

Materials Management Advisory Committee Definitions List

Agricultural Wastes: Any refuse, except garbage or dead animals, generated on a farm or ranch by crop and livestock production practices including such items as bags, carbons, dry bedding, structural materials and crop residues but excluding landscape wastes. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 237.101.

Clean Construction or Demolition Debris: Uncontaminated broken concrete without protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, stone, reclaimed or other asphalt pavement, or soil generated from construction or demolition activities. 415 ILCS 5/3.160(b)

Commercial Waste: waste from premises mainly used for the purpose of a trade or business or for the purpose of sport or recreation, education or entertainment, but excluding household, industrial or agricultural waste.

Compost: Hummus-like product of the process of composting waste, which may be used as a soil conditioner. 415 ILCS 5/3.150.

Composting: The biological treatment process by which microorganisms decompose the organic fraction of waste, producing compost. 415 ILCS 5/3.155.

Disposal: The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water or into any well so that such waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters. 415 ILCS 5/3.185.

Diversion: redirecting materials that have reached the end of their typical useful life from landfilling to other disposal avenues.

End-product compost: Organic material that has been processed to maturity and classified as general use compost or designated used compost in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 830. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 830.102.

Food Scrap: Garbage that is (i) capable of being decomposed into compost by composting, (ii) separated by the generator from other waste, including, but not limited to, garbage that is not capable of being decomposed into compost by composting, and (iii) managed separately from other waste, including, but not limited to, garbage that is not capable of being decomposed into composting. 415 ILCS 5/3.197.

Garbage: Waste resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, and wastes from the handling, processing, storage, and sale of produce. 415 ILCS 5/3.200.

General Construction or Demolition Debris: Non-hazardous, uncontaminated materials resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures, and roads, limited to the following: bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials; soil; rock; wood, including non-hazardous painted, treated, and coated wood and wood products; wall coverings; plaster; drywall; plumbing fixtures; non-asbestos insulation; asphalt roofing shingles and other

roof coverings; reclaimed or other asphalt pavement; glass; plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals waste; electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous substances; and corrugated cardboard, piping or metals incidental to any of those materials. General construction or demolition debris does not include uncontaminated soil generated during construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities, structure, and roads provided the uncontaminated soil is not comingled with any general construction or demolition debris or other waste. To the extent allowable by federal law, uncontaminated concrete with protruding rebar shall be considered clean construction or demolitions debris and shall not be considered “waste” if it is separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products within 4 year of its generation, if it's not speculatively accumulated and, if used as a fill materials, it is used in accordance with item (I) in subsection (b) of this section: (b) 415 ILCS 5/3.160.

Clean Construction or Demolition Debris: uncontaminated broken concrete without protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, stone, reclaimed or other asphalt pavement, or soil generated from construction or demolition activities. Clean construction or demolition debris does not include uncontaminated soil generated during construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities, structures, and roads provided the uncontaminated soil is not commingled with any clean construction or demolition debris or other waste.

To the extent allowable by federal law, clean construction or demolition debris shall not be considered “waste” if it is (I) used as fill material outside of a setback zone if the filled is placed no higher than the highest point of elevation existing prior to the filling immediately adjacent to the fill area, and if covered by sufficient uncontaminated soil to support vegetation within 30 days of the completion of filling or if covered by a road or structure, and if used as fill material in a current or former quarry, mine, or other excavation, is used in accordance with the requirements of Section 22.51 of this Act and the rules adopted thereunder or (ii) separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products, if it is not speculatively accumulated and, if used as a fill material, it is used in accordance with item (I), or (iii) solely broken concrete without protruding metal bars used for erosion control, or (iv) generated from the construction or demotion of a building, rad, or other structure and used to construct, on the site where the construction or demolition has taken and place, a manmade functional structure not to exceed 20 feet above the highest point of elevation of the property immediately adjacent to the new manmade functional structure as that elevation existed prior to the creation of that new structure, provided that the structure shall be covered with sufficient soil materials to sustain vegetation or by a road or structure , and further provided that no such structure shall be constructed within a home rule municipality with a population over 500,000 without the consent of the municipality.

For the purposes of this subsection (b), reclaimed or other asphalt pavement shall not be considered speculatively accumulated if: (I) it is not comingled with any other clean construction or demolition debris or any waste; (ii) it is returned to the economic mainstream in the form of a raw materials or products within 4 years after its generation; (iii) at least 25% of the total amount present at a site during a calendar year is transported off of the site during the next calendar year; and (iv) if used as a fill material, it is used in accordance with item (i) of the second paragraph of his subsection (b).

(c)For purposes of this Section, the term “uncontaminated soil” means soil that does not contain contaminants in concentrations that pose a threat to human health and safely and the environment.

