

Sen. Melinda Bush

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09800HB1391sam001 LRB098 06709 JDS 45709 a 1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 1391 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend House Bill 1391 by replacing 3 everything after the enacting clause with the following: "Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by 4 changing Sections 9.4, 22.16b, and 39.8 as follows: 5 6 (415 ILCS 5/9.4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.4) 7 Sec. 9.4. Municipal waste incineration emission standards. 8 (a) The General Assembly finds: 9 (1)air pollution from municipal waste incineration may constitute a threat to public health, 10 welfare and the environment. The amounts and kinds of 11 12 pollutants depend on the nature of the waste stream, 13 operating conditions of incinerator, the effectiveness of emission controls. Under normal operating

waste incinerators

pollutants such as organic compounds, metallic compounds

conditions, municipal

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1 and acid gases which may be a threat to public health, welfare and the environment. 2

- (2) That a combustion and flue-gas control system, which is properly designed, operated and maintained, can substantially reduce the emissions of organic materials, metallic compounds and acid gases from municipal waste incineration.
- (b) It is the purpose of this Section to insure that emissions from new municipal waste incineration facilities which burn a total of 25 tons or more of municipal waste per day are adequately controlled.

Such facilities shall be subject to emissions limits and 12 13 operating standards based upon the application of Best 14 Available Control Technology, as determined by the Agency, for 15 emissions of the following categories of pollutants:

- 16 (1) particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen 17 oxides:
 - (2) acid gases;
- 19 (3) heavy metals; and
- 20 (4) organic materials.
- 2.1 (c) The Agency shall issue permits, pursuant to Section 39, 22 to new municipal waste incineration facilities only if the 23 Agency finds that such facilities are designed, constructed and 24 operated so as to comply with the requirements prescribed by 2.5 this Section.
- 26 Prior to adoption of Board regulations under subsection (d)

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1 of this Section the Agency may issue permits for the

2 construction of new municipal waste incineration facilities.

The Agency determination of Best Available Control Technology

shall be based upon consideration of the specific pollutants

named in subsection (d), and emissions of particulate matter,

6 sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

Nothing in this Section shall limit the applicability of any other Sections of this Act, or of other standards or regulations adopted by the Board, to municipal waste incineration facilities. In issuing such permits, the Agency may prescribe those conditions necessary to assure continuing compliance with the emission limits and operating standards determined pursuant to subsection (b); such conditions may include the monitoring and reporting of emissions.

(d) Within one year after July 1, 1986, the Board shall adopt regulations pursuant to Title VII of this Act, which define the terms in items (2), (3) and (4) of subsection (b) of this Section which are to be used by the Agency in making its determination pursuant to this Section. The provisions of Section 27(b) of this Act shall not apply to this rulemaking.

Such regulations shall be written so that the categories of pollutants include, but need not be limited to, the following specific pollutants:

- (1) hydrogen chloride in the definition of acid gases;
- 25 (2) arsenic, cadmium, mercury, chromium, nickel and 26 lead in the definition of heavy metals; and

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- (3) polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons in the definition of organic materials.
- (e) For the purposes of this Section, the term "Best Available Control Technology" means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of pollutant reduction which the Agency, case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts, determines is achievable through the application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or combustion techniques. innovative fuel Ιf the Agency determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard not feasible, it may instead prescribe a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard, or combination thereof, to require the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.
 - (f) "Municipal waste incineration" means the burning of municipal waste or fuel derived therefrom in a combustion apparatus designed to burn municipal waste that may produce electricity or steam as a by-product. A "new municipal waste

