1 AN ACT in relation to environmental safety.

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

- Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Section 3.160 as follows:
- 6 (415 ILCS 5/3.160) (was 415 ILCS 5/3.78 and 3.78a)
- 7 Sec. 3.160. Construction or demolition debris.
 - (a) "General construction or demolition debris" means 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; roofing shingles and other roof coverings; reclaimed asphalt pavement; glass; plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals waste; electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous substances; and 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, structures, and roads provided the uncontaminated soil is not commingled with any general construction or demolition debris or other waste.
 - (b) "Clean construction or demolition debris" means uncontaminated broken concrete without protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, stone, reclaimed 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

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clean construction or demolition debris or other waste.

2 To the extent allowed by federal law, clean construction or 3 demolition debris shall not be considered "waste" if it is (i) 4 used as fill material outside of a setback zone if the fill is 5 placed no higher than the highest point of elevation existing 6 prior to the filling immediately adjacent to the fill area, and if covered by sufficient uncontaminated soil to support 7 8 vegetation within 30 days of the completion of filling or if 9 covered by a road or structure, or (ii) separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw 10 materials or products, if it is not speculatively accumulated 11 12 and, if used as a fill material, it is used in accordance with 13 item (i) within 30 days of its generation, or (iii) solely broken concrete without protruding metal bars used for erosion 14 15 control, or (iv) generated from the construction or demolition 16 of a building, road, or other structure and used to construct, 17 on the site where the construction or demolition has taken place, a manmade functional structure not to exceed 20 feet 18 19 highest point of elevation of the 20 immediately adjacent to the new manmade functional structure as that elevation existed prior to the creation of that new 21 22 structure, provided that the structure shall be covered with 23 sufficient soil materials to sustain vegetation or by a road or 24 structure, and further provided that no such structure shall be 25 constructed within a home rule municipality with a population 26 over 500,000 without the consent of the municipality, or (v) 27 used to construct a recreation facility at a site located within an Enterprise Zone, as certified by the Department of 28 Commerce and Economic Opportunity, pursuant to a permit issued 29 30 by a municipality with an equalized assessed valuation of less 31 than \$15,000,000.

- 32 (Source: P.A. 92-574, eff. 6-26-02; 93-179, eff. 7-11-03.)
- 33 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 34 becoming law.