



Hazardous Waste Generation and Management in Illinois

This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 20.1
of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.



Executive Summary

Section 20.1 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act requires the Illinois EPA to annually compile and report data relating to hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage, and disposal in Illinois. This material is intended to help the general public better understand certain aspects of hazardous waste. It is not intended as a comprehensive review nor is it a substitute for the interpretation of any federal or state law, or any related regulations. It cannot impose any legally binding requirements on the Illinois EPA, the US EPA, or the regulated community. It is not intended to modify or affect in any way existing statutory or regulatory requirements or Agency policies.

This Report contains the following three sections:

- Hazardous Waste Generation and Treatment in Illinois (Calendar Year 2015);
- Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Sites in Illinois (Calendar Year 2015); and
- Hazardous Waste Trends in Illinois.

Hazardous Waste Generation and Treatment in Illinois (Calendar Year 2015)

Section 20.1(c) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act requires the Illinois EPA to compile and report the types and quantities of hazardous waste generated, stored, treated, or disposed of in Illinois during the preceding calendar year. Entities that generate hazardous waste in Illinois report the type and volume of waste generated, as well as the volume of hazardous waste managed at the site of generation. Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) in Illinois report the types and volumes of hazardous waste received, and whether that waste was stored or treated. Stored or treated waste may have been generated in Illinois or out-of-state. There are no facilities in Illinois that dispose of hazardous waste generated at another location. Below is a chart reflecting the types and volumes, in tons, of hazardous waste generated, stored, treated, and disposed of in Illinois.

Waste Generation and Treatment in 2015 (in tons)

Waste	Volume Generated	Stored off-site	Treated off-site	Managed on-site
Mixed Media/Debris/Devices	16,761.9	98.7	6362.7	0
Inorganic Liquids	451,503.6	4,759.2	41,234.0	424,361.4
Organic Liquids	57,209.6	1,183.7	34,242.9	886.2
Inorganic Solids	53,589.5	1,128.5	141,778.2	0
Organic Solids	6,923.9	73.6	3,497.1	0
Inorganic Sludges	9,709.2	104.6	17,279.1	0
Organic Sludges	12,366.5	22.6	240.2	37.1
Total	608,064.2	7,370.9	244,634.2	425,284.7

Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Sites in Illinois (Calendar Year 2015)

Section 20.1(a) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act requires the Illinois EPA to publish a list of sites in the state where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed. The table below includes the unique Illinois EPA identification number assigned to each site and the most recently reported organization name and address for each entity that reported treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes at its location.

Facility ID	Facility Name	Facility Address	Activity
0198270009	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	500 Anthony Drive Urbana, IL 61802	Storage
0310390001	CID Recycling and Disposal FAC	138 th & I-94 Calumet City, IL 60409	Treatment
0310690006	Safety Kleen Systems, Inc.	633 E. 138 th Street Dolton, IL 60419	Storage and Treatment
0310960004	Sims Recycling Solutions, Inc.	3700 North Runge Avenue Franklin Park, IL 60131	Treatment
0311110001	Envirite of Illinois, Inc.	16435 South Center Avenue Harvey, IL 60426	Storage and Treatment
0311260001	Beaver Oil Co, Inc.	6037 Lenzi Avenue Hodgkins, IL 60525	Treatment
0312015026	Microlink Devices, Inc.	6457 W. Howard Street Niles, IL 60714	Treatment
0312345002	Specialty Construction Brands	315 S. Hicks Road Palatine, IL 60067	Storage
0314380001	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	1500 East Villa Street Elgin, IL 60120	Storage and Treatment
0316000053	Clean Harbors RSC, LLC	1445 W. 42 nd Street Chicago, IL 60609	Treatment
0316005887	Sipi Metals Corp.	1720 North Elston Avenue Chicago, IL 60642	Treatment
0316510006	Horsehead Corp	2701 East 114 th Street Chicago, IL 60617	Treatment
0398010006	Trinity Structural Towers, Inc.	Route 51 N Clinton, IL 61727	Treatment
0418080001	Cabot Corp.	700 East Route 36 Tuscola, IL 61953	Incineration
0450305081	North American Lighting, Inc.	227 S. Main Street Paris, IL 61944	Treatment
0990850007	American Nickeloid Co.	2900 W. Main Street Peru, IL 61354	Treatment
1050455002	Selig Sealing Products, Inc.	342 East Wabash Forrest, IL 61741	Treatment
1054905010	Plymouth Tube Co.	1209 East 12 th Street Streator, IL 61364	Treatment
1191155008	Wood River WWTP	501 West Ferguson Avenue Wood River, IL 62095	Treatment
1214225003	Swan Corp.	200 Swan Avenue Centralia, IL 62801	Storage

