

AN ACT concerning 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 Sections 3.330, 22.26, and 22.34 and by adding Sections 3.197 and 3.282 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/3.197 new)

Sec. 3.197. Food scrap. "Food scrap" means 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 compost by composting. "Food scrap" includes, but is not limited to, packaging, utensils, and food containers composed of readily biodegradable material. For the purposes of this Section, packaging, utensils, and food containers are readily biodegradable if they meet the ASTM D6400 standard.

(415 ILCS 5/3.282 new)

Sec. 3.282. Livestock waste. "Livestock waste" means "livestock waste" as defined in the Livestock Management

Facilities Act.

(415 ILCS 5/3.330) (was 415 ILCS 5/3.32)

Sec. 3.330. Pollution control facility.

(a) "Pollution control facility" is any waste storage site, sanitary landfill, waste disposal site, waste transfer station, waste treatment facility, or waste incinerator. This includes sewers, sewage treatment plants, and any other facilities owned or operated by sanitary districts organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act.

The following are not pollution control facilities:

- (1) (blank);
- (2) waste storage sites regulated under 40 CFR, Part 761.42;
- (3) sites or facilities used by any person conducting a waste storage, waste treatment, waste disposal, waste transfer or waste incineration operation, or a combination thereof, for wastes generated by such person's own activities, when such wastes are stored, treated, disposed of, transferred or incinerated within the site or facility owned, controlled or operated by such person, or when such wastes are transported within or between sites or facilities owned, controlled or operated by such person;
- (4) sites or facilities at which the State is performing removal or remedial action pursuant to Section 22.2 or 55.3;

(5) abandoned quarries used solely for the disposal of concrete, earth materials, gravel, or aggregate debris resulting from road construction activities conducted by a unit of government or construction activities due to the construction and installation of underground pipes, lines, conduit or wires off of the premises of a public utility company which are conducted by a public utility;

(6) sites or facilities used by any person to specifically conduct a landscape composting operation;

(7) regional facilities as defined in the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact;

(8) the portion of a site or facility where coal combustion wastes are stored or disposed of in accordance with subdivision (r) (2) or (r) (3) of Section 21;

(9) the portion of a site or facility used for the collection, storage or processing of waste tires as defined in Title XIV;

(10) the portion of a site or facility used for treatment of petroleum contaminated materials by application onto or incorporation into the soil surface and any portion of that site or facility used for storage of petroleum contaminated materials before treatment. Only those categories of petroleum listed in Section 57.9(a) (3) are exempt under this subdivision (10);

(11) the portion of a site or facility where used oil is collected or stored prior to shipment to a recycling or

energy recovery facility, provided that the used oil is generated by households or commercial establishments, and the site or facility is a recycling center or a business where oil or gasoline is sold at retail;

(11.5) processing sites or facilities that receive only on-specification used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Admin. Code 739, originating from used oil collectors for processing that is managed under 35 Ill. Admin. Code 739 to produce products for sale to off-site petroleum facilities, if these processing sites or facilities are: (i) located within a home rule unit of local government with a population of at least 30,000 according to the 2000 federal census, that home rule unit of local government has been designated as an Urban Round II Empowerment Zone by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and that home rule unit of local government has enacted an ordinance approving the location of the site or facility and provided funding for the site or facility; and (ii) in compliance with all applicable zoning requirements;

(12) the portion of a site or facility utilizing coal combustion waste for stabilization and treatment of only waste generated on that site or facility when used in connection with response actions pursuant to the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, the federal Resource Conservation

and Recovery Act of 1976, or the Illinois Environmental Protection Act or as authorized by the Agency;

(13) the portion of a site or facility accepting exclusively general construction or demolition debris, located in a county with a population over 700,000 as of January 1, 2000, and operated and located in accordance with Section 22.38 of this Act;

(14) the portion of a site or facility, located within a unit of local government that has enacted local zoning requirements, used to accept, separate, and process uncontaminated broken concrete, with or without protruding metal bars, provided that the uncontaminated broken concrete and metal bars are not speculatively accumulated, are at the site or facility no longer than one year after their acceptance, and are returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products;

