Pyridine
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	U196	Pyridine, 2-[(2-(dimethylamino)-2-thenylamino)-
U166	1,4-Naphthaquinone	U155	Pyridine, hexahydro-N-nitroso-
U167	1-Naphthylamine	U179	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U168	2-Naphthylamine	U191	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thio-
U167	alpha-Naphthylamine	U164	Pyrrole, tetrahydro-N-nitroso-
U168	beta-Naphthylamine	U180	Reserpine
U026	2-Naphthylamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloromethyl)-	U200	Resorcinol
U169	Nitrobenzene (I,T)	U201	Saccharin and salts
U170	p-Nitrophenol	U202	Safrole
U171	2-Nitropropane (I,T)	U203	Selenious acid
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	U204	Selenium dioxide
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	U205	Selenium disulfide (R,T)
U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	U015	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
U111	N-Nitroso-N-propylamine	See F027	Silvex
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	U089	4,4'-Stilbenediol, alpha, alpha'-diethyl-
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	U206	Streptozotocin
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	U135	Sulfur hydride
U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine	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)aminol-
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-di-methoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy]-methyl ester

(Source: Amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

APPENDICES

Appendix A Representative Sampling Methods
See Appendix I to 40 CFR 261
(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983)

Appendix B EP Toxicity Test Procedures
See Appendix II to 40 CFR 261
(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983)

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 R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

Table A ANALYTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIC CHEMICALS (Repealed)

(Source: Amended at R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

Table B Analytical Characteristics of Inorganic Species (Repealed)

(Source: Added at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; Repealed in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986)

Table C Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques (Repealed)

(Source: Added at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; Repealed in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986)

Appendix G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
F001	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.
F002	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-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, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.
F026	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans

F027	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids.	K036	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
	esters, ethers, amine and other salts.	K037	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
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.	K038	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
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.	K039	Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K002	Hexavalent chromium, lead.	K040	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K003	Hexavalent chromium, lead.	K041	Toxaphene.
K004	Hexavalent chromium.	K042	Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.
K005	Hexavalent chromium, lead.	K043	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K006	Hexavalent chromium.	K044	N.A.
K007	Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.	K045	N.A.
K008	Hexavalent chromium.	K046	Lead
K009	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.	K047	N.A.
K010	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.	K048	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K011	Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid.	K049	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K013	Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile.	K050	Hexavalent chromium.
K014	Acetonitrile, acrylamide.	K051	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K015	Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride.	K052	Lead
K016	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene.	K060	Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic.
K017	Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers (bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis-(2-chloroethyl) ethers), trichloropropane, dichloropropanols.	K061	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K018	1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene.	K062	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
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.	K069	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
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.	K071	Mercury.
K021	Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform.	K073	Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K022	Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).	K083	Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
K023	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.	K084	Arsenic.
K024	Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoquinone.	K085	Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride.
K025	Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene.	K086	Lead, hexavalent chromium.
K026	Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline.	K087	Phenol, naphthalene.
K027	Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2, 4-diamine.	K093	Phthalic anhydride maleic anhydride.
K028	1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride.	K094	Phthalic anhydride.
K029	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform.	K095	1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.
K030	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride.	K096	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane.
K031	Arsenic.	K097	Chlordane, heptachlor.
K032	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.	K098	Toxaphene.
K033	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.	K099	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K034	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.	K100	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K035	Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.	K101	Arsenic.
		K102	Arsenic.
		K103	Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
		K104	Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.
		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 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

Appendix H Hazardous Constituents

acetonitrile (ethanenitrile)
 acetophenone (ethanone, 1-phenyl-)
 7-(alpha-acetylbenzyl)-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(a)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-naphthylamine
 (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 (benzenamine, 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]ox
 7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-)
 DDD (dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethane)
 (ethane, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-)
 DDE (ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-)
 DDT (dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane)
 (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-dibenzol(c,g)carbazole (3,4,5,6-dibenzcarbazole)
 dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (1,2,4,5-dibenzpyrene)

dibenz[a,h]pyrene (1,2,5,6-dibenzpyrene)
 dibenz[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 (ethylidene dichloride)
 1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)
 trans-1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-dichloroethylene)
 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)
 (phosphorofluoric 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)

isosafrole (benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)
 kepone
 (decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobutaicd|pentalen-2-one)
 siocarpine
 (2-butenic 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)aminophenyl-, 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)oxylthio-, methyl ester)
 methoxychlor
 (ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-)
 2-methylaziridine (1,2-propylenimine)
 3-methylcholanthrene
 (benz|jaceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-)
 methylchlorocarbonate
 (carbanochloridic acid, methyl ester)
 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chlorobenzeneamine))
 methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (2-butanone)
 methyl hydrazine (hydrazine, methyl-)
 2-methylactonitrile (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-nitropane (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-nitrosornicotine (nicotinic acid, 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-)
 octamethylpyrophosphoramidate (diphosphoramidate, 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-)
 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)oxyl-, methyl ester)
 resorcinol (1,3-benzenediol)
 saccharin and salts
 (1,2-benzisothiazolin-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 (carbamimidoseleonic 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-)
 tetraethylthiopyrophosphate
 (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 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986)

Section 721.
Appendix I **Wastes Excluded under Section 720.120 and 720.122**

Table A **Wastes Excluded From Non-Specific Sources**

Facility Address	Waste Description
Reserved)	

(Source: Former Appendix I, Table A Repealed at R85-22, 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; new Appendix I, Table A adopted in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986)

Table B **Wastes Excluded From Specific Sources**

Facility Address	Waste Description
Amoco Oil Company Wood River, Illinois	150 million gallons of DAF float from petroleum refining contained in four surge ponds after treatment with the Chemfix stabilization process. This exclusion applies to the 150 million gallons of waste after chemical stabilization as long as the mixing ratio of the reagent with the waste are monitored continuously and do not vary outside of the limits presented in the demonstration samples; one grab sample is taken each hour from each treatment unit, composited, and EP toxicity tests performed on each sample. If the levels of lead or total chromium exceed 0.5 ppm in the EP extract, then the waste that was processed during the compositing period is considered hazardous; the treatment residue shall be pumped into bermed cells to ensure that the waste is identifiable in the event that removal is necessary.

(Source: Former Appendix I, Table B Repealed at R85-22, 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; new Appendix I, Table B adopted in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986)

Table C **Wastes Excluded From Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Soil Residues Thereof**

Facility Address	Waste Description
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(Source: Former Appendix I, Table C Repealed at R85-22 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; new Appendix I, Table C adopted in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986)

Appendix J **Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans**

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

(Source: Added in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986)

Appendix
Z
Table to Section 721.102

Table

*1
*2
*3
*4

Spent materials
(both listed and nonlisted) Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
characteristics

Sludges (listed) Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Sludges (nonlisted/
characteristics) Yes
Yes
No
Yes

By-Products (listed) Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

By-products (nonlisted/
characteristic) Yes
Yes
No
Yes

Commercial chemical
products listed Yes
Yes
No
No
in that are not ordinarily
applied to the land or
burned as fuels

Scrap metal Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Yes - Defined as a solid waste
No - Not defined as a solid waste

*1 - Use constituting disposal
*2 - Burning for energy recovery
or use to produce a fuel
*3 - Reclamation
*4 - Speculative accumulation

(Source: Added in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 988, effective January 2,
1986)

Section 722.112 USEPA Identification Numbers

- a) A generator must not treat, store, dispose of, transport or offer for transportation, hazardous waste without having received an EPA identification number from the Administrator.
- b) A generator who has not received an EPA identification number may obtain one by applying to the Administrator using EPA form 8700-12. Upon receiving the request the Administrator will assign an EPA identification number to the generator.
- c) A generator must not offer his hazardous waste to transporters or to treatment, storage or disposal facilities that have not received an EPA identification number.

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 designate 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. 20709, effective December 12, 1986)

Section 722.121 Acquisition of Manifests

- a) If the State of Illinois is the state to which the shipment is manifested (consignment state), the generator shall use the manifest supplied by the Agency.
- b) If the State of Illinois is not the consignment state, the generator shall use the manifest required by the consignment state. If the consignment state does not supply and require the manifest, then the generator shall use the manifest supplied by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985)

Section 722.122 Number of Copies

The manifest consists of at least the number of copies which will provide the generator, each transporter, and the owner or operator of the designated facility with one copy each for their records and another copy to be returned to the generator, and copies to be sent to the Agency by the generator and by the HWM owner or operator.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 722.123 Use of the Manifest

- a) The generator must:
 - 1) Sign the manifest certification by hand; and
 - 2) Obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest; and
 - 3) Retain one copy, in accordance with Section 722.140(a); and
 - 4) Send one copy of the manifest to the Agency within two working days.
- b) The generator must give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest.
- c) For shipments of hazardous waste within the United States solely by water (bulk shipments only), the generator must send three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this Section to the owner or operator of the designated facility or the last water (bulk shipment) transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by water. Copies of the manifest are not required for each transporter.
- d) For rail shipments of hazardous waste within the United States which originate at the site of generation, the generator must send at least three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this Section to:
 - 1) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or
 - 2) The designated facility if transported solely by rail; or
 - 3) The last rail transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by rail.

Note: See Section 723.120(e) and (f) for special provisions for rail or water (bulk shipment) transporters.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section 722.130 Packaging

Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must package the waste in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on packaging under 49 CFR Parts 173, 178 and 179.

Section 722.131 Labeling

Before transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must label each package in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172 (Amended 4/8/82)

Section 722.132 Marking

- a) Before transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must mark each package of hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172;
- b) Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must mark each container of 416 liters (110 gallons) or less used in such transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 172.304:

HAZARDOUS WASTE — Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Generator's Name and Address _____

Manifest Document Number _____

Section 722.133 Placarding

Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to Department of Transportation regulations for hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F. (Amended 4/8/82)

Section 722.134 Accumulation Time

- 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart I or the waste is placed in tanks and the generator complies with 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 and operators 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 the generator has been granted an extension of the 90-day period. If hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances, the generator may seek an extension of up to 30 days by means of a variance or provisional variance, pursuant to Section 37 of the Environmental Protection Act.
- 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 the generator:

- A) Complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.271, 725.272 and 725.273(a); and
 - B) marks the generator's containers either with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.
- 2) A generator 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 subsection (c)(1) at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with subsection (a) or other applicable provisions of this chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with 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. 20709, effective December 2, 1986)

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 722.140 Recordkeeping

- a) A generator must keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with Section 722.123(a) for three years or until he receives a signed copy from the designated facility which received the waste. This signed copy must be retained as a record for at least three years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.
- b) A generator must keep a copy of each Annual Report and Exception Report for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report (March 1)

- c) A generator must keep records of any test results, waste analyses, or other determinations made in accordance with Section 722.111 for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal.
- d) The periods of retention referred to in this Section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Director.

Section 722.141 Annual Reporting

- a) A generator who ships his hazardous waste offsite must prepare and submit a single copy of an annual report to the Agency by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The annual report must be submitted on a form supplied by the Agency, and must cover generator activities during the previous calendar year, and must include the following information:
 - 1) The USEPA identification number, name and address of the generator;
 - 2) The calendar year covered by the report;
 - 3) The USEPA identification number, name and address for each off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility to which waste was shipped during the year; for exported shipments, the report must give the name and address of the foreign facility.
 - 4) The name and USEPA identification number of each transporter used during the reporting year.
 - 5) A description, USEPA hazardous waste number (from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C or D), DOT hazard class, and quantity of each hazardous waste shipped off-site. This information must be listed by EPA identification number of each off-site facility to which waste was shipped.
 - 6) A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated.
 - 7) A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for years prior to 1984.
 - 8) The certification signed by the generator or the generator's authorized representative.
- b) Any generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must submit an annual report covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725 and 40 CFR 266.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986)

Section 722.142 Exception Reporting

- a) A generator who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.
- b) A generator must submit an Exception Report to the Director if he has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report must include:

- 1) A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery;
- 2) A cover letter signed by the generator or his authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts.

Section 722.143 Additional Reporting

The Director, as he deems necessary under Section 4 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, may require generators to furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of wastes identified or listed in Part 721.

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. 20709, effective December 2, 1986)

SUBPART E: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Section 722.150 International Shipments

- a) Any person who exports hazardous waste to a foreign country or imports hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States must comply with the requirements of this Part and with the special requirements of this Section.
- b) When shipping hazardous waste outside the United States, the generator must:
 - 1) Notify the Administrator and Agency in writing four weeks before the initial shipment of hazardous waste to each country in each calendar year;
 - A) The waste must be identified by its EPA hazardous waste identification number and its DOT shipping description.
 - B) The name and address of the foreign consignee must be included in this notice;
 - C) These notices must be sent to the Office of International Activities (A-106), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460 and to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.
 - 2) Require that the foreign consignee confirm the delivery of the waste in foreign country. A copy of the manifest signed by the foreign consignee may be used for this purpose;
 - 3) Meet the requirements under Section 722.120 for the manifest, except that:
 - A) In place of the name, address and EPA identification number of the designated facility, the name and address of the foreign consignee must be used;

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

- 4) Obtain the manifest form from the Agency.

- c) A generator must file an Exception Report, if
 - 1) He has not received a copy of the manifest signed by the transporter stating the date and place of departure from the United States within 45 days from the date it was accepted by the initial transporter; or
 - 2) Within 90 days from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, the generator has not received written confirmation from the foreign consignee that the hazardous waste was received.
- d) Any person exporting hazardous waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 shall file with the Administrator and the Agency, no later than March 1 of each year, a report summarizing the types, quantities, frequency and ultimate destination of all such hazardous waste exported during the previous calendar year.
- e) When importing hazardous waste, a person must meet all requirements of Section 722.120 for the manifest except that:
 - 1) In place of the generator's name, address and EPA identification number, the name and address of the foreign generator and the importer's name, address and EPA identification number must be used.
 - 2) In place of the generator's signature on the certification statement, the U.S. importer or the importer's agent must sign and date the certification and obtain the signature of the initial transporter.
- e) A person who imports hazardous waste must obtain the manifest form from the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986)

Section 722.151 Farmers

A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use which are hazardous wastes is not required to comply with the standards in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724 or 725 for such wastes, provided he triple rinses each emptied pesticide container in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)(3) and disposes of the pesticide residues on his own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985)

Appendix A Form-Annual Report (EPA Form 8700-13) (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985)

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. 1983, 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. 20718, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13570, effective August 4, 1987.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 723.110 Scope

- a) These regulations establish standards which apply to persons transporting hazardous waste into, out of or through Illinois if the transportation requires a manifest under Part 722.
- b) These regulations do not apply to on-site transportation of hazardous waste by generators or by owners or operators of permitted hazardous waste management facilities.
- c) A transporter of hazardous waste must also comply with Part 722, Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste, if he:
 - 1) Transports hazardous waste into the United States from abroad; or

- 2) Mixes hazardous waste of different DOT shipping descriptions by placing them into a single container.

