## 96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## State of Illinois

## 2009 and 2010

### HB6070

Introduced 2/11/2010, by Rep. Mike Boland

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

415 ILCS 5/56.1

from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1056.1

Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that, beginning October 1, 2011, hypodermic needles, intravenous needles, and other medical needles may not be disposed of in a landfill, unless they are rendered unrecognizable by treatment. Also makes technical changes.

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1 AN ACT concerning safety.

# 2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by 5 changing Section 56.1 as follows:
- 6 (415 ILCS 5/56.1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1056.1)
- 7 Sec. 56.1. Acts prohibited.
- 8 (A) No person shall:

9 (a) Cause or allow the disposal of any potentially infectious medical waste. Sharps may be disposed in any 10 landfill permitted by the Agency under Section 21 of this Act 11 to accept municipal waste for disposal, if the infectious 12 potential has been eliminated from the sharps by treatment and 13 14 the sharps are packaged in accordance with Board regulations; however, beginning October 1, 2011, no hypodermic needles, 15 16 intravenous needles, or other medical needles may be disposed 17 of in such a landfill, unless they have been rendered unrecognizable by treatment. both : 18

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- (1) the infectious potential has been eliminated from the sharps by treatment; and
- 21 (2) the sharps are packaged in accordance with Board
   22 regulations.
- 23 (b) Cause or allow the delivery of any potentially

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infectious medical waste for transport, storage, treatment, or
 transfer except in accordance with Board regulations.

3 (c) Beginning July 1, 1992, cause or allow the delivery of 4 any potentially infectious medical waste to a person or 5 facility for storage, treatment, or transfer that does not have 6 a permit issued by the agency to receive potentially infectious 7 medical waste, unless no permit is required under subsection 8 (g)(1).

9 (d) Beginning July 1, 1992, cause or allow the delivery or 10 transfer of any potentially infectious medical waste for 11 transport unless:

(1) the transporter has a permit issued by the Agency to transport potentially infectious medical waste, or the transporter is exempt from the permit requirement set forth in subsection (f)(1).

16 (2) a potentially infectious medical waste manifest is
 17 completed for the waste if a manifest is required under
 18 subsection (h).

19 (e) Cause or allow the acceptance of any potentially 20 infectious medical waste for purposes of transport, storage, 21 treatment, or transfer except in accordance with Board 22 regulations.

(f) Beginning July 1, 1992, conduct any potentiallyinfectious medical waste transportation operation:

(1) Without a permit issued by the Agency to transport
 potentially infectious medical waste. No permit is

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required under this provision (f)(1) for:

(A) a person transporting potentially infectious
medical waste generated solely by that person's
activities;

5 (B) noncommercial transportation of less than 50 6 pounds of potentially infectious medical waste at any 7 one time; or

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(C) the U.S. Postal Service.

9 (2) In violation of any condition of any permit issued
10 by the Agency under this Act.

11 (3) In violation of any regulation adopted by the 12 Board.

13 (4) In violation of any order adopted by the Board14 under this Act.

15 (g) Beginning July 1, 1992, conduct any potentially 16 infectious medical waste treatment, storage, or transfer 17 operation:

(1) without a permit issued by the Agency that specifically authorizes the treatment, storage, or transfer of potentially infectious medical waste. No permit is required under this subsection (g) or subsection (d)(1) of Section 21 for any:

(A) Person conducting a potentially infectious
 medical waste treatment, storage, or transfer
 operation for potentially infectious medical waste
 generated by the person's own activities that are

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treated, stored, or transferred within the site where the potentially infectious medical waste is generated.

(B) Hospital that treats, stores, or transfers
only potentially infectious medical waste generated by
its own activities or by members of its medical staff.

6 (C) Sharps collection station that is operated in 7 accordance with Section 56.7.

8 (2) in violation of any condition of any permit issued
9 by the Agency under this Act.

10 (3) in violation of any regulation adopted by the 11 Board.

12 (4) In violation of any order adopted by the Board13 under this Act.

(h) Transport potentially infectious medical waste unless the transporter carries a completed potentially infectious medical waste manifest. No manifest is required for the transportation of:

18 (1) potentially infectious medical waste being
19 transported by generators who generated the waste by their
20 own activities, when the potentially infectious medical
21 waste is transported within or between sites or facilities
22 owned, controlled, or operated by that person;

(2) less than 50 pounds of potentially infectious
 medical waste at any one time for a noncommercial
 transportation activity; or

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(3) potentially infectious medical waste by the U.S.

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1 Postal Service.

(i) Offer for transportation, transport, deliver, receive
or accept potentially infectious medical waste for which a
manifest is required, unless the manifest indicates that the
fee required under Section 56.4 of this Act has been paid.

6 (j) Beginning January 1, 1994, conduct a potentially 7 infectious medical waste treatment operation at an incinerator 8 in existence on the effective date of this Title in violation 9 of emission standards established for these incinerators under 10 Section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7429), as amended.

11 (B) In making its orders and determinations relative to 12 penalties, if any, to be imposed for violating subdivision 13 (A) (a) of this Section, the Board, in addition to the factors in Sections 33(c) and 42(h) of this Act, or the Court shall 14 15 take into consideration whether the owner or operator of the 16 landfill reasonably relied on written statements from the 17 person generating or treating the waste that the waste is not potentially infectious medical waste. 18

19 (Source: P.A. 94-641, eff. 8-22-05.)

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