(15) the portion of a site or facility located in a county with a population over 3,000,000 that has obtained local siting approval under Section 39.2 of this Act for a municipal waste incinerator on or before July 1, 2005 and that is used for a non-hazardous waste transfer station;

(16) a site or facility that temporarily holds in transit for 10 days or less, non-petruscible solid waste in original containers, no larger in capacity than 500 gallons, provided that such waste is further transferred to a recycling, disposal, treatment, or storage facility on a

non-contiguous site and provided such site or facility complies with the applicable 10-day transfer requirements of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and United States Department of Transportation hazardous material requirements. For purposes of this Section only, "non-petruscible solid waste" means waste other than municipal garbage that does not rot or become putrid, including, but not limited to, paints, solvent, filters, and absorbents;

(17) the portion of a site or facility located in a county with a population greater than 3,000,000 that has obtained local siting approval, under Section 39.2 of this Act, for a municipal waste incinerator on or before July 1, 2005 and that is used for wood combustion facilities for energy recovery that accept and burn only wood material, as included in a fuel specification approved by the Agency;  
~~and~~

(18) a transfer station used exclusively for landscape waste, including a transfer station where landscape waste is ground to reduce its volume, where the landscape waste is held no longer than 24 hours from the time it was received; and-

(19) the portion of a site or facility that (i) is used for the composting of food scrap, livestock waste, crop residue, uncontaminated wood waste, or paper waste, including, but not limited to, corrugated paper or

cardboard, and (ii) meets all of the following requirements:

(A) There must not be more than a total of 30,000 cubic yards of livestock waste in raw form or in the process of being composted at the site or facility at any one time.

(B) All food scrap, livestock waste, crop residue, uncontaminated wood waste, and paper waste must, by the end of each operating day, be processed and placed into an enclosed vessel in which air flow and temperature are controlled, or all of the following additional requirements must be met:

(i) The portion of the site or facility used for the composting operation must include a setback of at least 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well.

(ii) The portion of the site or facility used for the composting operation must be located outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or floodproofed.

(iii) The portion of the site or facility used for the composting operation must be located at least one-eighth of a mile from the nearest residence, other than a residence located on the same property as the site or facility.

(iv) The portion of the site or facility used

for the composting operation must be located at least one-eighth of a mile from the property line of all of the following areas:

(I) Facilities that primarily serve to house or treat people that are immunocompromised or immunosuppressed, such as cancer or AIDS patients; people with asthma, cystic fibrosis, or bioaerosol allergies; or children under the age of one year.

(II) Primary and secondary schools and adjacent areas that the schools use for recreation.

(III) Any facility for child care licensed under Section 3 of the Child Care Act of 1969; preschools; and adjacent areas that the facilities or preschools use for recreation.

(v) By the end of each operating day, all food scrap, livestock waste, crop residue, uncontaminated wood waste, and paper waste must be (i) processed into windrows or other piles and (ii) covered in a manner that prevents scavenging by birds and animals and that prevents other nuisances.

(C) Food scrap, livestock waste, crop residue, uncontaminated wood waste, paper waste, and compost must not be placed within 5 feet of the water table.



(D) The site or facility must meet all of the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

(E) The site or facility must not (i) restrict the flow of a 100-year flood, (ii) result in washout of food scrap, livestock waste, crop residue, uncontaminated wood waste, or paper waste from a 100-year flood, or (iii) reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the 100-year floodplain, unless measures are undertaken to provide alternative storage capacity, such as by providing lagoons, holding tanks, or drainage around structures at the facility.

(F) The site or facility must not be located in any area where it may pose a threat of harm or destruction to the features for which:

(i) an irreplaceable historic or archaeological site has been listed under the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) or the Illinois Historic Preservation Act;

(ii) a natural landmark has been designated by the National Park Service or the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office; or

(iii) a natural area has been designated as a Dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve under the Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act.

(G) The site or facility must not be located in an area where it may jeopardize the continued existence of any designated endangered species, result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat for such species, or cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered or threatened species of plant, fish, or wildlife listed under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act.