(1) No later than one year after the effective of this mandatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the Agency shall propose, and, no later than one year after receipt of the Agency's proposal, the Board shall adopt, rules specifying the maximum concentrations of contaminants that may be present in uncontaminated soil for purposes of this Section. For carcinogens, the maximum concentrations shall not allow exposure to exceed an excess upper-bound lifetime risk of 1 in 1,000,000; provide that if the most stringent remediation objective or applicable background concentration for a contaminant set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 742 is greater than the concentration that would allow exposure at an excess upper-bound lifetime risk of 1 in 1,000,000, the Board may consider allowing that contaminant in concentrations up to its most stringent remediation objective or applicable background concentration set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 742 in soil used as fill material in a current or former quarry, mine, or other excavation in accordance with Section 22.51 or 22.51a of this Act and rules adopted under those Sections. Any background concentration set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 742 that is adopted as a maximum concentration must be based upon the location of the quarry, mine, or other excavation where the silt is used as fill material.

(2) To extent allowed under federal law and regulations, uncontaminated soil shall not be considered a waste. 415 ILCS 5/3.160(b)

General Use Compost: End-product compost which meets the standards set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 830.503. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 830.102.

Hazardous Waste: A waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed, and which has been identified, by characteristics or listing, as hazardous pursuant to Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, P.L. 94-580, or pursuant to Board regulations. Potentially infectious medical waste is not a hazardous waste, except for those potentially infectious medical wastes identified by characteristics or listing as hazardous under Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, P.L. 94-580, or pursuant to Board regulations. 415 ILCS 5/3.220.

Household Waste: Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. 415 ILCS 5/2.230.

Industrial Lunchroom or Office Waste: Industrial Lunchroom Waste is compostable and non-compostable organic matter originating from lunchrooms.

Office Waste is both landfill waste and that which is diverted as recyclables which originates from office work.

Industrial Process Waste: Any liquid, solid, semi-solid, or gaseous waste generated as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture of a product or the performance of a service. Any such waste that would pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent

properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means is an industrial process waste. “Industrial Process Waste” includes but is not limited to spent pickling liquors, cutting oils, chemical catalysts, distillation bottoms, etching acids, equipment cleanings, paint sludges, incinerator ashes (including but not limited to ash resulting from the incineration of potentially infectious medical waste), core sands, metallic dust sweepings, asbestos dust, and off-specification, contaminated or recalled wholesale or retail products. Specifically excluded are uncontaminated packaging materials, uncontaminated machinery components, general household waste, landscape waste and construction or demolition debris. 415 ILCS 5/3.235.

Infrastructure: the system of public works of a country, state, or region; also : the resources (such as personnel, buildings, or equipment) required for an activity.

Institutional Waste: Waste produced in institutions such as hospitals, schools, and prisons.

Landscape Waste: All accumulations of grass or shrubbery cuttings, leaves, tree limbs and other materials accumulated as the result of the care of lawns, shrubbery, vines and trees. 415 ILCS 5/3.270.

Municipal Waste: Garbage, general household and commercial waste, industrial lunchroom or office waste, landscape waste, and construction and demolition debris. 415 ILCS 5/3.290

Pollution Control Waste: Any liquid, solid, semi-solid or gaseous waste generated as a direct or indirect result of the removal of contaminants from the air, water or land, and which pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means. “Pollution Control Waste” includes but is not limited to water and wastewater treatment plant sludge; baghouse dusts, landfill waste, scrubber sludge and chemical spill cleanings. 415 ILCS 5/3.335.

Potentially Infectious Medical Waste: (a) The following types of waste generated in connection with the diagnosis, treatment (i.e., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals; research pertaining to the provision of medical services; or the production or testing of biologicals:

1. **Cultures and stocks**. This waste shall include but not be limited to cultures and stocks of agents infectious to humans, and associated biologicals; cultures from medical or pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live or attenuated vaccines; or culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, or mix cultures.
2. **Human pathological wastes**. This waste shall include tissue, organs, and body parts (except teeth and the contiguous structures of bone and gum); body fluids that are removed during surgery, autopsy, or other medical procedures; or specimens of body fluids and their containers.

3. Human blood and blood products. This waste shall include discarded waste human blood, blood components (e.g., serum and plasma), or saturated material containing free flowing blood or blood components.
4. Used sharps. This waste shall include but not be limited to discarded sharps used in animal or human patient care, medical research, or clinical or pharmaceutical laboratories; hypodermic, intravenous, or other medical needles; hypodermic or intravenous syringes; Pasteur pipettes; scalpel blades; or blood vials. This waste shall also include but not be limited to other types of broken or unbroken glass (including slides and cover slips) in contact with infectious agents.
5. Animal waste. Animal waste means discarded materials, including carcasses, body parts, body fluids, blood, or bedding originating from animals inoculated during research, production of biologicals, or pharmaceutical testing with agents infectious to humans.
6. Isolation waste. This waste shall include discarded waste materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, and secretions from humans that are isolated to protect other from highly communicable diseases. “Highly communicable diseases” means those diseases identified by the Board in rules adopted under subsection (e) of Section 56.2 of this Act.
7. Unused sharps. This waste shall include but not be limited to the following unused, discarded sharps: hypodermic, intravenous, or other needles; hypodermic or intravenous syringes; or scalpel blades.