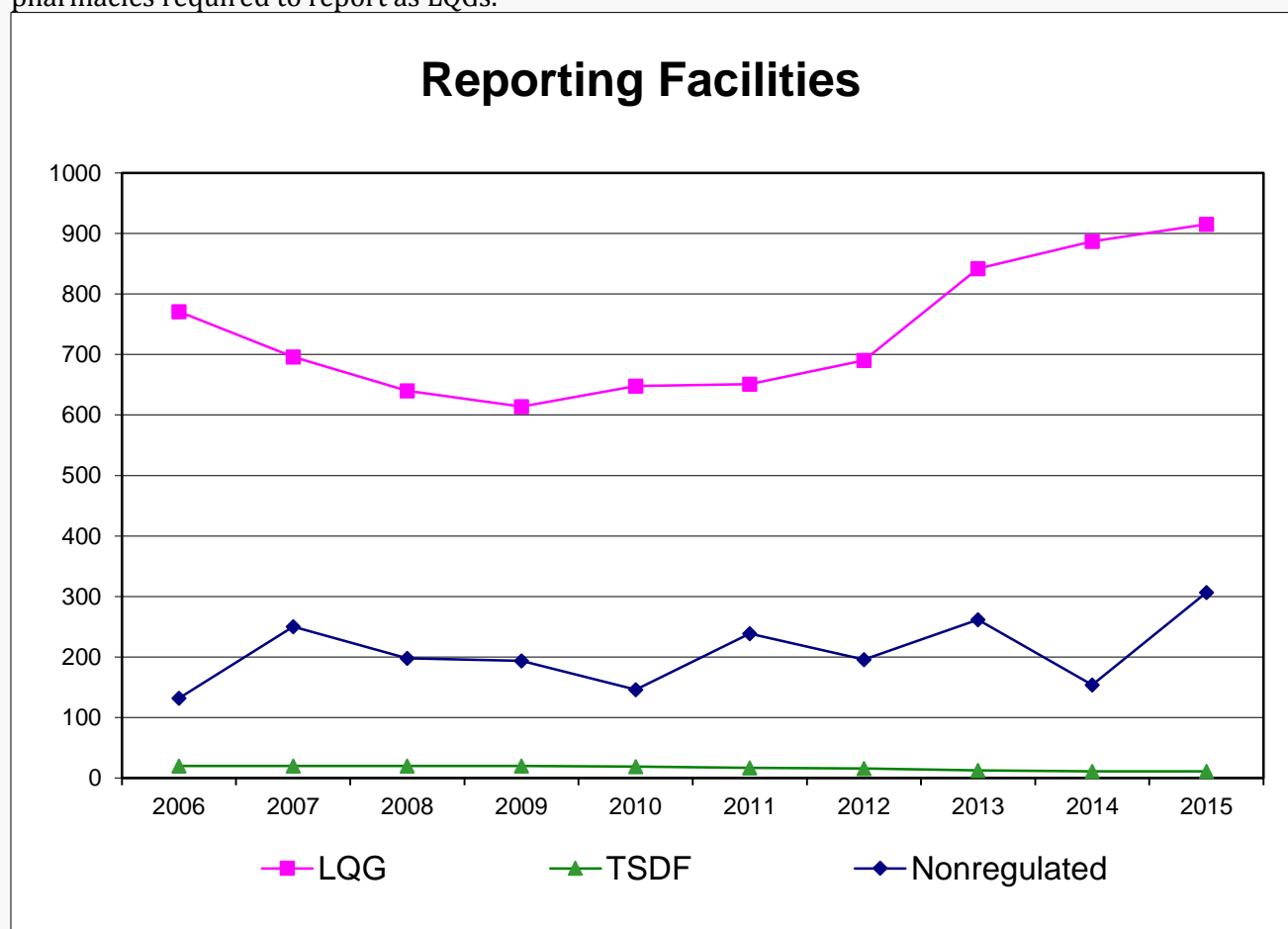
Facility ID	Facility Name	Facility Address	Activity
1430505010	Chemtura Corp.	8220 West Route 24 Mapleton, IL 61547	Treatment
1438120003	Peoria Disposal Co.	4349 Southport Road Peoria, IL 61612	Storage and Treatment
1618100015	John Deere Harvester Works	1100 13 th Avenue East Moline, IL 61224	Treatment
1630250007	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	20 Tucker Drive Caseyville, IL 62232	Storage
1631210009	Veolia Technical Solutions, IIL	7 Mobile Avenue Sauget, IL 62201	Storage and Treatment
1818995004	Dyno Nobel, Inc.	5570 Route 3 North Wold Lake, IL 62998	Incineration
1970450026	Ecolab, Inc.	3001 Channahon Road Joliet, IL 60436	Treatment
1998620011	General Dynamics –OTS, TR	11582 Skyline Dr. Marion, IL 62959	Treatment
2018000002	Clean Harbors Pecatonica, LLC	6125 North Pecatonica Road Pecatonica, IL 61063	Storage