(b) A new pollution control facility is:

(1) a pollution control facility initially permitted for development or construction after July 1, 1981; or

(2) the area of expansion beyond the boundary of a currently permitted pollution control facility; or

(3) a permitted pollution control facility requesting approval to store, dispose of, transfer or incinerate, for the first time, any special or hazardous waste.

(Source: P.A. 94-94, eff. 7-1-05; 94-249, eff. 7-19-05; 94-824, eff. 6-2-06; 95-131, eff. 8-13-07; 95-177, eff. 1-1-08; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-408, eff. 8-24-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.26) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022.26)

Sec. 22.26. The Agency shall not issue a development or construction permit after December 31, 1990 for any composting facility, unless the applicant has given notice thereof (1) in person or by mail to the members of the General Assembly from

the legislative district in which the proposed facility is to be located, (2) by registered or certified mail to the owners of all real property located within 250 feet of the site of the proposed facility (determined as provided in subsection (b) of Section 39.2), and (3) to the general public by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the proposed facility is to be located. The notice required under this Section must include: (i) a description of the type of facility being proposed, (ii) the location of the proposed facility, (iii) the name of the person proposing the construction or development of the facility and the contact information (including a phone number) for that person, (iv) instructions directing the recipient of the notice to send written comments relating to the construction or development of the facility to the Agency within 21 days after the notice is either received by mail or last published in a newspaper of general circulation, and (v) the Agency's address, as well as the phone numbers for the Bureaus and Sections responsible for issuing the permit.

(Source: P.A. 86-1195.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.34)

Sec. 22.34. Organic waste compost quality standards.

(a) The Agency may ~~By January 1, 1994, the Agency shall~~ develop and make recommendations to the Board concerning (i) performance standards for organic waste compost facilities and

(ii) testing procedures and standards for the end-product compost produced by organic waste compost facilities.

The Agency, in cooperation with the Department, shall appoint a Technical Advisory Committee for the purpose of developing these recommendations. Among other things, the Committee shall evaluate environmental and safety considerations, compliance costs, and regulations adopted in other states and countries. The Committee shall have balanced representation and shall include members representing academia, the composting industry, the Department of Agriculture, the landscaping industry, environmental organizations, municipalities, and counties.

Performance standards for organic waste compost facilities may include, but are not limited to ~~shall at a minimum include:~~

(1) the management of potential exposures for human disease vectors and odor;

(2) the management of surface water;

(3) contingency planning for handling end-product compost material that does not meet end-product compost standards adopted by the Board ~~requirements of subsection (b);~~

(4) plans for intended purposes of end-use product; and

(5) a financial assurance plan necessary to restore the site as specified in Agency permit. The financial assurance plan may include, but is not limited to, posting with the Agency a performance bond or other security for the purpose

of ensuring site restoration.

(b) No later than one year after the Agency makes recommendations to the Board under subsection (a) of this Section ~~By December 1, 1997,~~ the Board shall adopt, as applicable:

(1) performance standards for organic waste compost facilities; and

(2) testing procedures and standards for the end-product compost produced by organic waste compost facilities.

The Board shall evaluate the merits of different standards for end-product compost applications.

(c) On-site residential composting that is used solely for the purpose of composting organic waste generated on-site and that will not be offered for off-site sale or use is exempt from any standards promulgated under subsections (a) and (b). Subsection (b)(2) shall not apply to end-product compost used as daily cover or vegetative amendment in the final layer. Subsection (b) applies to any end-product compost offered for sale or use in Illinois.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "organic waste" means food ~~scrap waste~~, landscape waste, wood waste, livestock waste, crop residue, paper waste, or other non-hazardous carbonaceous waste that is collected and processed separately from the rest of the municipal waste stream.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in Board rules, solid

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waste permits for organic waste composting facilities shall be issued under the Board's Solid Waste rules at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807. The permits must include, but shall not be limited to, measures designed to reduce pathogens in the compost.

(Source: P.A. 87-1227; 88-690, eff. 1-24-95.)