- 1 incinerator" is an incinerator initially permitted for
- 2 development or construction after January 1, 1986. "New
- municipal waste incinerator" includes, without limitation, any 3
- plasma arc incinerator, as that term is defined in 40 C.F.R. 4
- 5 260.10.
- (q) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to 6
- industrial incineration facilities that burn waste generated 7
- 8 at the same site.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)
- 10 (415 ILCS 5/22.16b) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022.16b)
- Sec. 22.16b. Municipal waste incinerators. 11
- 12 (a) Beginning January 1, 1991, the Agency shall assess and
- 13 collect a fee from the owner or operator of each new municipal
- 14 waste incinerator. The fee shall be calculated by applying the
- 15 rates established from time to time for the disposal of solid
- waste at sanitary landfills under subdivision (b) (1) of Section 16
- 17 22.15 to the total amount of municipal waste accepted for
- 18 incineration at the new municipal waste incinerator.
- 19 exemptions provided by this Act to the fees imposed under
- subsection (b) of Section 22.15 shall not apply to the fee 20
- 21 imposed by this Section.
- 22 owner or operator of any new municipal
- 23 incinerator permitted after January 1, 1990, but before July 1,
- 24 1990 by the Agency for the development or operation of a new
- 25 municipal waste incinerator shall be exempt from this fee, but

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shall include the following conditions:

- (1) The owner or operator shall provide information programs to those communities serviced by the owner or operator concerning recycling and separation of waste not suitable for incineration.
- (2) The owner or operator shall provide information programs to those communities serviced by the owner or operator concerning the Agency's household hazardous waste collection program and participation in that program.

For the purposes of this Section, "new municipal waste incinerator" means a municipal waste incinerator initially permitted for development or construction on or after January 1, 1990. "New municipal waste incinerator" includes, without limitation, any plasma arc incinerator, as that term is defined in 40 C.F.R. 260.10.

Amounts collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the Municipal Waste Incinerator Tax Fund, which is hereby established as an interest-bearing special fund in the State Treasury. Monies in the Fund may be used, subject to appropriation:

- (1) by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to fund its public information programs on recycling in those communities served by new municipal waste incinerators; and
- (2) by the Agency to fund its household hazardous waste collection activities in those communities served by new

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- 1 municipal waste incinerators.
 - (b) Any permit issued by the Agency for the development or operation of a new municipal waste incinerator shall include the following conditions:
 - incinerator must be designed to provide (1)The continuous monitoring while in operation, with direct transmission of the resultant data to the Agency, until the Agency determines the best available control technology for monitoring the data. The Agency shall establish the test methods, procedures and averaging periods, certified by the USEPA for solid waste incinerator units, and the form and frequency of reports containing results of the monitoring. Compliance and enforcement shall be based on such reports. Copies of the results of such monitoring shall be maintained on file at the facility concerned for one year, and copies shall be made available for inspection and copying by interested members of the public during business hours.
 - (2) The facility shall comply with the emission limits adopted by the Agency under subsection (c).
 - (3) The operator of the facility shall take reasonable measures to ensure that waste accepted for incineration complies with all legal requirements for incineration. The incinerator operator shall establish contractual requirements or other notification and inspection procedures sufficient to assure compliance with this

subsection (b) (3) which may include, but not be limited to, routine inspections of waste, lists of acceptable and unacceptable waste provided to haulers and notification to the Agency when the facility operator rejects and sends loads away. The notification shall contain at least the name of the hauler and the site from where the load was hauled.

(4) The operator may not accept for incineration any waste generated or collected in a municipality that has not implemented a recycling plan or is party to an implemented county plan, consistent with State goals and objectives. Such plans shall include provisions for collecting, recycling or diverting from landfills and municipal incinerators landscape waste, household hazardous waste and batteries. Such provisions may be performed at the site of the new municipal incinerator.

The Agency, after careful scrutiny of a permit application for the construction, development or operation of a new municipal waste incinerator, shall deny the permit if (i) the Agency finds in the permit application noncompliance with the laws and rules of the State, or (ii) the application indicates that the mandated air emissions standards will not be reached within six months of the proposed municipal waste incinerator beginning operation, or (iii) the incinerator is located, or is to be located, less than one and three-quarter miles from a school or day care center in a county with at least 700,000,

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but not more than 900,000, inhabitants.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the Agency shall deny any application for the renewal or amendment of a permit for the construction, development, or operation of a new municipal waste incinerator, or any other municipal waste incinerator, if the incinerator is located, or is to be located, less than one and three-quarter miles from a school or day care center in a county with at least 700,000, but not more than 900,000, inhabitants.