(b) Potentially infectious medical waste does not include: (1) waste generated as general household waste; (2) waste (except for sharps) for which the infectious potential has been eliminated by treatment; (3) sharps that meet both of the following conditions: (A) the infectious potential has been eliminated from the sharps by treatment; (B) and the sharps are rendered unrecognizable by treatment; (4) sharps that are managed in accordance with the following requirements: (A) the infectious potential is eliminated from the sharps by treatment at a facility that is permitted by the Agency for the treatment of potentially infectious medical waste; (B) the sharps are certified by the treatment facility as non-special waste in accordance with Section 22.48 of this Act; © the sharps are packaged at the treatment facility as required under Board rules for potentially infectious medical waste; (D) the sharps are transported under the custody of the treatment facility to a landfill permitted by the Agency under Section 21 of this Act to accept municipal waste for disposal; (E) the activities in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of this paragraph (4) are authorized in, and conducted in accordance with, a permit issued by the Agency to the treatment facility. 415 ILCS 5/3.360.

Recycling Center: A site or facility that accepts only segregated, nonhazardous, nonspecial, homogenous, non putrescible materials, such as dry paper, glass, cans or plastics, for subsequent use in the secondary materials market. 415 ILCS 5/3.375

Recycling Market: The sources that can absorb recyclable materials, return those items to the economic mainstream, and can sustain those operations on a long-term basis.

Recycling, Reclamation or Reuse: A method, technique, or process designed to remove any contaminant from waste so as to render such waste reusable, or any process by which materials that would otherwise be disposed of or discarded are collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products. 415 ILCS 5/3.380

Resource Conversation: Reduction of the amounts of waste that are generated, reduction of overall resource consumption and the utilization of recovered resources. 415 ILCS 5/3.420.

Sludge: Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects. 415 ILCS 5/3.465

Special Waste: Any potentially infectious medical waste, hazardous waste, industrial process or pollution control waste, except any such waste certified by its generator not to be a liquid, regulated asbestos containing material, polychlorinated biphenyls, industrial process waste subject to waste analysis and recordkeeping requirements of 35 Ill. Adm Code 728.107, or a waste material generated by processing recyclable materials by shredding and required to be managed as a special waste under Section 22.29 of the Act. Special waste includes any empty portable device or container, including but not limited to a drum, in which a special waste has been stored, transported treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled, provided that the generator has certified that the device or container is empty and does not contain a liquid, as determined using the paint filter test in subdivision (3)(A) of subsection (m) of the Section 811.107 of Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code. For purposes of this subdivision, “empty portable device or container” means a device or container in which removal of special waste, except for a residue that shall not exceed one inch in thickness, has been accomplished by a practice commonly employed to remove materials of that type. An inner liner used to prevent contact between the special waste and the container shall be removed and managed as a special waste. Special waste does not mean fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps as defined in Subsection (a) of the Section 22.23a of this Act, waste that is managed in accordance with the universal waste requirements set forth in Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code, Subtitle, Chapter I, Subchapter c, Part 733, or waste that is subject to rules adopted pursuant to subsection ©(2) of Section 22.23a of this Act. 415 ILCS 5/3.475.

Transfer Station: A site or facility that accepts waste for temporary storage or consolidation and further transfer to a waste disposal, treatment or storage facility. “Transfer station” includes a site where waste is transferred from a rail carrier to a motor vehicle or water carrier; a water carrier to a rail carrier or motor vehicle; a motor vehicle to a rail carrier, water carrier or motor vehicle; a rail carrier to a rail carrier, if the waste is removed from a rail car; or a water carrier to a water carrier, if the waste is removed from a vessel. “Transfer Station” does not include: (i) a site where waste is not removed from the transfer container, or (ii) a site that accepts or receives open top units containing only clean construction and demolition debris, or (iii) a site that stores waste on a refuse motor vehicle or in the vehicle's detachable refuse receptacle for no more than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, but only if the detachable refuse receptacle is

completely covered or enclosed and is stored on the same site as the refuse motor vehicle that transported the receptacle to the site. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to be less stringent than or inconsistent with the provisions of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. 415 ILCS 5/3.500.

Waste: Any garbage, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or coal combustion by-products as defined in Section 3.135 of the Act, or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 under the Federal Water Pollution control Act, or source, special nuclear, or by-product materials as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, or any solid or dissolved material from any facility subject to the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 P.L. 95-87) or the rules and regulations thereunder or any law or rule or regulation adopted by the State of Illinois pursuant thereto. 415 ILCS 5/3.535.

Waste Disposal Site: A site on which solid waste is disposed. 415 ILCS 5/3.540.

Waste Generation: processes and actions that create end by products that must be recycled, deposited in landfills, or disposed of by other means thereby bringing an end to the lifecycle of that by product.

White Goods: All discarded refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, air conditioner, humidifiers and other similar domestic and commercial large appliances.

White good components: Any chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant gas; any electrical switch containing mercury; and any device that contains or may contain PCBs in a closed system, such as a dielectric fluid for a capacitor, ballast or other component.