Note: Transporters who store hazardous waste are required to comply with the storage standards in Parts 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 40 CFR Part 122.

- d) Part 700 contains rules concerning application of other Board regulations.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 723.111 USEPA Identification Number

- a) A transporter must not transport hazardous waste without having received an EPA identification number from the Administrator.
- b) A transporter who has not received an EPA identification number may obtain one by applying to the Administrator using EPA Form 8700-12. Upon receiving the request, the Administrator will assign an EPA identification number to the transporter.

Section 723.112 Transfer Facility Requirements

A transporter who stores 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 is not subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724 with respect to the storage of those wastes.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11964, effective July 24, 1985)

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST
SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

Section 723.120 The Manifest System

- a) A transporter shall not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless it is accompanied by a manifest signed in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722. In the case of exports, a transporter shall not accept such waste from a primary exporter or other person:
 - 1) If the transporter knows the shipment does not conform with the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.151); and
 - 2) Unless, in addition to a manifest signed in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120, the waste is also accompanied by a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent which, except for shipment by rail, is attached to the manifest (or shipping paper for exports by water (bulk shipment)).
- b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter shall sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter

- shall return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.
- c) The transporter shall ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of exports, the transporter shall ensure that a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent also accompanies the hazardous waste.
 - d) A transporter who delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility shall:
 - 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 subsections (c), (d) and (f) 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 USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste and; for exports, a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent 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 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 shall:
 - 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 shall ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) and, for exports, a USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent 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 shall:
 - 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 shall:
 - 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 shall sign and date the manifest and provide a copy to the rail transporter.

- g) Transporters who transport hazardous waste out of the United States shall:
- 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; and
 - 4) Give a copy of the manifest to a United States Customs official at the point of departure from the United States.

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 I11. 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 I11. 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 6 I11. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106; amended in R86-19 at 10 I11. Reg. 20718, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 I11. Reg. 13570, effective August 4, 1987)

Section 723.121 Compliance with the Manifest

- a) The transporter must deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste which he has accepted from a generator or a transporter to:
- 1) The designated facility listed on the manifest; or

- 2) The alternate designated facility, if the hazardous waste cannot be delivered to the designated facility because an emergency prevents delivery; or
 - 3) The next designated transporter; or
 - 4) The place outside the United States designated by the generator.
- b) If the hazardous waste cannot be delivered in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Section, the transporter must contact the generator for further directions and must revise the manifest according to the generator's instructions.

Section 723.122 Recordkeeping

- a) A transporter of hazardous waste must keep a copy of the manifest signed by the generator, himself, and the next designated transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.
- b) For shipments delivered to the designated facility by water (bulk shipment), each water (bulk shipment) transporter must retain a copy of the shipping paper containing all the information required in Section 723.120(e)(2) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.
- c) For shipments of hazardous waste by rail within the United States:
- 1) The initial rail transporter must keep a copy of the manifest and shipping paper with all the information required in Section 723.120(f)(2) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter, and
 - 2) The final rail transporter must keep a copy of the signed manifest (or the shipping paper if signed by the designated facility in lieu of the manifest) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

Note: Intermediate rail transporters are not required to keep records pursuant to these regulations.

- d) A transporter who transports hazardous waste out of the United States must keep a copy of the manifest indicating that the hazardous waste left the United States for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.
- e) The periods of retention referred to in this Section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Director.

SUBPART C: HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES

Section 723.130 Immediate Action

- a) In the event of a discharge of hazardous waste during transportation, the transporter must take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment (e.g., notify local authorities, dike the discharge area).
- b) If a discharge of hazardous waste occurs during transportation and an official (State or local government or a Federal Agency) acting within the scope of his official responsibilities determines that immediate removal of the waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment, that official may authorize the removal of the waste by transporters who do not have EPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest.
- c) An air, rail, highway or water transporter who has discharged hazardous waste must:
 - 1) Give notice, if required by 49 CFR 171.15, to the National Response Center (800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675); and
 - 2) Report in writing as required by 49 CFR 171.16 to the Director, Office of Hazardous Materials Regulations, Materials Transportation Bureau, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590, and,
 - 3) Give notice to:
Emergency Services and Disaster Agency,
110 E. Adams, Springfield, IL 62706, A/C
217/782-7860.
- d) A water (bulk shipment) transporter who has discharged hazardous waste must give the same notice as required by 33 CFR 153.203 for oil and hazardous substances.

(Source: Amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in Section 700.106)

Section 723.131 Discharge Clean Up

A transporter must clean up any hazardous waste discharge that occurs during transportation or take such action as may be required or approved by Federal, State or local officials so that the hazardous waste discharge no longer presents a hazard to human health or the environment.

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SUBPART I: HAZARDOUS (INFECTIOUS)
HOSPITAL WASTE

SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL

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HAULING

PART 809
SPECIAL WASTE HAULING

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Appendix Old Rule Numbers Referenced

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 5, 10, 13, 22 and 22.01 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1005, 1010, 1013, 1022, and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted as an emergency rule at 3 Ill. Reg. 13, p. 155, effective March 31, 1979; emergency amendment at 4 Ill. Reg. 34, p. 214, effective August 7, 1980 for a period of 150 days; emergency amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 270, effective January 1, 1981 for a period of 150 days; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 6378, effective June 12, 1981; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13640, effective September 30, 1983; and recodified from subchapter h to subchapter i at 8 Ill. Reg. 13198.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 809.101 Authority, Policy and Purposes.

Pursuant to the authority contained in Sections 5, 10, 13 and 22 of the Environmental Protection Act, and consistent with the policy and purposes expressed in Section 20 thereof, the Board adopts the following Rules and Regulations. These rules prescribe the procedures for issuance of permits to special waste haulers; for the inspection and numbering of vehicles; and for proper hauling of special wastes to approved disposal, storage and treatment sites. It is the purpose of these Regulations to control only wastes as defined herein.

Section 809.102 Severability.

If any provision of these rules or regulations is adjudged invalid, or if the application thereof to any person or in any circumstance is adjudged invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of this Part as a whole or of any Subpart, Section, Subsection, Sentence or Clause thereof not adjudged invalid.

Section 809.103 Definitions

"Act" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

"Garbage" means the waste resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, and wastes from the handling, processing, storage and sale of produce (see "Waste").

"Hazardous Waste" means a waste, or combination of wastes, which because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or pose a substantial present or potential threat to human health or to the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed, and which has been identified, by characteristics or listing, as hazardous pursuant to Section 3001 of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of

1976, 42 U.S.C. par. 6901 et seq. or pursuant to Agency guidelines consistent with the requirements of the Act and Board regulations.

"Industrial Process Waste" means any liquid, solid, semi-solid or gaseous waste, generated as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture of a product or the performance of a service, which poses a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means. "Industrial Process Waste" includes but is not limited to spent pickling liquors, cutting oils, chemical catalysts, distillation bottoms, etching acids, equipment cleanings, paint sludges, incinerator ashes, core sands, metallic dust sweepings, asbestos dust, hospital pathological wastes and off-specification, contaminated or recalled wholesale or retail products. Specifically excluded are uncontaminated packaging materials, uncontaminated machinery components, general household waste, landscape waste and construction or demolition debris.

"Manifest" means the form provided or prescribed by the Agency and used for identifying name, quantity, and the origin, routing, and destination of special waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage, as required by this Part, 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle H, or by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C., par. 6901 et seq., or regulations thereunder.

"Permitted Disposal Site" means a sanitary landfill or other type of disposal site including but not limited to a deep well, a pit, a pond, a lagoon or an impoundment which has a current, valid operating permit issued by the agency under Subpart B of this Part and a supplemental permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part specifically permitting the site to accept a special waste tendered for disposal.

"Permitted Storage Site" means any site used for the interim containment of special waste prior to disposal or treatment which has a current, valid operating permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part and a supplemental permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part, specifically permitting the site to accept a special waste tendered for storage.

"Permitted Treatment Site" means any site used to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any special waste, including but not limited to a processing center, a reclamation facility or a recycling center which has a current, valid operating permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part and a supplemental permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part, specifically permitting the site to accept a special waste tendered for treatment.

"Person" means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, state agency, or any other legal entity or their legal representative, agent or assignee.

"Pollution Control Waste" means any liquid, solid, semi-solid or gaseous waste generated as a direct or indirect result of the removal of contaminants from the air, water or land, and which pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means. "Pollution Control Waste" includes but is not limited to water and wastewater treatment plant sludges, baghouse dusts, scrubber sludges and chemical spill cleanings.

"Reclamation" means the recovery of material or energy from waste for commercial or industrial use.

"Refuse" means any garbage or other discarded materials, with the exception of radioactive materials discarded in accordance with the provisions of the Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 111 1/2, par. 211-229 and 230.1-230-14 as now or hereafter amended (see "Waste").

"Septic Tank Pumpings" means the liquid portions and sludge residues removed from septic tanks.

"Site" means any location, place or tract of land and facilities used for collection, storage, disposal or treatment of special waste.

"Solid Waste" (see "Waste").

"Special Waste" means any "hazardous waste," "industrial process waste" or "pollution control waste."

"Special Waste Hauler" means any person who transports special waste from any location.

"Spill" means any accidental discharge of special waste.

"Storage" means the interim containment of special waste prior to disposal or treatment.

"Tank" means any bulk container placed on or carried by a vehicle to transport special waste, including wheel mounted tanks.

"Treatment" means any method, technique or process including neutralization designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any special waste so as to neutralize that waste or so as to render that waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage or reduced in volume. "Treatment" includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of special waste to render it less dangerous or nonhazardous. "Treatment" also includes reclamation, re-use and recycling of special waste.

"Truck" means any unitary vehicle used to transport special waste.

"Truck Tractor" means any motor vehicle used to transport special waste which is designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

"Vehicle" means any device used to transport special waste in bulk or in packages, tanks or other containers.

"Waste" means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities. "Waste" as here defined does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or in industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C., par. 1251 et seq.; or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C., par. 2011 et seq.; or radioactive materials discarded in accordance with the provisions of "Illinois Revised Statutes, 1977, Chapter 111 1/2, par. 230.1 et seq." approved August 16, 1963, as now or hereafter amended, and as authorized by regulations promulgated pursuant to the "Radiation Protection Act," Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 111 1/2, par. 211 et seq; as now or hereafter amended. "Waste" as here defined is intended to be consistent with the definition of "solid waste" set forth in Section 1004(27) of resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C., par. 6901 et seq.

SUBPART B: SPECIAL WASTE HAULING PERMITS

Section 809.201 Special Waste Hauling Permits - General

No person shall haul or otherwise transport any special waste generated within Illinois or any special waste to be disposed of, stored or treated within Illinois without a current, valid waste hauling permit issued by the Agency in accordance with the requirements of this Subpart unless the hauler is exempt from the special waste hauling permit requirements under this Subpart.

Section 809.202 Applications for Special Waste Hauling Permit - Contents

Applications for special waste hauling permits shall be made on application forms prescribed by the Agency which as a minimum shall require the following information:

- a) Name, address, telephone number and location of the vehicle owner and operator applying for the permit.
- b) A description of the service to be provided, including the number and types of vehicles and tanks to be used.
- c) An agreement by the vehicle owner and that operator identified in Subsection 809.202(a) that:
 - 1) Special waste loading, hauling and unloading will be conducted in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.
 - 2) All vehicles and tanks used in special waste hauling will be clean and in good repair at all times when so employed.
 - 3) All vehicles, tanks and associated piping, valving, etc., will be constructed and maintained to prevent leakage or spillage, and shall be cleanable.
 - 4) No waste shall be mixed with other wastes in one tank or on one vehicle if such mixture results in a hazardous combination likely to cause explosion, fire or release of a dangerous or toxic gas or in violation of any applicable state or federal law and regulation.
 - 5) The special waste hauling equipment and procedures to be used shall be proper for the permitted service, be safe for the haulers, handlers, and others, and meet the requirements of all other applicable state and federal laws and regulations.
- d) The application may require additional information deemed necessary by the Agency consistent with the requirements of the Act and Board regulations and filed with the Index Division of the Office of the Secretary of State pursuant to "Illinois Administrative Procedure Act," Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 127, par. 1001 et seq.

Section 809.203 Applications for Special Waste Hauling Permit - Signatures and Authorization

All special waste hauling permit applications shall be signed by the owner and operator of the vehicle; or, in the name of the owner and operator, by the owner's and operator's duly authorized agent when accompanied by evidence of authority to sign the application.

Section 809.204 Applications for Special Waste Hauling Permit - Filing and Final Action by the Agency

- a) An application for special waste hauling permit shall be deemed to be filed on the date of initial receipt by the Agency of a properly completed application on the form prescribed.
- b) If the Agency fails to take final action (which includes granting or denying the special waste hauling permit as requested, or by granting the special waste hauling permit with conditions) within 90 days from the filing of the completed application, the applicant may deem the special waste hauling permit granted for a period of one calendar year commencing on the 91st day after the application was filed.
- c) The Agency shall send all notices of final action by U.S. Registered or Certified Mail, return Receipt Requested. The Agency shall be deemed to have taken final action on the date that the notice of final action is mailed.