- (c) The Agency shall adopt specific limitations on the emission of mercury, chromium, cadmium and lead, and good combustion practices, including temperature controls from municipal waste incinerators pursuant to Section 9.4 of the Act.
- (d) The Agency shall establish household hazardous waste collection centers in appropriate places in this State. The Agency may operate and maintain the centers itself or may contract with other parties for that purpose. The Agency shall ensure that the wastes collected are properly disposed of. The collection centers may charge fees for their services, not to exceed the costs incurred. Such collection centers shall not (i) be regulated as hazardous waste facilities under RCRA nor (ii) be subject to local siting approval under Section 39.2 if the local governing authority agrees to waive local siting approval procedures.

- (Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.) 1
- 2 (415 ILCS 5/39.8)
- 3 39.8. Gasification conversion technology
- 4 demonstration permit.

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- (a) The purpose of this Section is to provide for the 5
- permitting and limited testing of gasification conversion 6
- 7 technologies on a pilot scale basis.
 - (b) For purposes of this Section:
 - "Gasification conversion technology" or "GCT" means the process of applying heat to municipal waste, chicken litter, distillers grain, or switchgrass in order to convert these materials into a synthetic gas ("syngas") that meets specifications for use as a fuel for the generation of electricity. To qualify as a GCT, the process must not continuously operate at temperatures exceeding an hourly average of 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit in the gasifier unit, must not use fossil fuels in the gasifier unit, and must be designed to produce more energy than it consumes.
 - "GCTDP" means a gasification conversion technology demonstration permit issued by the Agency under this Section.
- 22 (c) The Agency may, under the authority of subsection (b) of Section 9 and subsection (a) of Section 39 of the Act, issue 23 24 a GCTDP to an applicant for limited field testing of a GCT in 25 order to demonstrate that the GCT can reliably produce syngas

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- meeting specifications for its use as fuel for the generation 1 of electricity. The GCTDP shall be subject to all of the 2 3 following conditions:
 - (1) The GCTDP shall be for a period not to exceed 180 consecutive calendar days from the date of issuance of the permit.
 - (2) The applicant for a GCTDP must demonstrate that, during the permit period, the GCT will not emit more than 500 pounds, in the aggregate, of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, organic materials, hydrogen chloride, and heavy metals.
 - (3) The applicant for a GCTDP must perform emissions testing during the permit period, as required by the Agency, and submit the results of that testing to the Agency as specified in the GCTDP within 60 days after the completion of testing.
 - (4) During the permit period the applicant may not process more than 10 tons per day, in the aggregate, of materials in the gasification process. The applicant may not store on site more than 10 tons, in the aggregate, of waste and other materials of the types set forth in subsection (b) of this Section.
 - (5) In addition to the GCTDP, the applicant must obtain applicable waste management permits in accordance with subsection (d) of Section 21 and subsection (a) of Section 39 before receiving waste at the facility. All waste

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2	the Act,	the	waste	managemen	nt permits,	and	applical	ble
}	regulatio	ns ado	pt.ed pi	ırsuant to	Section 22	of the	e Act.	

- (6) The applicant must demonstrate that the proposed project meets the criteria defining a GCT in subsection (b) of this Section.
- (7) The applicant for a GCTDP shall submit application fees in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 9.12 of the Act, excluding the fees under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of that Section.
- (8) A complete application for a GCTDP must be filed in accordance with this Section and submitted to the Agency prior to one year from the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.
- (9) The GCTDP shall not be granted for use in a nonattainment area.
- (10) The GCTDP shall not be granted if any portion of the site upon which the GCT is located is less than one and three-quarter miles from a school or day care center in a county with at least 700,000, but not more than 900,000, inhabitants.
- (Source: P.A. 96-887, eff. 4-9-10.) 22
- 23 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 24 becoming law.".