Hazardous Waste Trends in Illinois

A. Entities Reporting

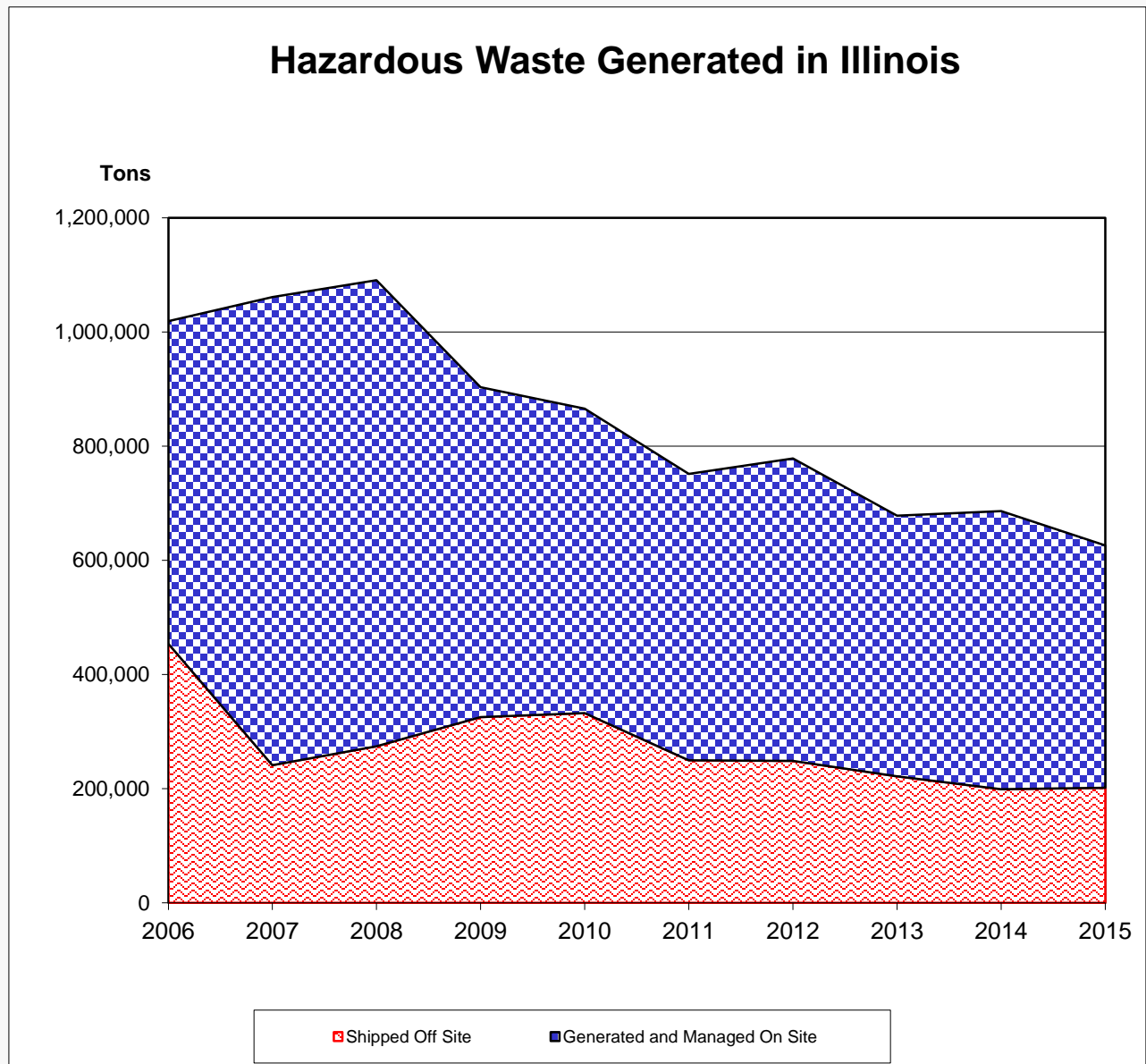
Hazardous waste generators and TSDFs each have certain reporting requirements applicable to their activities. Each generator is required to report (1) if it, in any month, generates 1000 kilograms or more of hazardous waste or 100 kilograms or more of acutely hazardous waste; and (2) where it shipped the waste. Entities that generate this quantity of waste are considered Large Quantity Generators (“LQG”). Some LQGs only generate this volume of waste in a single year because of a specific one-time event. Such LQGs are not required to continue to report as an LQG if they subsequently do not generate the requisite volume of hazardous waste once normal operations resume. Any generator that manages its own waste on-site must also report its onsite management activities. TSDFs that manage hazardous waste from other sites must report all waste received.