- d) The Agency shall require the application to be complete and consistent with the provisions of the Act and Board regulations and may undertake such investigations and request the applicant to furnish such proof as it deems necessary to verify the information and statements made in the application. If the application is complete and the granting thereof will not cause a violation of the Act or Board regulations, the Agency shall grant the permit.

Section 809.205 Special Waste Hauling Permit Conditions

- a) In granting special waste hauling permits hereunder, the Agency may impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and the Board regulations.
- b) The applicant may deem any conditions imposed by the Agency as a denial of the special waste hauling permit for purposes of review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

Section 809.206 Special Waste Hauling Permit Revision

A special waste hauling permit issued hereunder is automatically modified to include any relevant change in the Act or Board regulations. The Agency shall revise any special waste hauling permit issued by the Agency under this Part to make the permit compatible with any such relevant changes and so notify the permittee. Failure of the Agency to issue a revised permit shall not excuse the permittee from compliance with any such change.

Section 809.207 Transfer of Special Waste Hauling Permits

No special waste hauling permit is transferable from one person to another. A special waste hauling permit is personal to the persons named in the special waste hauling permit.

Section 809.208 Special Waste Hauling Permit Revocation

Violation of any special waste hauling permit conditions or failure to comply with any provisions of the Act or with any Board regulation shall be grounds for sanctions as provided in the Act, including revocation of the permit as therein provided.

Section 809.209 Permit No Defense

The existence of a special waste hauling permit under these rules shall not provide the permittee with a defense to a violation of the Act or Board regulations, except for hauling special waste without a special waste hauling permit.

Section 809.210 General Exemption from Special Hauling Permit Requirements

Any person who generates a total quantity of special waste 220 pounds (100 kilograms) or less in any calendar month for disposal, storage or treatment within Illinois is exempt from the permit requirements of this Subpart and from the manifest provisions in Subpart E of this Part. This exemption shall not constitute a defense to a violation of any provision of the Act or any applicable disposal, storage or treatment requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807.

Section 809.211 Exemptions for Special Waste Haulers

- a) Any person licensed in accordance with the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 111 1/2, par. 116.301 et seq., and who hauls only septic tank pumpings, need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.
- b) Any person who hauls only livestock waste intended for land application pursuant to Agency Guideline WPC-2 need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.

- c) Generators and haulers of municipal water or wastewater treatment plant sludge which is to be applied to land and which is to be regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle C pursuant to a sludge management scheme approved by the Agency need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or prepare, carry and complete a manifest under this Part for that sludge.
- d) Any person licensed in accordance with "An Act in relation to the Disposal of Dead Animals," Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 8, par. 149.1 et seq., and who hauls only grease, meat packing scraps, dead animals and parts of animals for delivery to a renderer, need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.
- e) Any person operating under rules and regulations adopted pursuant to "An Act in relation to Oil, Gas, Coal and Other Surface and Underground Resources," Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 96 1/2, par. 5401 et seq., and who hauls only oil and gas extraction wastes as defined therein need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.
- f) Any person who hauls only radioactive wastes as defined by the Radiation Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, Ch. 111 1/2, par. 211 et seq., need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.
- g) Any person holding a permit or certificate issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission and who handles only shipments pursuant to a bill of lading in accordance with such Commission's regulations need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.
- h) Any person who hauls only coal combustion fly ash need not obtain a special waste hauling permit or carry and complete a manifest under this Part.

SUBPART C: DELIVERY AND ACCEPTANCE

Section 809.301 Requirements for Delivery of Special Waste to Haulers

No person shall deliver any special waste generated within Illinois or for disposal, storage or treatment within Illinois unless that person concurrently delivers a manifest completed in accordance with Subpart E of this Part to a special waste hauler who holds a current, valid special waste hauling permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part.

Section 809.302 Requirements for Acceptance of Special Waste from Haulers

- a) No person shall accept any special waste for disposal, storage or treatment within Illinois from a special waste hauler unless the special waste hauler has a valid special waste hauling permit issued by the Agency under Subpart B of this Part and concurrently presents to the receiver of the special waste, or his agent, a completed, signed manifest as required by Subpart E of this Part, which manifest designates the receiver's facility as the destination for the special waste.
- b) No person shall deliver special waste in Illinois for disposal, storage or treatment unless the person who accepts the special waste has a current, valid operating permit issued by the Agency and the necessary supplemental permits required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807, as well as all other applicable permits as required by the Act and Board regulations.

SUBPART D: VEHICLE NUMBERS AND SYMBOLS

Section 809.401 Vehicle Numbers

Upon issuance of a special waste hauling permit, the owner and operator of any vehicle used to transport special waste except truck tractors as defined in Subpart A shall display a number issued by the Agency on opposite sides of the permitted vehicle following the words, "Licensed Special Waste Hauler: (number)." Numbers and letters shall not be less than two inches high and shall be removable only by destruction. Directly adjacent to said words and number, the vehicle owner and operator shall display a seal furnished by the Agency which shall designate the date on which the permit was issued.

Section 809.402 Special Waste Symbols

All vehicles used to transport special waste and packages used to contain special waste shall be labeled, marked and placarded in accordance with regulations adopted by the Illinois Department of Transportation or the United States Department of Transportation or the United States Environmental Protection Agency, whichever has jurisdiction. This rule is provided for informational purposes only, and does not constitute an independently enforceable regulation with respect to labeling, marking and placarding requirements.

SUBPART E: MANIFESTS, RECORDS AND REPORTING

Section 809.501 Manifests, Records, Access to Records and Reporting Requirements

- a) Any person who delivers special waste to a permitted special waste hauler shall complete a manifest to accompany the special waste from delivery to the destination of the special waste. The manifest which shall be provided or prescribed by the Agency shall, as a minimum, contain the name of the generator of the special waste when and where generated; name of the person from whom delivery is accepted and the name of the site from which delivered; the name of the special waste hauler; the date of delivery; the final disposal, storage or treatment site; and the name and quantity of the special waste delivered to the hauler.
- b) The manifest shall be signed by the person who delivers special waste to a special waste hauler, such signature acknowledging such delivery. The manifest shall also be signed by the special waste hauler, such signature acknowledging receipt of the special waste. The person who delivers special waste to a special waste hauler shall send one copy of the manifest signed by the deliverer and the special waste hauler to the Agency within two working days and shall retain one copy as a record. The remaining four copies of the manifest shall accompany the special waste shipment. At the destination, the manifest shall be signed by the person who accepts special waste from a special waste hauler, such signature acknowledging acceptance of the special waste.
- c) A permitted site which receives special waste for disposal, storage or treatment of special waste must be designated on the manifest as the final destination point. Any subsequent delivery of the special waste or any portion or product thereof to a special waste hauler shall be conducted under a manifest initiated by the permitted disposal, storage or treatment site.
- d) In all cases, the special waste hauler shall deliver three copies of the complete, signed manifest to the person who accepts delivery of special waste from the hauler. The special waste hauler shall retain one copy of the completed, signed manifest as a record of delivery to a permitted disposal, storage or treatment site. In addition, at the end of each month, or such longer period of time approved by the Agency, the owner and the operator of the permitted disposal, storage or treatment

site who accepts special waste from a special waste hauler shall submit a copy of each completed, signed manifest received during that period to the Agency, and shall send one copy of the completed manifest to the person who delivered the special waste to the special waste hauler.

- e) Every person who delivers special waste to a special waste hauler, every person who accepts special waste from a special waste hauler and every special waste hauler shall retain a copy of the special waste manifest as a record of all special waste transactions. These copies shall be retained for three years and shall be made available at reasonable times for inspection and photocopying by the Agency.

SUBPART F: DURATION OF PERMITS AND TANK NUMBERS

Section 809.601 Duration of Special Waste Hauler Permits and Tank Numbers

- a) All permits and tank numbers issued hereunder shall be issued for a period not to exceed one year and are renewable.
- b) Applications for renewal of a special waste hauler permit shall be made 90 days prior to the expiration date of the permit on the application forms prescribed in Section 809.202.

SUBPART G: EMERGENCY CONTINGENCIES FOR SPILLS

Section 809.701 General Provision

"In order to facilitate the clean-up, transportation or safe treatment, storage or disposal of any waste generated by an accidental release of any material or special waste within Illinois which constitutes a present or potential threat to health or to the environment, the Agency may give written exception from the procedural requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Agency which are consistent with Section 3003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580) and the Act and Board regulations. The existence of a written exception from this Agency under this Subpart shall not constitute a defense to a violation of the Act or of this Part except for those requirements specifically stated in the written exception.

SUBPART H EFFECTIVE DATES

Section 809.801 Compliance Date

Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart, any person subject to the provisions of this Part shall comply with such provisions on and after the effective date of this Part.

Section 809.802 Exceptions

Every person subject to the provisions of Sections 809.201, 809.301, 809.302, 809.401, 809.402 and 809.501 shall comply with such rules 120 days after the effective date of this Part.

SUBPART I: HAZARDOUS (INFECTIOUS) HOSPITAL WASTE

Section 809.901 Definitions

For the purposes of this Subpart only: "Hazardous (infectious) Hospital Waste" means waste which has been generated by a hospital in connection with patient care that is contaminated with or may be contaminated with an infectious agent that has the potential of inducing an infection and which has not been rendered innocuous by sterilization or incineration. More specifically, "Hazardous (infectious) Hospital Waste" means:

- a) medical and patient care items contaminated by, and human excreta produced by, persons who have been placed in strict or enteric isolation for the control and treatment of an infectious disease by the hospital's Infection Control Committee pursuant to the infection control policies and procedures required of it by Section D of Part IX of the Rules of the Illinois Department of Public Health, 5 Ill. Reg. 553 et seq. (1981), as from time to time amended, and
- b) medical and patient care items that are contaminated by or have been in contact with, either the wound or skin of patients who have been placed in wound or skin isolation or strict isolation, or the mucous or other respiratory fluids of patients who have been placed in respiratory isolation or strict isolation by the hospital's Infection Control Committee pursuant to the infection control policies and procedures required of it by Section D of Part IX of the Rules of the Illinois Department of Public Health, 5 Ill. Reg. 553 et seq. (1981), as from time to time amended, and
- c) medical and patient care items contaminated during surgery when the case is infectious, and
- d) tissues (human or animal), pathological waste, and items that are contaminated by an infectious agent, and
- e) bacteriological cultures and blood or other excreta that are products from bacteriological testing, and
- f) any other waste which, because of its infectious nature, is ordered to receive special handling and disposal by the hospital's Infection Control Committee pursuant to the infection control policies and procedures required of it by Section D "Infectious Control" of Part IX of the Rules of the Illinois Department of Public Health, 5 Ill. Reg. 553 et seq. (1981), as from time to time amended.

"Hospital" means any institution, place, building, or agency public or private, whether organized for profit or not, devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment or care of two or more unrelated persons admitted for overnight stay or longer in order to obtain medical, including obstetric, psychiatric and nursing, care of illness, disease, injury, infirmity, or deformity. "Hospital" includes general and specialized hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, mental or psychiatric hospitals and sanatoria, maternity homes, lying-in homes, and homes for unwed mothers in which care is given during delivery. "Hospital" does not include, for example nursing homes, offices of human or animal health care providers out-patient clinics, or veterinary hospitals.

"Incineration" means the complete reduction of a substance to ashes by means of combustion.

"Innocuous Hospital Waste" is not a special waste, but for the purposes of this Subpart means any hazardous hospital waste which has been properly sterilized or incinerated so as to render it incapable of causing infection.

"Normal Hospital Waste" is not a special waste, but for the purposes of this Subpart includes, but is not limited to, garbage refuse, such as packaging materials removed before a product reaches patient care areas; disposable medical and patient care items such as basins and water pitchers which have not come in contact with a patient in isolation; and facial tissue and other patient contact items which have not been generated by patient in isolation.

"Sterilization" means the complete destruction of microorganisms by moist or dry heat or by bactericidal chemical compounds.

Section 809.902 Disposal Methods

- a) No person shall cause or allow hazardous (infectious) hospital waste to be deposited in any landfill.

- b) Hazardous (infectious) hospital waste shall be rendered innocuous pursuant to Sections 809.903 and 809.904, or may be disposed of, where lawful, by deposit into a municipal or private sewerage system.
- c) Innocuous hospital waste and normal hospital waste may be disposed of by any lawful means, including incineration in any incinerator appropriate for such waste and for which the Agency has issued a permit, by deposit in any sanitary landfill or by deposit into a municipal or private sewerage system.

Section 809.903 Rendering Innocuous by Sterilization

Any hazardous (infectious) hospital waste may be rendered an innocuous hospital waste by:

- a) Sterilization of the waste in an autoclave, provided that the unit is operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the autoclave's effectiveness is verified at least weekly with a biological spore assay containing *B. Stearothermophilus*, or
- b) Sterilization of the waste in a commercial ethylene oxide unit that provides controlled temperature and humidity conditions, provided that the unit is operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the unit's effectiveness is verified during each use with a biological spore assay containing *B. subtilis*.

Section 809.904 Rendering Innocuous by Incineration

- a) Any hazardous (infectious) hospital waste may be rendered an innocuous hospital waste by incineration provided that:
 - 1) The combustion apparatus is an incinerator designed to destroy the type or class of waste introduced into it, and is operated according to the manufacturer's instructions, and

- 2) All permits required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle B (prior to codification, Chapter 2: Air Pollution) have been obtained from the Agency, and the conditions of those permits have been met.

- b) The ash produced by the incineration of hazardous (infectious) hospital waste shall be disposed of as required by this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 for disposal of any other incinerator ash.

Section 809.905 Recordkeeping Requirements for Generators

- a) Generators of hazardous (infectious) hospital waste who render such waste into innocuous hospital waste shall keep and make reasonably available for Agency inspection:
 - 1) Records of any required biological spore assay tests
 - 2) Records describing the approximate amount of waste sterilized or incinerated.
 - 3) Records which demonstrate proper operation of the sterilization or incineration equipment (such as time and temperature maintenance for each load).
- b) The requirements of Subsection (a) may be satisfied by maintenance of the records in the form required to be kept by any hospital licensing or accreditation body provided that such records include information sufficient to comply with Subsection (a).

