**Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources**

a) 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.

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| USEPA Hazardous Waste No. | Industry and Hazardous Waste | Hazard Code |
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| 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 and 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 and 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 and blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents and a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of 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 and 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 and 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) |
| 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) |
| F019 | Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process. | (T) |
|  | Wastewater treatment sludge from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process will not be subject to this listing at the point of generation if the waste is not placed outside on the land prior to shipment to a landfill for disposal and it is disposed of in a regulated landfill that fulfills either of the following conditions: |  |
|  | It is located in Illinois, and it is one of the following types of landfills: |  |
|  | It is a landfill that is a hazardous waste management unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110; |  |
|  | It is a municipal solid waste landfill, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103; or |  |
|  | It is a putrescible or chemical waste landfill that is subject to the requirements of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811. |  |
|  | It is located outside Illinois, and it is one of the following types of landfills: |  |
|  | It is a RCRA Subtitle D municipal solid waste or industrial solid waste landfill unit that is equipped with a single clay liner and which is permitted, licensed or otherwise authorized by the state; or |  |
|  | It is a landfill unit that is subject to or which otherwise meets the landfill requirements in 40 CFR 258.40, 264.301 or 265.301. |  |
|  | For the purposes of this hazardous waste listing, "motor vehicle manufacturing" is defined in subsection (b)(4)(A), and subsection (b)(4)(B) describes the recordkeeping requirements for motor vehicle manufacturing facilities. |  |
| 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 | Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in this Section or in Section 721.132.) | (T) |
| F025 | Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. | (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) |
| F032 | Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 hazardous waste number deleted in accordance with Section 721.135 and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol. | (T) |
| F034 | Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol. | (T) |
| F035 | Wastewaters, (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol. | (T) |
| F037 | Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge – any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludge generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludge generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) (including sludge generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. This listing does include residuals generated from processing or recycling oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12)(A) if those residuals are to be disposed of. | (T) |
| F038 | Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge − any sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in the following types of units: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in dissolved air flotation (DAF) units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. | (T) |
| F039 | Multi-source leachate resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under this Subpart D. For purposes of this hazardous waste listing, "leachate" means liquids that have percolated through land-disposed wastes. (This multi-source leachate listing does not apply to leachate resulting from the disposal of more than one of the following USEPA hazardous wastes where the disposal of no other hazardous waste is involved: F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and F028. Leachate from disposal of any combination of these hazardous wastes is considered single-source leachate, and that leachate retains the USEPA hazardous waste numbers of the wastes from which the leachate derived, and the leachate must meet the treatment standards for the underlying hazardous waste numbers.)BOARD NOTE: Derived from the listing for F039 at 40 CFR 261.31(a) (2017) and the discussion at 55 Fed. Reg. 22520, 22619-22623 (June 1, 1990). | (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. "(I, T)" should be used to specify mixtures that are ignitable and contain toxic constituents.

b) Listing-Specific Definitions

1) For the purpose of the F037 and F038 listings, "oil/water/solids" is defined as oil or water or solids.

2) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, the following apply:

A) "Aggressive biological treatment units" are defined as units that employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge, trickling filter, rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters, or high-rate aeration. "High-rate aeration" is a system of surface impoundments or tanks in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and the following is true:

i) The units employ a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and either

ii) The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or

iii) The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the toxicity characteristic.

B) Generators and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 or F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and TSD facilities must maintain, in their operating or other on site records, documents and data sufficient to prove the following:

i) The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit, as defined in this subsection; and

ii) The sludges sought to be exempted from F037 or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

3) Time of Generation. For the purposes of the designated waste, the "time of generation" is defined as follows:

A) For the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement.

B) For the F038 listing:

i) Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and

ii) Floats are considered to be generated at the moment they are formed in the top of the unit.

4) For the purposes of the F019 hazardous waste listing, the following apply to wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process:

A) "Motor vehicle manufacturing" is defined to include the manufacture of automobiles and light trucks or utility vehicles (including light duty vans, pick-up trucks, minivans, and sport utility vehicles). A facility owner or operator must be engaged in manufacturing complete vehicles (body and chassis or unibody) or chassis only; and

B) The generator must maintain documentation and information in its on-site records that is sufficient to prove that the wastewater treatment sludge to be exempted from the F019 listing meets the conditions of the listing. These records must include the following information: the volumes of waste generated and disposed of off site; documentation showing when the waste volumes were generated and sent off site; the name and address of the receiving facility; and documentation confirming receipt of the waste by the receiving facility. The generator must maintain these documents on site for no less than three years. The retention period for the documentation is automatically extended during the pendency of any enforcement action or as requested by USEPA or by the Agency in writing.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21673, effective November 19, 2018)