The specific list of entities that must report changes each year, as some businesses close or discontinue certain practices and other businesses open or add certain practices. Facilities that no longer generate or manage hazardous wastes report as “nonregulated” the first year after ceasing regulated operations. Those entities are not required to report operations related to hazardous waste again, unless hazardous waste is generated or managed in the future. The graph below depicts the relative number of LQGs, nonregulated sites, and TSDFs that reported to the Illinois EPA each year. The number of regulated facilities has decreased significantly since the 1990s. However, the number of LQGs reporting has increased slightly during the past decade, which corresponds with the broader economic recovery and an increase in the number of retail pharmacies required to report as LQGs.



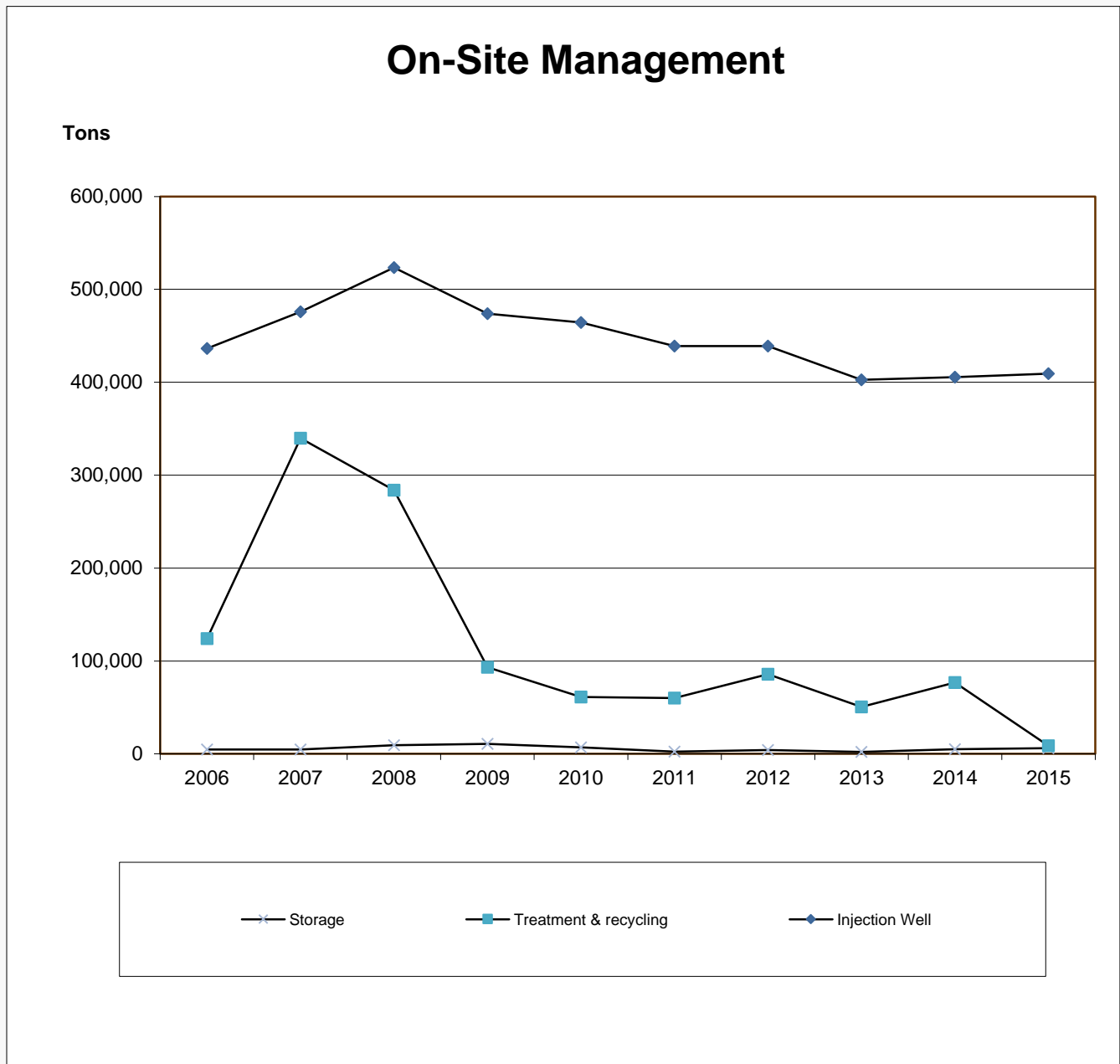
B. Waste Generation and Handling

Hazardous waste generated in Illinois is managed at one of three types of locations: at the site of generation, at a commercial TSDF in Illinois, or at a commercial TSDF out-of-state. Most hazardous waste generated in Illinois is managed onsite. Over the past decade, the total quantity of hazardous waste generated in Illinois has decreased. At the same time, the quantity of hazardous waste managed onsite has been relatively stable. The graph below depicts the total quantity of hazardous waste generated in Illinois and a proportional illustration of how that waste was subsequently handled.