Section 809.906 Defense to Enforcement Action

Reasonable reliance on a waste generator's identification of waste as innocuous or normal hospital waste shall be a complete defense to an enforcement action against a person other than the waste generator for violation of Section 809.202(a).

APPENDIX II

STATE & FEDERAL NOTIFICATION FORMS

How to Notify U.S. EPA of Your Waste Activities

I. How to Decide if You Handle a Regulated Hazardous Waste

Persons who generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of solid wastes must decide if their solid waste is a hazardous waste regulated under the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*. In addition, persons who recycle secondary materials must also determine whether those materials are solid and hazardous wastes under the provisions of RCRA. If you need help making this determination after reading these instructions, contact the addressee listed for your State in Section III. C. of these instructions.

You will need to refer to 40 CFR Part 261 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (copy enclosed, see Section VII) to help you decide if the waste you handle is regulated under RCRA.*

To determine if you are regulated under RCRA, ask yourself the following questions:

A) Do I Handle A Solid Waste?

Section 261.2 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (hereafter referred to as CFR) defines "solid waste" as any discarded material that is not excluded under Section 261.4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under Sections 260.30 and 260.31. A discarded material is any material which is:

- 1) abandoned, as explained in 261.2(b); or
- 2) recycled, as explained in 261.2(c); or
- 3) considered inherently waste-like as explained in 261.2(c).

B) Has My Solid Waste Been Excluded From The Regulations Under Section 261.4?

The list of general exclusions can be found in Section 261.4 of the CFR. If the solid waste that you handle has been excluded, either by rule or special variance, then you do not need to notify U.S. EPA for that waste.

If your solid waste was not excluded from regulation, you need to decide if it is a hazardous waste that U.S. EPA regulates. The U.S. EPA regulates hazardous waste two ways:

* Many States have requirements that vary from the Federal regulations. These State regulations may be more strict than the Federal requirements by identifying additional wastes as hazardous, or may not yet include all wastes currently regulated under RCRA. It is your responsibility to comply with all regulations that apply to you. For more information on state requirements, you are strongly urged to contact the appropriate addressee listed for your State in Section III of these instructions.

1) by specifically listing the waste and assigning it a unique EPA Waste Code Number; or

2) by regulating it because it possesses any of four hazardous characteristics and assigning it a generic EPA Waste Code Number.

C) Is My Solid Waste Specifically Listed as a Hazardous Waste?

Sections 261.31 — 261.33 of the CFR identify certain solid wastes that U.S. EPA has specifically listed as hazardous. Persons who handle listed hazardous waste are subject to regulation and must notify U.S. EPA of their activities unless they are exempted as discussed below. Refer to this section of the CFR (enclosed as Section VII) to see if your waste is included as a "listed waste."

D) Does My Solid Waste Possess a Hazardous Characteristic?

Even if your waste is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste, it may still be hazardous because it exhibits certain hazardous characteristics. These characteristics are —

- 1) Ignitability;
- 2) Corrosivity;
- 3) Reactivity; and
- 4) Extraction Procedure Toxicity.

Sections 261.20 through 261.24 of the CFR explain what each of the characteristics is and outlines the testing procedures you should use to determine if your waste meets these characteristics. Persons who handle characteristic waste that is regulated must notify U.S. EPA of their activities unless they are exempted, as discussed below.

E) Has My Hazardous Waste Been Exempted From The Regulations?

The list of exemptions can be found in 261.5 and 261.6(a)(3) of the CFR. If the hazardous waste that you handle has been exempted, then you do not need to notify U.S. EPA for that waste.

II. How To Decide if You Must Notify of Your Waste-as-Fuel Activities

Persons who market or burn hazardous waste or used oil (and any material produced from or otherwise containing hazardous waste or used oil) for energy recovery are required to notify U.S. EPA (or their State agency if the State is authorized to operate its own hazardous waste program) and obtain a U.S. EPA Identification Number unless they are exempt as outlined below (see Subparts D and E of 40 CFR Part 266). Hazardous waste and used oil are considered to be burned for energy recovery if they are burned in a boiler or industrial furnace that is not regulated as a hazardous waste incinerator under Subpart O of 40 CFR Parts 264 or 265.

Even if you have previously notified U.S. EPA of hazardous waste activities and have a U.S. EPA Identification Number, you must renotify to identify your waste-as-fuel activities. (You do not have to renotify for those activities you previously notified for, only for any newly regulated activities.) If you have previously notified, be sure to complete Item I "First or Subsequent Notification," by marking an "X" in the box for subsequent notification. Fill in your U.S. EPA Identification Number in the spaces provided. (Your U.S. EPA Identification Number will not change.)

Who is Exempt From Waste-As-Fuel Notification Requirements?

- 1) *Ordinary Generators (and initial transporters):* Generators (and initial transporters who pick up used oil or hazardous waste from generators) are not marketers subject to the notification requirement *if they do not market hazardous waste fuel or used oil fuel directly to a burner.* In such situations, it is the recipient of that fuel

who makes the decision to market the materials as a fuel, (typically after processing or blending), and it is the recipient who must notify.

In addition, used oil generators or initial transporters who send their oil to a person who processes or blends it to produce used oil fuel and who incidentally burns used oil to provide energy for the processing or blending are also exempt from the notification requirement. This is because such persons are generally considered to be primarily fuel processors and marketers, but only incidental burners.

- 2) *Persons who Market or Burn Specification Used Oil Fuel:* Used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 266.40(e) is essentially exempt from the regulations. *However, the person who first claims that the used oil meets the specification is subject to the notification and certain other requirements.* The burner (or any subsequent marketer) is not required to notify.
- 3) *Used Oil Generators Operating Used-Oil-Fired Space Heaters:* Persons who burn their used oil (and used oil received from individuals who are do-it yourself oil changers) in used-oil-fired space heaters are exempt from the notification requirement provided that the device is vented to the outdoors.
- 4) *Specific Exemptions Provided by 40 CFR 261.6:* The rules provide conditional exemptions for several specific waste-derived fuels under 261.6(a)(3), including fuels produced by petroleum refineries that recycle refinery hazardous waste, and coke and coal tar derived from coal coking wastes by the iron and steel industry. Marketers and burners of these exempted fuels are not subject to the notification requirement.

III. How to File EPA Form 8700-12, "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity?"

If your waste activity is regulated under RCRA, you must notify the U.S. EPA of your activities and obtain a U.S. EPA Identification Number. You can satisfy both of these requirements by completing and signing the enclosed notification form and mailing it to the appropriate address listed in Part C of this section.

Per the Hazardous Waste Import Regulations, 40 CFR 262.60, *foreign generators should not apply for a Federal I.D. number.* These regulations state that when filling out a U.S. manifest, you must include the name and address of the foreign generator, and the name and address and EPA I.D. number of the importer. Please contact U.S. firms involved with your shipments and determine which firm will serve as importer.

If this is a subsequent notification, you need to complete Items I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII and X and any other sections that are being added to (i.e., newly regulated activities) or altered (i.e., installation contact). All other sections may be left blank.

A) How Many Forms Should I File?

A person who is subject to the hazardous waste regulations and/or the waste-as-fuel regulations under RCRA should submit one notification form per site or location. If you conduct hazardous waste activities at more than one location, you must submit a separate form for each location. (If you previously notified for hazardous waste activities and are now notifying for waste-as-fuel activities at the same location, you must submit a second form, but your U.S. EPA Identification Number will remain the same.)

If you only transport hazardous waste and do not generate, market, burn, treat, store, or dispose of these wastes, you may submit one form which covers all transportation activities your company conducts. This form should be sent to the appropriate address (listed in Part C) that serves the State where your company has its headquarters or principal place of business. However, if you are a transporter who also generates, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous wastes, you must complete and submit separate notification forms to cover each location.

B) Can I Request That This Information Be Kept Confidential?

All information you submit in a notification can be released to the public, according to the Freedom of Information Act, unless it is determined to be confidential by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR Part 2. Since notification information is very general, the U.S. EPA believes it is unlikely that any information in your notification could qualify to be protected from release. However, you may make a claim of confidentiality by printing the word "CONFIDENTIAL" on both sides of the Notification Form and on any attachments.

EPA will take action on the confidentiality claims in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2.

C) Where Should I Send my Completed Form?

Listed alphabetically, on the following pages, are the addresses and phone numbers of the proper contacts in each State where you can get additional information and more forms, and where you should mail your completed forms. As shown here, the U.S. EPA and many States have arranged for the States to answer your questions and receive completed forms. In a few instances, the workload is shared between U.S. EPA and the State, or handled by U.S. EPA alone. *To avoid delay and confusion, follow the directions for your State very carefully.*

Alphabetized State Listing of Hazardous Waste Contacts

Alabama

Land Division
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
1751 Federal Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 271-7730

Alaska

U.S. EPA Region X
Waste Management Branch
MS HW-112
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 442-0151

American Samoa

Environmental Quality Commission
Government of American Samoa
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
Overseas Operator Commercial call 663-2304

Arizona

Office of Waste and Water Quality Management
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
2005 N. Central Avenue, Room 304
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 257-2305

Arkansas

Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology
P.O. Box 9583
Little Rock, Arkansas 72219
(501) 562-7444

California

California Department of Health Services
Toxic Substances Control Division
Department of Health Services
P.O. Box 942732, 400 P. Street
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 323-2913

Colorado

Hazardous Materials & Waste Management Division
Colorado Department of Health
4210 E. 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220
(303) 331-4830

Connecticut

Hazardous Material Management Unit
Department of Environmental Protection
State Office Building
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(203) 566-4924

Delaware

Delaware Department of Natural Resources
& Environmental Control
Division of Air and Waste Management
Hazardous Waste Management Branch
P.O. Box 1401, 89 Kings Highway
Dover, Delaware 19903
(302) 736-3689

District of Columbia

Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Hazardous Waste Section
2100 Martin Luther King Jr., Ave., S.E.
Room 204
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 783-3194

Florida

Solid and Hazardous Waste
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)
Department of Environmental Regulations
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-0300

Georgia

Land Protection Branch
Industrial and Hazardous
Waste Management Program
Floyd Towers East 205 Butler Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-2833

Guam

Guam Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 2999
Agana, Guam 96910
Overseas Operator (Commercial Call (671) 646-8863)

Hawaii

To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:

Department of Health
Hazardous Waste Program
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801
(808) 548-2270

Mail Your Completed Forms to:

U.S. EPA Region IX
RCRA Programs Section (T-2-1)
Toxics and Waste Management Division
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Idaho

Idaho Department of Health & Welfare
Tower Building, Third Floor
450 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208) 334-5879

Illinois*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
 Division of Land Pollution Control
 2200 Churchill Road
 Springfield, Illinois 62706
 (217) 782-6760

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. EPA Region V
 RCRA Activities
 Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box A3587
 Chicago, IL 60690

Indiana*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
 105 S. Meridian Street
 P.O. Box 6015
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46225
 (317) 232-3210

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. EPA Region V
 RCRA Activities
 Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box A3587
 Chicago, IL 60690

Iowa

U.S. EPA Region VII
 RCRA Branch
 726 Minnesota Avenue
 Kansas City, Kansas 66101
 (913) 236-2852 or 1 (800) 223-0425

Kansas

Bureau of Waste Management
 Department of Health and Environment
 Forbes Field, Building 740
 Topeka, Kansas 66620
 (913) 296-1600

Kentucky

Division of Waste Management
 Department of Environmental Protection
 Cabinet for Natural Resources
 & Environmental Protection
 Fort Boone Plaza, Bldg. #2
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
 (502) 564-6716 Ext. 214

Louisiana*

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
 Department of Solid and Hazardous Waste
 P.O. Box 44307
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
 (504) 342-1354

Maine

Bureau of Oil and Hazardous Materials Control
 Department of Environmental Protection
 State House Station #17
 Augusta, Maine 04333
 (207) 289-2651

Maryland

Maryland Department of the Environment
 Waste Management Administration
 2500 Broening Highway
 Baltimore, Maryland 21224
 (301) 631-3304

Massachusetts

Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste
 Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Quality Engineering
 One Winter Street, 5th Floor
 Boston, Massachusetts 02108
 (617) 292-5589

Michigan*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Waste Management Division
 Environmental Protection Bureau
 Department of Natural Resources
 Box 30038
 Lansing, Michigan 48909
 (517) 373-2730

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. EPA Region V
 RCRA Activities
 Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box A3587
 Chicago, IL 60690

Minnesota*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Solid and Hazardous Waste Division
 Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
 520 Lafayette Road, North
 St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
 (612) 296-7282

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. EPA Region V
 RCRA Activities
 Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box A3587
 Chicago, IL 60690

Mississippi

Division of Solid and Waste Management
 Bureau of Pollution Control
 Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 10385
 Jackson, Mississippi 39209
 (601) 961-5062

Missouri

Waste Management Program
 Department of Natural Resource
 Jefferson Building
 205 Jefferson Street (13/14 floor)
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
 (314) 751-3176

Montana

Solid and Hazardous Waste Bureau
 Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
 Cogswell, Bldg., Room B-201
 Helena, Montana 59620
 (406) 444-2821

* If you dispose of RCRA listed or characteristic waste in Louisiana you must have an EPA ID number

Nebraska

Hazardous Waste Management Section
Department of Environmental Control
State House Station
P.O. Box 98922
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-8922
(402) 471-2186

Nevada

Waste Management Program
Division of Environmental Protection
Department of Conservation & Natural Resources
Capitol Complex
201 South Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 885-4670

New Hampshire

Division of Public Health Services
Office of Waste Management
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Classification & Manifests
Department of Health and Welfare
Health and Welfare Building
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 271-4662

New Jersey*To Obtain Information:*

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Waste Management
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Classification and Manifests
401 East State Street, CN-028
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 633-1387

Obtain Forms from and Mail Completed Forms to:

U.S. EPA - Region II
Permits Administration Branch
26 Federal Plaza, Room 505
New York, NY 10278

