**Section 725.414 Special Requirements for Liquid Wastes**

a) The placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.

b) Containers holding free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

1) One of the following occurs with regard to all free-standing liquid:

A) It has been removed by decanting or other methods;

B) It has been mixed with sorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or

C) It has been otherwise eliminated;

2) The container is very small, such as an ampule;

3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

4) The container is a lab pack, as defined in Section 724.416, and is disposed of in accordance with Section 724.416.

c) To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the following test must be used: Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

d) This subsection (d) corresponds with 40 CFR 265.314(d), which recites a past effective date. This statement maintains structural parity with the federal regulations.

e) Sorbents used to treat free liquids to be disposed of in landfills must be nonbiodegradable. Nonbiodegradable sorbents are one of the following: materials listed or described in subsection (e)(1); materials that pass one of the tests in subsection (e)(2); or materials that are determined by the Board to be nonbiodegradable through the adjusted standard procedure of Section 28.1 of the Act and Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.

1) Nonbiodegradable sorbents are the following:

A) Inorganic minerals, other inorganic materials, and elemental carbon (e.g., aluminosilicates, clays, smectites, Fuller's earth, bentonite, calcium bentonite, montmorillonite, calcined montmorillonite, kaolinite, micas (illite), vermiculites, zeolites, calcium carbonate (organic free limestone), oxides/hydroxides, alumina, lime, silica (sand), diatomaceous earth, perlite (volcanic glass), expanded volcanic rock, volcanic ash, cement kiln dust, fly ash, rice hull ash, activated charcoal/activated carbon, etc.); or

B) High molecular weight synthetic polymers (e.g., polyethylene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstyrene, and tertiary butyl copolymers). This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or

C) Mixtures of these nonbiodegradable materials.

2) Tests for Nonbiodegradable Sorbents

A) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G21-70 (1984a) (Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);

B) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G22-76 (1984b) (Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a); or

C) The sorbent material is determined to be non-biodegradable under OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, Method301B (CO2 Evolution (Modified Sturm Test)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

f) The placement of any liquid that is not a hazardous waste in a landfill is prohibited. (See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.311.)

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23725, effective November 19, 2018)