**Section 704.281 Examples of Class V Injection Wells**

The following are examples of Class V injection wells to which this Subpart I applies:

a) Air conditioning return flow wells used to return to the supply aquifer the water used for heating or cooling in a heat pump;

b) A large capacity cesspool, including a multiple-dwelling, community, or regional cesspool, or any other device that receives sanitary wastes containing human excreta that has an open bottom and, sometimes, perforated sides. The UIC requirements do not apply to a single family residential cesspool, nor do they apply to a non-residential cesspool that receives solely sanitary waste and which has the capacity to serve fewer than 20 persons a day;

c) A cooling water return flow well that is used to inject water previously used for cooling;

d) A drainage well that is used to drain surface fluids, primarily storm runoff, into a subsurface formation;

e) A dry well that is used for the injection of wastes into a subsurface formation;

f) A recharge well that is used to replenish the water in an aquifer;

g) A salt water intrusion barrier well that is used to inject water into a fresh aquifer to prevent the intrusion of salt water into the fresh water;

h) A sand backfill and other backfill well that is used to inject a mixture of water and sand, mill tailings, or other solids into mined out portions of a subsurface mine, whether what is injected is a radioactive waste or not;

i) A septic system well that is used to inject the waste or effluent from a multiple dwelling, business establishment, community, or regional business establishment septic tank. The UIC requirements do not apply to a single family residential septic system well, nor to a non-residential septic system well that is used solely for the disposal of sanitary waste and which has the capacity to serve fewer than 20 persons a day;

j) A subsidence control well (not used for the purpose of oil or natural gas production) that is used to inject fluids into a non-oil-and-gas-producing zone to reduce or eliminate subsidence associated with the overdraft of fresh water;

k) An injection well associated with the recovery of geothermal energy for heating, aquaculture, and production of electric power;

l) A well that is used for solution mining of conventional mines, such as stopes leaching;

m) A well that is used to inject spent brine into the same formation from which it was withdrawn after extraction of halogens or their salts;

n) An injection well that is used in experimental technologies;

o) An injection well that is used for in-situ recovery of lignite, coal, tar sands, and oil shale; and

p) A motor vehicle waste disposal well that receives or which has received fluids from vehicular repair or maintenance activities, such as an auto body repair shop, an automotive repair shop, a new or used car dealership, a specialty repair shop (e.g., transmission and muffler repair shop), or any facility that does any vehicular repair work. Fluids disposed in this type of well may contain organic and inorganic chemicals in concentrations that exceed the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the primary drinking water regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code 611). These fluids also may include waste petroleum products and may contain contaminants, such as heavy metals and volatile organic compounds, that pose risks to human health.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 144.81 (2005).

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 605, effective December 20, 2006)