New Mexico

New Mexico Health & Environment Dept.
Hazardous Waste Bureau
1190 St. Francis Drive
Sante Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-2929

New York*To Obtain Information:*

New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Hazardous Waste Substances Regulation
Manifest Section
50 Wolfe Road
Albany, New York 12233
(518) 457-0530

Obtain Forms from and Mail Completed Forms to:

U.S. EPA - Region II
Permits Administration Branch
26 Federal Plaza, Room 505
New York, NY 10278

North Carolina

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch
Division of Health Services
Department of Human Resources
P.O. Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
(919) 733-2178

North Dakota

Division of Hazardous Waste
Management and Special Studies
Department of Health
1200 Missouri Avenue, Room 302
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-5520
(701) 224-2366

Northern Mariana Islands*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Department of Public Health and Environmental Services
Division of Environmental Quality
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
Overseas Operator: 6984
Cable Address: Gov. NMI Saipan

Mail Your Completed Forms to:

U.S. EPA Region IX
RCRA Programs Section (T-2-1)
Toxics and Waste Management Division
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Ohio

U.S. EPA Region V
Ohio RCRA Activities
Waste Management Division
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-7579

Oklahoma

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Industrial Waste Division
1000 Northeast 10th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152
(405) 271-5338

Oregon

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Operations
811 Southwest 6th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 229-5913

Pennsylvania*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
Bureau of Waste Management
P.O. Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
(717) 787-9870

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. EPA Region III
RCRA Programs Branch
Pennsylvania Section (3 IIW51)
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Puerto Rico*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board
 Land Pollution Control Area
 Inspection, Monitoring and Surveillance
 P.O. Box 11488
 Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910-1488
 (809) 722-0439

Obtain Forms from and Mail Your Completed Forms to:

U.S. EPA Region II
 Permits Administration Branch
 26 Federal Plaza, Room 505
 New York, New York 10278

Rhode Island

Solid Waste Management Program
 Department of Environmental Management
 204 Canon Building 75 Davis Street
 Providence, Rhode Island 02908
 (401) 277-2797

South Carolina

Bureau of Solid Waste Management
 Hazardous Waste Management
 Department of Health and Environmental Control
 2600 Bull Street
 Columbia, South Carolina
 (803) 758-5681

South Dakota

Office of Air Quality and Solid Waste
 Department of Water and Natural Resources
 Foss Building, Room 217
 Pierre, South Dakota 57501
 (605) 773-3153

Tennessee

Division of Solid Waste Management
 Tennessee Department of Public Health
 701 Broadway
 Customs House, 4th Floor
 Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5403
 (615) 741-3424

Texas

Texas Water Commission
 Compliance Assistance Unit
 Hazardous and Solid Waste Division
 P.O. Box 13087, Capitol Station
 Austin, Texas 78711-3087
 (512) 463-8175

Utah

Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
 Department of Health
 P.O. Box 16700
 288 North 1460 West
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-0700
 (801) 538-6170

Vermont

Waste Management Division
 Agency of Environmental Conservation
 103 South Main Street
 Waterbury, Vermont 05676
 (802) 244-8702

Virgin Islands*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Virgin Islands Department of Planning & Natural Resources
 Division of Environmental Protection
 179 Altona and Welgunst
 St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801
 (809) 774-3320

Obtain Forms from and Mail Completed Forms to:

U.S. EPA Region II
 Permits Administration Branch
 26 Federal Plaza, Room 505
 New York, New York 10278

Virginia

Virginia Department of Waste Management
 Monroe Building, 11th Floor
 101 North 14th Street
 Richmond, Virginia 23219
 (804) 225-2667

Washington

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Division
 Department of Ecology Mail Stop PV-11
 Olympia, Washington 98504
 (206) 459-6369

West Virginia

West Virginia Department of Natural Resources
 Waste Management Division
 1260 Greenbrier Street
 Charleston, West Virginia 25311
 (304) 348-5935

Wisconsin*To Obtain Information or Forms Contact:*

Bureau of Solid Waste
 Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 7921
 Madison, Wisconsin 53707
 (608) 266-1327

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. EPA Region V
 RCRA Activities
 Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box A3587
 Chicago, IL 60690

Wyoming

U.S. EPA Region VIII
 Hazardous Waste Management Division (RHWM-ON)
 999 18th Street, Suite 500
 Denver, Colorado 80202-2405
 (303) 293-1795

U.S. EPA Regional Offices

Region	Geographic Area Covered	EPA Regional Offices
I	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	U.S. EPA Region I Waste Management Division JFK Federal Building Boston, MA 02203-2211
II	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	U.S. EPA Region II Permits Administration Branch 26 Federal Plaza, Room 505 New York, NY 10278
III	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	U.S. EPA Region III RCRA Programs Branch (3 HW 53) 841 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19107
IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	U.S. EPA Region IV Hazardous Waste Management Division 345 Courtland Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30365
V	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin	U.S. EPA Region V RCRA Activities Waste Management Division P.O. Box A3587 Chicago, IL 60690
VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	U.S. EPA Region VI RCRA Programs Branch First Interstate Bank Tower 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200 Dallas, TX 75202-2733
VII	Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri	U.S. EPA Region VII RCRA Branch 726 Minnesota Avenue Kansas City, KS 66620
VIII	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming	U.S. EPA Region VIII Hazardous Waste Management Division 999 18th Street, Suite 500 Denver, CO 80202-2405
IX	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands	U.S. EPA Region IX Toxics and Waste Management Division 215 Fremont Street San Francisco, CA 94105
X	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	U.S. EPA Region X Waste Management Branch - HW-112 1200 Sixth Avenue Seattle, WA 98101

Estimated burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to be 3.5 hours, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; and to the Paperwork Reduction Project (2050-0028), Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

IV. Line-by-Line Instructions for Completing EPA Form 8700-12

Type or print in black ink all items except Item X, "Signature," leaving a blank box between words. The boxes are spaced at 1/4" intervals which accommodate elite type (12 characters per inch). When typing, hit the space bar twice between characters. If you print, place each character in a box. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of boxes allowed for each Item. If you must use additional sheets, indicate clearly the number of the Item on the form to which the information on the separate sheet applies.

(NOTE: When submitting a subsequent notification form, notifiers must complete in their entirety Items I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII and X. Other sections that are being added to (i.e., newly regulated activities) or altered (i.e., installation contact) must also be completed. All other sections may be left blank.)

Item I — Installation's EPA ID Number:

Place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate whether this is your first or a subsequent notification for this site. If you have filed a previous notification, enter the EPA Identification Number assigned to this site in the boxes provided. Leave EPA ID Number blank if this is your first notification for this site.

Note: When the owner of a facility changes, the new owner must notify U.S. EPA of the change, even if the previous owner already received a U.S. EPA Identification Number. Because the U.S. EPA ID Number is "site-specific," the new owner will keep the existing ID number. If the facility moves to another location, the owner/operator must notify EPA of this change. In this instance a new U.S. EPA Identification Number will be assigned, since the facility has changed locations.

Items II and III — Name and Location of Installation:

Complete Items II and III. Please note that the address you give for Item III, "Location of In-

stallation," must be a physical address, *not a post office box or route number.*

County Name and Code: Give the county code, if known. If you do not know the county code, enter the county name, from which EPA can automatically generate the county code. If the county name is unknown contact the local Post Office. To obtain a list of county codes, contact the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia, 22161 or at (703) 487-4650. The list of codes is contained in the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) number 6-3.

Item IV — Installation Mailing Address:

Please enter the Installation Mailing Address. If the Mailing Address and the Location of Installation (Item III) are the same, you can print "Same" in box for Item IV.

Item V — Installation Contact:

Enter the name, title, and business telephone number of the person who should be contacted regarding information submitted on this form.

Item VI — Installation Contact Address:

A) Code: If the contact address is the same as the location of installation address listed in Item III or the installation mailing address listed in Item IV, place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate where the contact may be reached. If the location of installation address, the installation mailing address, and the installation contact address are all the same, mark the "Location" box. If an "X" is entered in either the location or mailing box, Item VI. B. should be left blank.

B) Address: Enter the contact address only if the contact address is different from either the location of installation address (Item III) or the installation mailing address (Item IV), and Item VI. A. was left blank.

Item VII — Ownership:

A) Name: Enter the name of the legal owner(s) of the installation, including the property owner. Also enter the address and phone number where this

individual can be reached. Use the comment section in XI or additional sheets if necessary to list more than one owner.

B) Land Type: Using the codes listed below, indicate in VII. B. the code which best describes the current legal status of the land on which the facility is located:

- F = Federal
- S = State
- I = Indian
- P = Private
- C = County
- M = Municipal*
- D = District
- O = Other

**Note: If the Land Type is best described as Indian, County or District, please use those codes. Otherwise, use Municipal.*

C) Owner Type: Using the codes listed below, indicate in VII. C. the code which best describes the legal status of the current owner of the facility:

- F = Federal
- S = State
- I = Indian
- P = Private
- C = County
- M = Municipal*
- D = District
- O = Other

**Note: If the Owner Type is best described as Indian, County or District, please use those codes. Otherwise, use Municipal.*

D) Change of Owner Indicator: (If this is your installation's first notification, leave Item VII. D. blank and skip to Item VIII. If this is a subsequent notification, complete Item VII. D. as directed below.)

If the owner of this facility has changed since the facility's original notification, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes" and enter the date the owner changed.

If the owner of this facility has not changed since the facility's original notification, place an "X" in the box marked "No" and skip to Item VIII.

If an additional owner(s) has been added or replaced since the facility's original notification, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes". Use the comment section in XI to list any additional owners, the dates they became owners, and which

owner(s) (if any) they replaced. If necessary attach a separate sheet of paper.

Item VIII — Type of Regulated Waste Activity:

A) Hazardous Waste Activity: Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to show which hazardous waste activities are going on at this installation.

1) Generator: If you generate a hazardous waste that is identified by characteristic or listed in 40 CFR Part 261, mark an "X" in the appropriate box for the quantity of non-acutely hazardous waste that is generated per calendar month. If you generate acutely hazardous waste please refer to 40 CFR Part 262 for further information.

2) Transporter: If you transport hazardous waste, indicate if it is your own waste, for commercial purposes, or mark both boxes if both classifications apply. Mark an "X" in each appropriate box to indicate the method(s) of transportation you use. Transporters do not have to complete Item IX of this form, but must sign the certification in Item X. The Federal regulations for hazardous waste transporters are found in 40 CFR Part 263.

3) Treater/Storer/Disposer: If you treat, store or dispose of regulated hazardous waste, then mark an "X" in this box. You are reminded to contact the appropriate addressee listed for your State in Section III. C. of this package to request Part A of the RCRA Permit Application. The Federal regulations for hazardous waste facility owners/ operators are found in 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265.

4) Hazardous Waste Fuel: If you market hazardous waste fuel, place an "X" in the appropriate box(es). If you burn hazardous waste fuel on-site, place an "X" in the appropriate box and indicate the type(s) of combustion devices in which hazardous waste fuel is burned. (Refer to definition section for complete description of each device).

Note: Generators are required to notify for waste-as-fuel activities only if they market directly to the burner.

"Other Marketer" is defined as any person, other than a generator marketing hazardous waste, who markets hazardous waste fuel.

5) Underground Injection Control: If you generate and/or treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste, place an "X" in the box if an injection well is located at your installation. "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.

B) Used Oil Fuel Activities

Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate which used oil fuel activities are taking place at this installation.

1) Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel: If you market off-specification used oil, place an "X" in the appropriate box(es). If you burn used oil fuel place an "X" in the box(es) below to indicate type(s) of combustion devices in which off-specification used oil fuel is burned. (Refer to definition section for complete description of each device).

Note: Used oil generators are required to notify only if marketing directly to the burner.

"Other Marketer" is defined as any person, other than a generator marketing his or her used oil, who markets used oil fuel.

2) Specification Used Oil Fuel: If you are the first to claim that the used oil meets the specification established in 40 CFR 266.40(e) and is exempt from further regulation, you must mark an "X" in this box.

Item IX — Description of Regulated Wastes:

(Only persons involved in hazardous waste activity (Item VIII A.) need to complete this item. Transporters requesting a U.S. EPA Identification Number do not need to complete this item, but must sign the "Certification" in Item X.)

You will need to refer to 40 CFR Part 261 (enclosed as Section VII) in order to complete this section. Part 261 identifies those wastes that EPA defines as hazardous. If you need help completing this section, please contact the appropriate addressee for your State as listed in Section III. C. of this package.

A) Characteristics of Nonlisted Hazardous Wastes: If you handle hazardous wastes which are not listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D but do exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C, you should describe these wastes by the EPA hazardous waste number for the characteristic. Place an "X" in the box next to the characteristic of the wastes that you handle. If you mark "4. EP Toxic," please list the specific EPA hazardous waste number for the specific contaminant(s) in the box(es) provided.

B) Listed Hazardous Wastes: If you handle hazardous wastes that are listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, enter the appropriate 4-digit numbers in the boxes provided.

Note - If you handle more than 12 listed hazardous wastes, please continue listing the waste codes on the extra sheet provided at the end of this booklet. If it is used, attach the additional page to the rest of the form before mailing it to the appropriate EPA Regional or State Office.


C) Other Wastes: If you handle other wastes or State regulated wastes that have a waste code, enter the appropriate code number in the boxes provided.

Item X — Certification:

This certification must be signed by the owner, operator, or an authorized representative of your installation. An "authorized representative" is a person responsible for the overall operation of the facility (i.e., a plant manager or superintendent, or a person of equal responsibility). *All notifications must include this certification to be complete.*

Item XI — Comments:

Use this space for any additional comments.