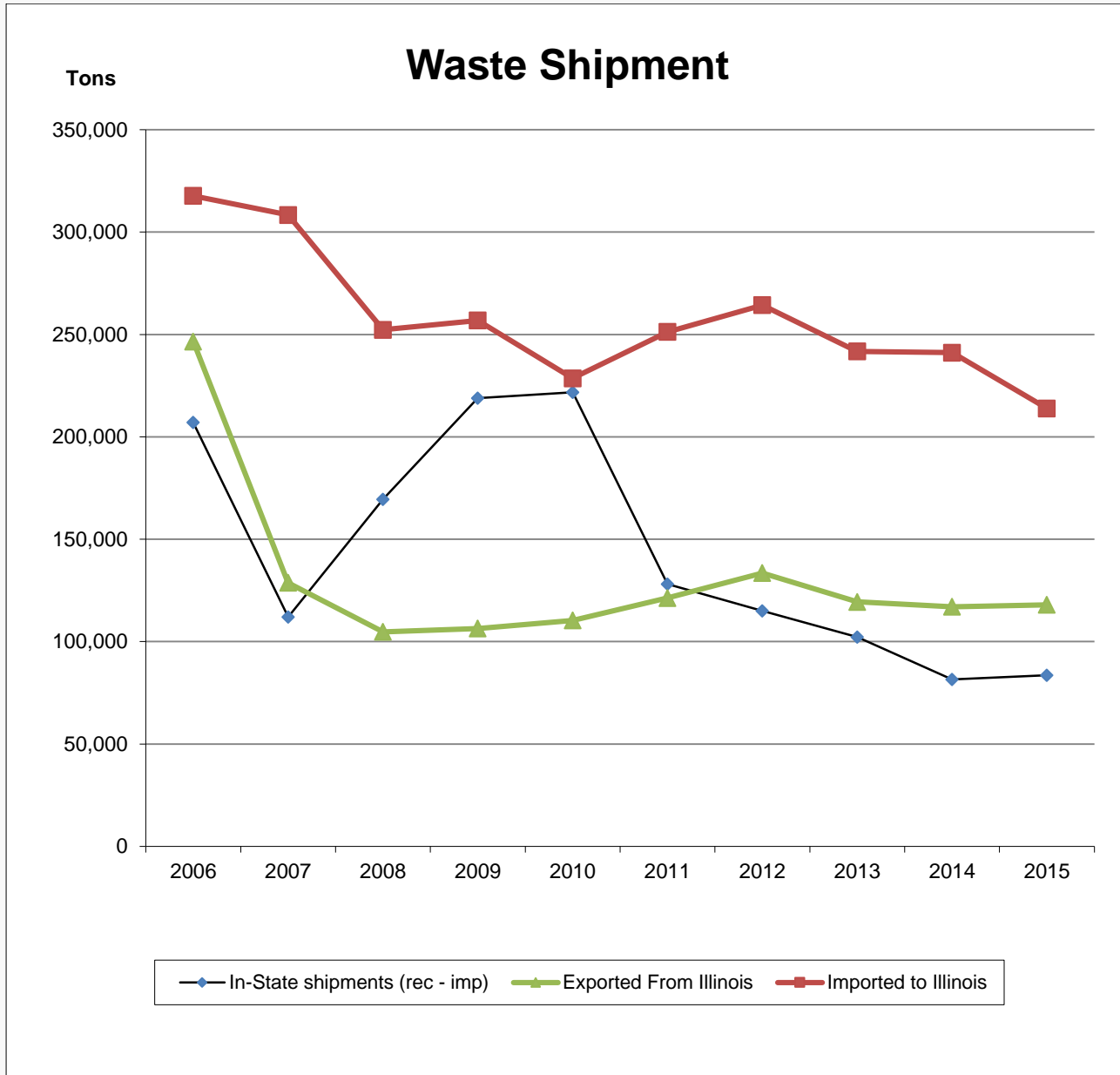
Illinois hazardous waste generators employ three primary management techniques for waste handled onsite: injection wells, treatment and recycling, and storage. Each year, a significant portion of the hazardous waste generated is managed by a few companies that inject wastes into deep wells. The next largest management method is waste treatment and recycling. Most wastes managed in this manner are exempt from RCRA regulations and reporting. The number of generators that store hazardous waste on site is so small that the data does not clearly appear on the graph.

The following graph reflects the on-site waste management methods in Illinois.



C. Waste Shipment

Hazardous waste generators are required to report the destination of any hazardous wastes shipped from the generation location. Management facilities are required to report the origin of all hazardous wastes received. These reporting requirements capture hazardous wastes that are generated and subsequently managed in Illinois, hazardous wastes generated in Illinois and managed out-of-state, and hazardous wastes generated out-of-state and managed in Illinois. Overall, Illinois imports are approximately double the tonnage of hazardous waste that it exports.¹ However, hazardous waste imports have decreased in the last decade. At the same time, hazardous waste exports have remained relatively stable.



¹ Much of the hazardous waste imported into Illinois is treated to render the waste non-hazardous.

D. Commercial TSDF Waste Management

There are several commercial TSDFs in Illinois that manage hazardous waste received from off-site generators. These hazardous wastes may be from generators in Illinois or generators located out-of-state. The number of companies in Illinois that manage waste from offsite generators has decreased from 51 in 1987 to eleven in 2015. Of these eleven entities, eight managed 5,000 tons or more in calendar year 2015, which comprised approximately 99% of the hazardous waste managed by commercial TSDFs in Illinois that year.

There are currently three primary methods of hazardous waste management utilized by commercial TSDFs in Illinois: treatment and recycling, incineration, and storage and transfer. Most hazardous waste managed in Illinois is handled at treatment and recycling facilities. Incineration is the second most common management method, followed by transfer. Until 2008, landfilling was the second most common management method. However, currently there are no commercial TSDFs in Illinois permitted for the disposal of hazardous waste. The graph below reflects the total quantity of hazardous waste managed at commercial TSDFs in Illinois.