Please refer to the <i>Instructions for Filing Notification</i> before completing this form. The information requested here is required by law (Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act).	 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Notification of Regulated Waste Activity</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">United States Environmental Protection Agency</p>	Date Received (For Official Use Only)																				
I. Installation's EPA ID Number (Mark 'X' in the appropriate box)																						
<input type="checkbox"/> A. First Notification	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Subsequent Notification (complete item C)	C. Installation's EPA ID Number <table border="1" style="width:100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td><td style="width:10%;"></td> </tr> </table>																				
II. Name of Installation (Include company and specific site name)																						
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III. Location of Installation (Physical address not P.O. Box or Route Number)																						
Street																						
Street (continued)																						
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County Code	County Name																					
IV. Installation Mailing Address (See instructions)																						
Street or P.O. Box																						
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City or Town	State	ZIP Code																				
V. Installation Contact (Person to be contacted regarding waste activities at site)																						
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VI. Installation Contact Address (See instructions)																						
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VII. Ownership (See instructions)																						
A. Name of Installation's Legal Owner																						
Street, P.O. Box, or Route Number																						
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Month	Day	Year																				

Confidential Use Only

VIII. Type of Regulated Waste Activity (Mark 'X' in the appropriate boxes. Refer to Instructions.)

A. Hazardous Waste Activity

1. Generator (See Instructions)

a. Greater than 1000kg/mo (2,200 lbs.)

b. 100 to 1000 kg/mo (220 - 2,200 lbs.)

c. Less than 100 kg/mo (220 lbs.)

2. Transporter (Indicate Mode in boxes 1-5 below)

a. For own waste only

b. For commercial purposes

Mode of Transportation

1. Air

2. Rail

3. Highway

4. Water

5. Other - specify _____

3. Treater, Storage, Disposal or Responder

Note: A permit is required for this activity; see Instructions.

A. Hazardous Waste Form

a. Generator Manifest to Burner

b. Other Manifest

c. Burner - Indicate device(s)

Type of Combustion Device

1. Utility Boiler

2. Industrial Boiler

3. Industrial Furnace

5. Underground Injection Control

B. Used Oil/Fuel Activities

1. Specification Used Oil Fuel

a. Generator Manifest to Burner

b. Other Manifest

c. Burner - Indicate device(s)

Type of Combustion Device

1. Utility Boiler

2. Industrial Boiler

3. Industrial Furnace

Specification Used Oil Fuel Manifest for On-site Burner Who First Claims the Oil Meets the Specification

IX. Description of Regulated Wastes (Use additional sheets if necessary)

A. Characteristics of Nonlisted Hazardous Wastes. Mark 'X' in the boxes corresponding to the characteristics of nonlisted hazardous wastes your installation handles. (See 40 CFR Parts 261.20 - 261.24)

1. Ignitable (D001)

2. Corrosive (D002)

3. Reactive (D003)

4. EP Toxic (D004)

List specific EPA hazardous waste number(s) for the EP Toxic contaminant(s)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B. Listed Hazardous Wastes. (See 40 CFR 261.31 - 33. See instructions if you need to list more than 12 waste codes.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

C. Other Wastes. (State or other wastes requiring an I.D. number. See instructions.)

1	2	3	4	5	6

X. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment.

Signature	Name and Official Title (type or print)	Date Signed
-----------	---	-------------

XI. Comments

Note: Mail completed form to the appropriate EPA Regional or State Office. (See Section III of the booklet for addresses.)

V. Definitions

The following definitions are included to help you to understand and complete the Notification Form:

ACT or RCRA means the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 *et seq.*

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

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

- (1) the unit has physical provisions for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;
- (2) the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design (i.e., they are physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit);
- (3) the unit continuously maintains an energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;
- (4) the unit exports and utilizes at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis (excluding recovered heat used internally in the same unit, for example, to preheat fuel or combustion air or drive fans or feedwater pumps); and
- (5) the unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler after considering the standards in 40 *CFR* 260.32.

Burner means the owner or operator of any boiler or industrial furnace that burns hazardous waste fuel for energy recovery and that is not regulated as a RCRA hazardous waste incinerator.

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 ground waters.

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.

EPA Identification (I.D.) Number means the number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

Facility means all contiguous land, 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).

Generator means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 *CFR* Part 261.

Hazardous Waste means a hazardous waste as defined in 40 *CFR* 261.3.

Hazardous Waste Fuel means hazardous waste and any fuel that contains hazardous waste that is burned for energy recovery in a boiler or industrial furnace that is not subject to regulation as a RCRA hazardous waste incinerator. However, the following hazardous waste fuels are subject to regulation as used oil fuels:

- (1) Used oil fuel burned for energy recovery that is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 40 *CFR* Part 261; and
- (2) Used oil fuel mixed with hazardous wastes generated by a small quantity generator subject to 40 *CFR* 261.5.

Industrial Boiler means a boiler located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes.

Industrial Furnace means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use controlled flame combustion to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: cement kilns, lime kilns, aggregate kilns (including asphalt kilns), phosphate kilns, coke ovens, blast furnaces, smelting furnaces, refining 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, and other devices as the Administrator may add to this list.

Marketer means a person who markets hazardous waste fuel or used oil fuel. However, the following marketers are not subject to waste-as-fuel requirements (including notification) under Subparts D and E of 40 *CFR* Part 266:

- (1) Generators and initial transporters (i.e., transporters who receive hazardous waste or used oil directly from generators including initial transporters who operate transfer stations) who do not market directly to persons who burn the fuels; and
- (2) Persons who market used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 *CFR* 266.40(e) and who are not the first to claim the oil meets the specification.

Municipality means a city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, Indian tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, or any other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel means used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under 40 *CFR* 266.40(e).

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

Owner means a person who owns a facility or part of a facility, including landowner.

Specification Used Oil Fuel means used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 *CFR* 266.40(e).

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.

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 nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

Used Oil means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Wastes that contain oils that have not been used (e.g., fuel oil storage tank bottom clean-out wastes) are not used oil unless they are mixed with used oil.

Used Oil Fuel means any used oil burned (or destined to be burned) for energy recovery including any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending or other treatment, and that does not contain hazardous waste (other than that generated by a small quantity generator and exempt from regulation as hazardous waste under provisions of 40 *CFR* 261.5). Used oil fuel may itself exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and remain subject to regulation as used oil fuel provided it is not mixed with hazardous waste.

Utility Boiler means a boiler that is used to produce electricity, steam or heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids for sale.

Waste Fuel means hazardous waste fuel or off-specification used oil fuel.

VI. EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers for Waste Streams Commonly Generated by Small Quantity Generators

The Environmental Protection Agency recognizes that generators of small quantities of hazardous waste, many of which are small businesses, may not be familiar with the manner in which hazardous waste materials are identified in the Code of Federal Regulations. This insert has been assembled in order to aid small quantity generators in determining for their wastes the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers that are needed to complete the "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity," Form 8700-12.

This insert is composed of two tables. Table 1 lists eighteen general industry categories that contain small quantity generators. For each of these categories, commonly generated hazardous waste streams are identified. Table 2 lists EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers for each waste stream identified in Table 1.

To use this insert:

1. Locate your industry in Table 1 to identify the waste streams common to your activities.
2. Find each of your waste streams in Table 2, and review the more detailed descriptions of

typical wastes to determine which waste streams actually result from your activities.

3. If you determine that a waste stream does apply to you, report the 4-digit EPA Hazardous Waste Number in Item IX. B. of Form 8700-12, "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity."

The industries and waste streams described here do not provide a comprehensive list but rather serve as a guide to potential small quantity generators in determining which of their wastes, if any, are hazardous. Except for the pesticide category, this insert does not include EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers for commercial chemical products that are hazardous when discarded unused. These chemicals and their EPA Hazardous Waste Number are listed in 40 CFR 261.33.

If the specific Hazardous Waste Number that should be applied to your waste stream is unclear, please refer to 40 CFR Part 261, reprinted in Section VII of this notification package. In those cases where more than one Hazardous Waste Number is applicable, all should be used. If you have any questions, or if you are unable to determine the proper EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers for your wastes, contact your state hazardous waste management agency as listed in Section III of this notification package, or the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at 1-800-424-9346.

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY
GENERATOR I.D.#

TRANS
CODE TRANS DATE INITIALS

1 _____ 10 ^A 14 15-1-20 ^{XXX} 21 23

ILLINOIS GENERATOR ID NUMBER REQUEST FORM

Effective January 1, 1990, all requests not submitted on this form will be rejected. Instructions for completing this form, are printed on the reverse side of this form.

INFORMATION MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

CARD

TYPE GENERATOR NAME:

⁰¹⁰
11 13 24 _____ 53

LOCATION (Not P.O. Box):

⁰²⁰
11 13 24 _____ 48

CITY: _____ STATE: _____
55 _____ 74 75 76

ZIP: _____ COUNTY: _____
77 _____ 85

TELEPHONE: _____
86 _____ 89 _____ 92 _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____
96 _____ 120

MAILING ADDRESS (If different than above):

⁰³⁰
11 13 54 _____ 78

P.O. BOX: _____ CITY: _____
79 _____ 84 85 _____ 104

STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
105 106 107 _____ 115

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MANIFESTS NEEDED PER CALENDAR YEAR: _____

WASTE DESTINATION (TSD Facility): _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

*TSD Facility's Illinois Site Code Number: _____

*TSD Facility's Generic Permit Authorization Number: _____

*MUST BE COMPLETED

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1979, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1039. Disclosure of this information is required under that Section. Failure to do so may prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Facility Management Center.

INSTRUCTIONS
ILLINOIS GENERATOR I.D. NUMBER REQUEST FORM
(NOVEMBER 1, 1989)

This form is to be used only by generators that ship their waste outside Illinois or to Illinois TSD facilities having a generic permit to accept the waste stream. Information provided on the application form will be entered into the IEPA computer system in order to assign an Illinois generator I.D. number, to generate waste material inventories and to mail manifest documents. To avoid delays caused by a partially or inaccurately completed application, please read and follow these instructions carefully.

A separate application is required for each location where waste is generated. A new application is required only if the physical location of the generator is changed. Once a generator I.D. number is assigned to a specific location, that number remains the same indefinitely. Name changes to assigned generator numbers may be made by notifying the Permit Section in writing. Reference the generator number, location and information to be changed.

This application is set up such that typewriter spacing will fit on the dashed lines. The form is to be coded from left to right with a single space left between words in multiple word phrases. **INFORMATION MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.**

This application is printed on "no carbon required" paper. Typewriter corrections must be made with correction fluid. The entire application (two (2) pages with three (3) colored carbon copies) must be returned to the Illinois EPA. Applications which do not include all of the required items will be rejected.

FRONT PAGE

GENERATOR NAME: Provide the generator's official business name.

LOCATION (Not P.O. Box): Provide the street location, not P.O. Box number, where the waste is generated.

CITY:, STATE:, and ZIP: Provide all information.

COUNTY: Provide the county name.

TELEPHONE: Provide the complete telephone number including the area code.

CONTACT PERSON: This is the individual that is to receive correspondence regarding the assignment of a generator number and will receive the generator package, including fee-exempt manifest forms.

MAILING ADDRESS (if different than above): P.O. BOX:, CITY:, STATE:, & ZIP: This mailing address, if different from above, is specific only to the generator of the waste. Provide information as requested.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MANIFESTS NEEDED PER CALENDAR YEAR: Insert the estimated number.

WASTE DESTINATION (TSD Facility): Indicate the name of the treatment, storage or disposal facility that will accept the waste.

ADDRESS: Provide the site address.

CITY, STATE, ZIP: Provide all information.

*TSD Facility's Illinois Site Code Number: The IEPA-assigned 10 digit FIPS code for the facility, NOT the USEPA assigned 12 digit alphanumeric code. This information is available from the TSD facility.

*TSD Facility's Generic Permit Authorization Number: The IEPA-assigned 6 digit generic waste stream authorization number of the Illinois facility. If the waste is shipped outside Illinois, leave this space blank. This information is available from the TSD facility.

LAST PAGE

Signature of Generator: All applications must be signed by the owner or operator of the waste location. The application must contain original signatures.

Date: Current date.

Signature of Person Making Request (if different than above): Company Name:, Telephone:, Date: Provide all requested information.

Generator Package Mailing Address: Type the address for UPS delivery of the generator package. **DO NOT USE POST OFFICE BOX NUMBERS.** UPS will not deliver to post office boxes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Return the entire application to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Land Pollution Control (#24), Permit Section, 2200 Churchill Road, Post Office Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276.

A copy of this form will be returned to the generator via UPS delivery when a generator number has been assigned. Twenty (20) fee-exempt manifest forms and a manifest order form will be enclosed for the generator's use. Waste shipments cannot be made until receipt of this package. It is the generator's responsibility to notify the TSD facility of receipt of the generator number.

Generator numbers will be assigned only on receipt of this form. Telephone requests will not be accepted. Requests for information on numbers previously assigned must be submitted in writing to the Permit Section. Responses to these requests will be in writing. Information will not be given by telephone.

Questions regarding completion of this form may be directed to the Permit Section at 217/782-6761.

AUTHORIZATION STATEMENT

I authorize this request for assignment of an Illinois generator number. This company has not previously shipped waste from this location under the Illinois Manifest System. If my waste is a RCRA hazardous waste, I certify this company has a USEPA generator ID Number.

Signature of Generator: _____
(Owner or Operator)

Date: _____

Signature of Person Making Request (if different than above):

Company Name: _____

Telephone: _____ Date: _____

Return this form to: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Land Pollution Control (#24)
Permit Section
2200 Churchill Road, Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Generator Package Mailing Address:

FROM: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency - #24
2200 Churchill Rd., P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

TO: _____
ATTN: _____

Instructions
Special Waste Stream Application - (1988 - Revised Green Sheet)

Information provided on the the application form will be entered into the IEPA computer system in order to print the permit letters, generate waste material inventories and mail manifest documents. To avoid delays caused by a partially or inaccurately completed application, please read and follow these instructions carefully.

To make formal application to dispose, treat or store a special waste, the site owner or operator or their authorized representative must submit one completed original green application with 2 copies, laboratory analysis reports (on laboratory forms and signed by responsible party) in triplicate and any additional appropriate information (e.g., safety data sheet). (PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM IN BLACK INK ONLY). To apply for multiple sites under one authorization number, only the applicant section of one additional green application and two copies for each additional site need be completed.

Public notification letters (form IL532-0617) are required for waste stream applications designating disposal. The applicant must submit completed notification letters to the Agency along with the other application materials. The notifications will be reviewed and may be sent to the States Attorney and Chairman of the County Board of the county in which the site is located, each member of the general assembly from the legislative district in which the site is located and to the clerk of each municipality any portion of which is within 3 miles of the site. The applicant may submit several applications for waste streams going to the same site with a single set of notification letters. To do this the waste stream generic name and waste class for each application must be entered in the appropriate columns on the back of the public notification letter. Note that multiple applications submitted with a single set of notification letters must arrive at the Agency in one group and at the same time.

If required, a LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTE and HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL authorization must be completed, signed by the generator and attached to the waste stream application.

A separate application is required for each waste stream. A new application submission is required if the composition of the waste to be stored, treated or disposed of changes (normal variations in waste composition are expected and are not included in this requirement).

Since the application form is designed for computer input, it provides little flexibility for inclusion of supplementary information. To simplify and speed permit processing, supplementary information may be submitted by means of an attachment to the original permit application form.

This application is set up such that typewriter spacing will not fit on the dashed lines. It will, therefore, be necessary to complete the dashed line

Revised: July 1, 1988

- 26 Bulk or containerized disposal in a designated area which does not receive refuse
- 27 Land application
- 28 Waste treatment (must indicate treatment method on application)
- 29 Waste storage (must indicate storage method on application)

F. Treatment Method: If the waste is to be treated, insert the appropriate numerical identifier (identify by primary treatment method provided at the facility) in these spaces to define the treatment process. If no treatment is to occur, leave spaces blank.

- 01 Oils recovery
- 02 Solvents recovery
- 03 Metals recovery
- 04 Reactive waste treatment
- 05 Heavy metal treatment
- 07 Dewatering
- 10 Other (specify in an attachment to the application)
- 15 Fuel blending
- 17 Chemical fixation
- 18 Solidification
- 19 Incineration
- 20 Acid/base neutralization
- 21 Shredding and crushing
- 22 Biological treatment
- 23 Carbon adsorption

G. Storage Method:

- 01 Container (barrel, drum, etc.)
- 02 Tank

- 03 Waste pile
- 04 Surface impoundment
- 05 Other (specify in attachment to application)
- 06 Bulking and transfer of waste

Site Contact Name: This is the individual that is to receive correspondence regarding the waste stream, and shall be the main contact in the event of a spill or any other emergency regarding the waste.

Telephone: Telephone number (including area code) of disposal or treatment or storage site.

Signatures: All applications must be signed by each site owner and operator or their duly authorized agent(s). The original application (green) must contain original signatures.

Status (approved or denied): Leave blank.

Start Date: Leave blank.

Expiration Date: Leave blank.

II. WASTE GENERATOR INFORMATION

- A. Plant Address: Provide all information requested.
- B. Generator Mailing Address (if different from plant address): Provide all information requested
- C. IEPA Generator Code: The IEPA-assigned 10 digit numeric code for the generator. If not previously assigned, leave blank.
- D. USEPA Generator Code: The USEPA-assigned 12 digit alphanumeric code for the generator (required only if waste is hazardous).

Generator Contact Name and Phone Number: This is the individual that is to receive correspondence regarding the waste stream, and shall be the main contact in the event of a spill or any other emergency regarding the waste.

Generator SIC Code: Provide 4 digit code for the generators standard industrial classification. If facility has multiple SIC codes, use the code assigned to the process generating the waste proposed for storage, treatment, or disposal.

Process/Operation Code: If this is a Pollution Control Waste enter 9 9 9, if it is an Industrial Process Waste enter 8 8 8.

Process/Operation Name: The process or operation from which the waste stream is generated (e.g., spray paint booths, chemical mfg., etc.).

Process Description: Give a brief description of the generating process/operation. (Do not simply repeat the process/operation name).

Generic Waste Code: Leave blank.

Generic Waste Name: The generic or common name of the major component or substance that most aptly describes the waste (e.g., cadmium plating waste, spent methylene chloride, waste #2 oil and water, etc.).

*Ultimate disposition of waste: If this application is for storage or treatment, it must be indicated here what the ultimate disposition of the wastes or treatment residuals will be. For example, storage prior to incineration, treatment residuals to land disposal, storage prior to out of state disposal or treatment.

Page 2

Waste Stream (Authorization) Number: Leave blank.

Trans Code: Leave blank.

Date Entered: Leave blank.

III. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: IF REQUIRED, A LIQUID HAZARDOUS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORIZATION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE GENERATOR AND ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION.

Waste Stream Declaration: All applications must be checked either hazardous or non-hazardous.

USEPA Hazardous Waste Number(s): If the waste stream is RCRA hazardous, enter the corresponding USEPA hazardous waste number(s).

Paint Filter Test: Please indicate (with a "Y" for Yes (passes) and "N" (does not pass) for No) if the waste passes (yields no liquids) the paint filter test and no absorbents have been added (Described in Section 729.320). This test must be run on all wastes proposed for land disposal.

Penetrometer Test: Please indicate, as above, if the waste has a load bearing capacity of at least 2.0 tons per square foot using the test method described in Section 729.321 (y = @ least 2 TSPF, n = less than 2 TSPF). This test must be run on all residuals from the solidification of hazardous waste (Section 729.310(b)).

Waste Phase: Indicate the phase of the waste using the codes specified on the application. NOTE: Dusty wastes should be indicated powders.

Transport Frequency: Approximate how often loads of the proposed waste will be sent to the treatment, storage, or disposal facility. Use the codes contained on the application to indicate the expected frequency.

Waste Class: Leave blank.

Reviewed by: Leave blank.

Component Name/Percent: Organic and inorganic substances comprising a representative sample of the waste are to be identified by generic or chemical name. The percentage of each component present in the waste stream should be entered on the application and these percentages should total 100. Note decimal point. A "less than" or "greater than" symbol is not suitable for computer input and should not be used.

Flash Point: The flash point as determined by a "closed cup" method described in Section 721.121. The flash point is to be reported in degrees fahrenheit (°F) up to 200°F.

Percent Acidity and Percent Alkalinity: The percentage of acidity or alkalinity is to be determined for all wastes displaying a pH greater than 12.5 or less than 2.0 (Note decimal point). The percent alkalinity is an important factor when co-disposal of special waste with high heavy metal concentrations is proposed. It is often advisable to have this analysis completed if the pH of the waste is 9.0 or greater and the waste contains significant amounts of leachable heavy metals, or if treatment of waste is proposed.

pH: Self-explanatory (Note decimal point).

Total Solids: The percent residue after a 24 hour drying period at 103°C.

LAB MEASUREMENTS

Depending on whether the waste will be going to a land disposal, treatment, storage, or recovery facility the required measurements will differ. Please make sure the required measurements are made depending on the type of facility applying for the permit. In all cases a copy of the lab analysis (on lab letterhead and signed by a responsible party) should be attached to the application and the results indicated on the application form (Analysis greater than 1 year old will not be accepted).

Land Disposal Facilities

A lab analysis must be conducted to determine the concentrations of the following parameters.

Paint Filter Test

Flash point

Sulfide (reactive) (1)

Cyanide (reactive) (1)

Phenol (total) (2)

pH

Arsenic (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Barium (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Cadmium (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Chromium, (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Chromium, hexavalent (EPTOX)

Lead (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Mercury (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Selenium (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Silver (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Endrin (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Methoxychlor (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

2,4-D (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Lindane (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

Toxaphene (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

2,4,5-TP (3) (EP Toxicity and total)

TOX (4)

The concentration of the pesticides must be reported unless the generator provides a justification as to why they would not be reasonably expected to be found in the waste. A further justification of why they are not expected may be required during the review.

A hazardous waste subject to landfill ban restrictions set forth in Part 268 must be analyzed in accordance with Appendix I of 268 for those compounds listed under Appendix III to 40 CFR 268.32. (See July 8, 1987 Federal Register Vol. 52 No. 130 on page 25791). This may be accomplished by a total constituent test (TOX).

However, wastes subject to the November 7, 1986 Land Disposal Restrictions (Federal Register Vol 51, No. 216) must analyze the specific fractions in Appendix III in accordance with the test methods described in SW846 and additionally provide an analysis for:

i)	acetone,	99098
ii)	n-butyl alcohol,	99104
iii)	carbon disulfide,	99048
iv)	cresols (and cresylic acid),	99094
v)	cyclohexanone,	99106
vi)	ethyl acetate,	99108
vii)	ethyl benzene,	99102
viii)	ethyl, ether	99110
ix)	isobutanol,	99054
x)	methanol,	99112
xi)	methyl ethyl ketone,	99060
xii)	methyl isobutyl ketone,	99114
xiii)	nitrobenzene,	99062
xiv)	pyridine	99066
xv)	toluene,	99070
xv)	xylene and	99100
xvi)	1,2,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	99116

NOTES

1. Analysis for total sulfide and/or cyanide may be substituted for reactive concentrations if they are equal to or less than 10 ppm. For wastes containing greater than 10 ppm reactive cyanide or reactive sulfide the generator will be required to provide a signed and dated statement indicating that none of the following have occurred:
 - a. The waste has never caused injury to a worker because of H₂S and/or HCN generation;
 - b. That the OSHA work place air concentration limits for H₂S and/or HCN have not been exceeded in areas where the waste is generated stored or otherwise handled; or
 - c. That air concentrations of H₂S and/or HCN, above a few ppm, have not been encountered in areas where the waste is generated, storage or otherwise handled.
 - d. For waste containing 250 ppm or greater reactive cyanide or 500 ppm or greater reactive sulfide it is presumed hazardous pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5) unless specific information to show it does not a present danger to human health or the environment can be provided.
2. Phenols - Analysis is required when they are expected to be present in the waste. If the total phenol concentration is greater than 1000 ppm the waste will be required to be drummed and labeled, unless justification that this precaution is not necessary, can be provided to show skin contact is unlikely during transport or disposal.
3. Non-hazardous wastes may utilize either procedure (i.e., total metal or EP toxicity), but any constituent, whose total concentration exceeds the E.P.toxicity limit specified in Subtitle G, Part 721 must be analyzed using the EP Toxicity test and the results reported, unless an alternative test has been approved by the Agency. Test methods must be in accordance with RCRA regulations.
4. For any waste streams containing a liquid phase (fails paint filter), the liquid must be analyzed for total organic halogen (TOX) using the test method specified in Part 729 of Subtitle G. Any waste containing 10,000 PPM or greater of TOX must be analyzed to determine the specific constituents, and their concentrations, that make up TOX. Any liquid containing multiple phases must include individual analyses for each phase. These constituents and their concentration should be reported in a blank space on the lab analysis portion of the application form (unless the constituent is already on the form).

Note: Additional analysis may be required if the waste is subject to the Federal Land Disposal ban.

Storage, Treatment, and Recovery Facilities

The following analysis are required for wastes going to treatment, storage and recovery facilities:

For sludges and aqueous waste streams:

Flashpoint (°F)
Sulfide (reactive) (See Note No. 1 above)
Cyanide (reactive) (See Note No. 1 above)
Phenol (See Note No. 2 above)
pH
Total Heavy metals: Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Selenium, Silver, if totals are greater than E.P.-Tox. limit. Also give E.P. - Tox. concentrations

Organics-TOC or TCLP (identify source, i.e.: oils, grease, solvents, etc.)
COD and BOD₅ are required for waste treatment.

Further analysis to determine major organic constituents is required if they cannot be identified.

For waste and used oils:

Flashpoint (°F)
Total Chlorine (ASTM D808-81)
Heavy metals: Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead (totals 3030/2050* plus SW-846 method)
Bottom Sediment and Water
Total Sulfur

For solvents and solvent mixtures:

Flashpoint (°F)
Total halogen or chlorine
Percent of each type of solvent present, based on appropriate analysis, i.e.: GC/MS analysis
Percent solids, if present; identify solid constituents
Heavy Metals: Arsenic, Cadmium, Chrome, Lead (if for fuel blending)
Phenols (See Note No. 2 above)

* See p.49189 of November 29, 1985 Federal Register

For off-spec or surplus materials:

Material safety data sheet or product data sheet must be provided

Wastes proposed for direct fuel blending that have high percentages of water, chlorinated solvents, or other non-combustible or inorganic components must be analyzed for BTU value. Hydraulic and transformer oils or fluids must be analyzed for PCB content.

A justification of why any parameter would not be expected to be present in the waste may be submitted in lieu of an analysis for that parameter. Applications submitted without all necessary analyses may be rejected or denied.

**Instructions
Special Waste Stream Renewals**

To renew an expiring wastestream permit you should complete an entirely new application form (green). You must indicate the wastestream/authorization number and expiration date. You must also include a copy of the expiring/expired permit, and a recent (w/in one year) lab analysis.

HAC:ds:syg:1837F/1-10,sp

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 DIVISION OF LAND/NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL
 SPECIAL WASTE STREAM APPLICATION

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1979, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1039. Disclosure of this information is required under that Section. Failure to do so may prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

CARD TYPE

(FOR AGENCY USE $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{P}{2}$ $\frac{S}{3}$ $\frac{W}{4}$ $\frac{C}{5}$ WASTE STREAM NUMBER $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{13}{13}$ $\frac{14}{14}$ TRANS CODE $\frac{14}{14}$ DATE ENTERED $\frac{15}{15}$ / $\frac{16}{16}$ / $\frac{20}{20}$) (AUTHORIZATION)

This application is a: (check one) New Application Renewal Waste Stream Number _____
 Expiration Date (If The Permit Is Being Renewed) ____ / ____ / ____)

This application is for waste: (check one) Storage Disposal Treatment

SITE ADDRESS	APPLICANT (SITE)	APPLICANT ADDRESS
Name: _____	Name: _____	
Address: _____	Address: _____	
_____/_____/_____/_____ (county) (community) (state) (zip)	_____/_____/_____/_____ (county) (community) (state) (zip)	

$\frac{9}{6}$ $\frac{0}{7}$

$\frac{1}{21}$ IEPA SITE CODE _____ $\frac{22}{44}$ DISPOSAL METHOD _____ $\frac{31}{45}$	USEPA SITE CODE _____ $\frac{32}{46}$ TREATMENT METHOD _____ * $\frac{47}{48}$ STORAGE METHOD _____ * $\frac{49}{49}$
--	--

Site Contact Name _____ Telephone (_____) _____ - _____

The undersigned hereby makes application for a supplemental permit for the storage, treatment or disposal of this waste stream and certifies that the information referenced herein is true, correct and current.

Signature _____ (Owner/Authorized Agent) Signature _____ (Operator/Authorized Agent)
 DATE ____ / ____ / ____

FOR AGENCY USE	STATUS $\frac{50}{50}$	START DATE $\frac{51}{51}$ / $\frac{52}{52}$ / $\frac{56}{56}$	EXPIRATION DATE $\frac{57}{57}$ / $\frac{58}{58}$ / $\frac{62}{62}$
----------------	------------------------	--	---

$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{6}{7}$

PLANT ADDRESS	WASTE GENERATOR INFORMATION	MAILING ADDRESS
Name: _____	Name: _____	
Address: _____	Address: _____	
_____/_____/_____/_____ (county) (community) (state) (zip)	_____/_____/_____/_____ (county) (community) (state) (zip)	
Generator IEPA Code: $\frac{21}{21}$ _____ $\frac{30}{30}$	Generator USEPA Code: $\frac{31}{31}$ _____ $\frac{42}{42}$	
Generator Contact Name: $\frac{43}{43}$ _____ $\frac{72}{72}$	Generator SIC Code $\frac{73}{73}$ _____ $\frac{76}{76}$	
Telephone (_____) _____ - _____		
Process/Operation CODE $\frac{77}{77}$ _____ $\frac{79}{79}$		
Process/Operation Name: $\frac{80}{80}$ _____ $\frac{109}{109}$		
Process Description: _____		
Generic Waste Code $\frac{110}{110}$ _____ $\frac{112}{112}$		
Generic Waste Name: $\frac{113}{113}$ _____ $\frac{142}{142}$		

*INDICATE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF TREATMENT RESIDUALS OR WASTES:

(FOR AGENCY USE 1 P 5 W C WASTE STREAM NUMBER 8 13 TRANS. CODE 14 DATE ENTERED 15 / /)
 (AUTHORIZATION)

CARD TYPE

9 5
6 7

CODE	LAB MEASUREMENTS CONSTITUENT DESCRIPTION AND REQUIRED UNIT OF MEASURE	STORET NUMBER	> OR <	VALUE
TOTAL CONCENTRATION IN WASTE (Cont.)				
	CYANIDE (PPM)	9 9 0 4 1	—	----- . -----
	SULFIDE (PPM)	9 9 0 4 3	—	----- . -----
	TOC (PPM)	9 9 0 4 4	—	----- . -----
	CHLORINE (PPM)	9 9 0 4 6	—	----- . -----
	BOTTOM SEDIMENT AND WATER (%)	9 9 0 4 7	—	----- . -----
TOXICITY CONCENTRATION (EP OR TCLP)				
	ARSENIC (PPM as As)	9 9 0 1 2	—	----- . -----
	BARIUM (PPM as Ba)	9 9 0 1 4	—	----- . -----
	CADMIUM (PPM as Cd)	9 9 0 1 6	—	----- . -----
	CHROMIUM (PPM as Cr)	9 9 0 1 8	—	----- . -----
	CHROMIUM, HEXAVALENT (PPM as Cr +6)	9 9 0 1 9	—	----- . -----
	LEAD (PPM as Pb)	9 9 0 2 0	—	----- . -----
	MERCURY (PPM as Hg)	9 9 0 2 2	—	----- . -----
	SELENIUM (PPM as Se)	9 9 0 2 4	—	----- . -----
	SILVER (PPM as Ag)	9 9 0 2 6	—	----- . -----
	ENDRIN (PPM)	9 9 0 2 8	—	----- . -----
	LINDANE (PPM)	9 9 0 3 0	—	----- . -----
	METHOXYCHLOR (PPM)	9 9 0 3 2	—	----- . -----
	TOXAPHENE (PPM)	9 9 0 3 4	—	----- . -----
	2, 4 - D (PPM)	9 9 0 3 6	—	----- . -----
	2, 4, 5 - TP SILVEX (PPM)	9 9 0 3 8	—	----- . -----
	ACETONE (PPM)	9 9 0 9 8	—	----- . -----
	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL (PPM)	9 9 1 0 4	—	----- . -----
	CARBON DISULFIDE (PPM)	9 9 0 4 8	—	----- . -----
	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (PPM)	9 9 0 5 0	—	----- . -----
	CHLOROBENZENE (PPM)	9 9 0 9 6	—	----- . -----
	CRESOLS (M-O-P & CRESYLIC ACID (PPM))	9 9 0 9 4	—	----- . -----
	CYCLOHEXANONE (PPM)	9 9 1 0 6	—	----- . -----
	1, 2-DICHLOROBENZENE (PPM)	9 9 0 5 2	—	----- . -----
	ETHYLACETATE (PPM)	9 9 1 0 8	—	----- . -----

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100

APPENDIX III

STATE OF ILLINOIS MANIFEST



GENERATOR'S MANIFEST REQUEST FORM

Dear Generator,

To obtain Illinois Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests which are required for all Special Waste shipments coming into Illinois, within Illinois, and from Illinois to states not providing their own manifests, complete the below information. The cost is \$1.00 per manifest, up to \$250.00 (unless ordering pin-fed), and must be paid by check, cashier's check, or money order made payable to Treasurer, State of Illinois. Any questions should be directed to 217/524-4337 or 217/524/6175. Allow 3 weeks for processing. ABSOLUTELY NO PHONE ORDERS ACCEPTED. FEE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH MANIFEST ORDER. FAILURE TO COMPLETE THIS FORM ACCURATELY AND COMPLETELY WILL RESULT IN REJECTION OF THE MANIFEST REQUEST, AND POSSIBLE FORFEITURE OF THE MANIFEST FEE.

Generator Name _____

Generator Phone ____ / ____ - ____ Contact _____

IL Generator # (not Federal) _____
(Item B on the manifest)

Generator Location _____

(City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip) _____

Waste stream authorization # _____ (for waste destined for Illinois).
(Item I on the manifest)

Receiving facility IEPA # _____
(Item G on the manifest)

GENERATOR NUMBERS ARE ISSUED TO A SPECIFIC FACILITY LOCATION. IF YOU MOVE, PLEASE NOTIFY US IN WRITING AT THE ADDRESS BELOW SO A NEW GENERATOR NUMBER CAN BE ISSUED.

MANIFESTS WILL BE ISSUED TO THE GENERATOR NUMBER IDENTIFIED ON THIS FORM. RECORDS ARE KEPT OF THE SPECIFIC MANIFEST NUMBERS ISSUED TO EACH GENERATOR AND THE MANIFESTS MUST BE USED ONLY BY THE GENERATOR IDENTIFIED ON THIS FORM.

Number of manifests requested: _____ @ \$1.00 each = _____

Check # _____ For \$ _____ .00 enclosed.

If this manifest order is "Fee Exempt" (\$250.00 already paid for calendar year 1990). please check here _____.

Pin-fed manifests are \$1.00 each, no maximum. Check box if you wish pin-fed.

If the box above is not checked and money not received for orders over \$250.00, you will be sent regular, non-pin-fed manifests.

Use the enclosed preprinted label and return this form to:

MANIFEST REQUEST ENCLOSED
Illinois EPA LPC 24
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY ON THE ENCLOSED LABEL THE NAME AND ADDRESS (NOT POST OFFICE BOX) TO WHICH THE MANIFESTS SHOULD BE SENT. THIS WILL BE YOUR MAILING LABEL!

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, as amended by Public Act 85-1343, Section 22.8. Disclosure of this information is required. Failure to do so may result in a civil penalty up to \$1,000.00 and an additional civil penalty up to \$1,000.00 for each day the failure continues, a fine up to \$1,000.00 and imprisonment up to one year. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.



PLEASE TYPE (Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter) EPA Form 8700-22 (Rev. 9-86) Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0039, Expires 9-30-91

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law, but is required by Illinois law.	
3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address			Location If Different:		A. Illinois Manifest Document Number IL 3000387 MANIFEST FEE EXEMPT	
4. Generator's Phone ()		B. Illinois Generator's ID				
5. Transporter 1 Company Name		6. US EPA ID Number	C. Illinois Transporter's ID		D. () Transporter's Phone	
7. Transporter 2 Company Name		8. US EPA ID Number	E. Illinois Transporter's ID		F. () Transporter's Phone	
9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address		10. US EPA ID Number	G. Illinois Facility's ID		H. Facility's Phone ()	
11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)		12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a.						EPA HW Number XX Authorization Number
b.						EPA HW Number XX Authorization Number
c.						EPA HW Number XX Authorization Number
d.						EPA HW Number XX Authorization Number
J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above				K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above in Item # 14 1 = Gallons 2 = Cubic Yards		
15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information						
16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations. If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.						
Printed/Typed Name		Signature			Date Month Day Year	
17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials						
Printed/Typed Name		Signature			Date Month Day Year	
18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials						
Printed/Typed Name		Signature			Date Month Day Year	
19. Discrepancy Indication Space						
20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in item 19.						
Printed/Typed Name		Signature			Date Month Day Year	

GENERATOR

TRANSPORTER

FACILITY

This Agency is authorized to require pursuant to Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 21, that this information be submitted to the Agency. Failure to provide the information may result in a civil penalty against the owner or operator of not to exceed \$25,000 per day of violation. Fabrication of this information may result in a fine up to \$50,000 per day of violation and imprisonment up to 5 years. This form has been approved by the Waste Management Center.

The Illinois Uniform Manifest must be used for all shipments of special waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) stored, disposed of, treated, or reclaimed in Illinois; and for all shipments originating in Illinois and destined for states that do not print and supply the form. For shipments not originating in Illinois, if the generator's state requires, copies of the manifest, a photocopy of part I should be used.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERATORS (Please type)

- (1) Enter generator's USEPA twelve digit identification number and the unique five digit document number assigned to this Manifest (e.g. 00001) by the generator.
- (2) Enter total number of pages comprising this Manifest.
- (3) Enter generator's name and mailing address. If location of waste generation is different from mailing address, enter location to the right of mailing address.
- (4) Enter telephone number where an authorized agent of the generator, who has knowledge of the waste, may be reached in the event of an emergency.
- (5) Enter the generator's Illinois EPA ten digit identification number.
- (5.6.C.D) For the first transporter who will transport the waste, enter the company name, US EPA ID number, Illinois EPA four digit Special Waste Hauling (SWH) permit number, and telephone number where an authorized agent of the transporter may be reached in the event of an emergency.
- (5.8.E.F) If applicable, enter the information requested for the second transporter who will transport the waste. If more than two transporters are used, use a second manifest and in Section 15 of the second manifest enter "Continuation of Manifest Number xxxxxxx" (from Section A).
- (9.10.G.H) For the facility designated to receive the waste, enter company name, address, US EPA ID number, Illinois EPA ten digit facility code number, and telephone number where an authorized agent of the receiving facility may be reached.
- (11) Enter the US DOT Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID number (NA, UN number) for each waste as identified in 49 CFR 171 through 177. For wastes not regulated as Hazardous Materials by DOT, enter a description of the waste and the generic name of the waste, plus the phrase "not hazardous by DOT." If more than four waste streams are in a shipment, complete a second manifest.
- (12) Enter the number of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviation for the type of container:
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| CM = Metal boxes or roll-offs | DM = Metal drums |
| CW = Wooden boxes | DW = Wooden drums |
| CF = Fiberboard or plastic boxes | DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums |
| BA = Burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic bags | CY = Cylinders |
| DT = Dump trucks | TT = Tank trucks |
| TC = Tank cars | TP = Tanks portable |
- (13) Enter the total quantity (gallons or cubic yards) of each waste; do not use decimals or fractions.
- (14) Enter 1 if quantity is in gallons or 2 if quantity is in cubic yards. *No other unit is to be used.* To track weight if desired, enter pounds, tons, or kilograms in Section J.
- (I) Enter the EPA 4 digit Hazardous Waste Number; if waste is a mixture of listed and characteristic wastes, the listed waste must be entered - - other numbers should be listed in Section J. For non-hazardous special wastes, enter NA. Enter the Illinois EPA six digit waste stream permit (authorization) number for the waste stream (these numbers are specific for each waste stream and companies) [leave blank for waste going out of Illinois].
- (J.K) If needed, enter additional description or information/instructions for the material listed in item 11.
- (15) If needed, indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information, or Bill of Lading information. For international shipments, generators must enter the point of departure (City and State) for shipments destined for treatment, storage, or disposal outside the jurisdiction of the United States in this space.
- (16) The generator must read, sign (by hand), and date the certification statement. If a mode other than highway is used, the word "highway" should be lined out and the appropriate mode (rail, water, or air) inserted in the space below. If another mode in addition to highway is used, enter the appropriate *additional* mode.
- GENERATOR: RETAIN COPY 6 AND MAIL COPY 5 TO IEPA WITHIN 2 DAYS OF THE SHIPMENT.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSPORTER: (17, 18) The person accepting the waste on behalf of the transporter must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt. *UPON DELIVERY OF WASTE TO FACILITY, retain copy 4 and leave remaining copies with the facility owner/operator.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES:

- (19) The authorized representative of the designated (or alternate) facility's owner or operator must note in Item 19 any significant discrepancy (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.172) between the waste described on the Manifest and the waste actually received at the facility. Reference the discrepancy by line A, B, C, or D.
- (20) Print or type name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the owner or operator of the facility. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste by signing and entering the date of receipt.
Retain copy 3, send copy 1 to the generator, and send copy 2 to Illinois EPA (within 30 days of the delivery).

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average: 37 minutes for generators, 15 minutes for transporters, and 10 minutes for treatment, storage and disposal facilities. This includes time for reviewing instructions, gathering data, and completing and reviewing the form.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20480; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.