



Illinois
Environmental
Protection Agency

Bureau of Land
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
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Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois



2003 Annual Report

Topics Covered

- Waste disposed in landfills, 2001-2003
- Specification pages for 56 landfills, 111 transfer stations and 59 compost sites
- Waste handled by transfer stations, 2001-2003
- Remaining disposal capacity as of Jan. 1, 2003, and Jan. 1, 2004
- Waste generated and recycled, 2003
- Waste composted, 2001-2003

Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management And Landfill Capacity In Illinois: 2003

Reporting period for waste disposal: Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2003
Reporting date for landfill capacity: Jan. 1, 2004

This report has been prepared for the Governor of the State of Illinois and the General Assembly
in accordance with Section 4 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land
Division of Land Pollution Control
Waste Reduction and Compliance Section

1021 North Grand Avenue East
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Additional Information and Acknowledgements

How to Obtain Additional Information

To learn more about municipal solid waste landfills, transfer stations or compost facilities in Illinois, please call 217-785-8604, or write to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land
Division of Land Pollution Control
Waste Reduction and Compliance Section
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Our Internet address is <http://www.epa.state.il.us>

When using courier services (UPS, Airborne, etc.), please use the following street address and zip code:

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Illinois EPA Bureau of Land personnel contributed their time and expertise to the development of this publication. Computer data calculation was provided by Darrel Watkins, ensuring better data accuracy throughout the report. Assistance with compost site permitting and inspecting was provided by Gary Cima and Gary Steele. Neelu Reddy of the Remedial Project Management Section provided information about our abandoned landfill program. Jim Moore explained closure procedures for landfills.

The Agency also wishes to thank the 18 delegated counties, plus Ambraw Valley Solid Waste Agency and the City of Chicago who inspect and have first-hand knowledge of approximately 50 percent of the landfills, transfer stations and compost sites covered in this report. Our seven regional offices and their regional managers are responsible for inspecting all Agency-permitted pollution control facilities.

Photo Credits

- Cover Photo:** Photo of Sangamon Valley Landfill, Springfield, by Rich Johnson, Assistant Regional Manager Illinois EPA, Springfield Regional Office
- Page 1** Photo of a Chicago transfer station by Ellen Robinson, Project Manager, Illinois EPA, Springfield Headquarters
- Region 1:** Essay: "Waste on Earth", Kim Whitfield, Oak Grove East School, Bartonville
- Region 2:** Photo of Hooker Street Transfer Station, Chicago by Ellen Robinson, Project Manager, Illinois EPA, Springfield Headquarters
- Region 3:** Poem: "Put Waste in Its Place", Kora Bestold, student, Oak Grove East School, Bartonville
- Region 4:** Aerial photo of Livingston Landfill, Pontiac, provided by Michael Friend, R. Russell and Associates, Pontiac and edited by Barbara Nowack of Andrews Environmental Engineering, Springfield
- Region 5:** Photo of Sangamon Valley Landfill, Springfield, by Hannah Van Zutphen-Kann, published in The State Journal-Register, February 12, 2004, reprinted with permission
- Region 6:** Photo of Roxana Landfill, Roxana, by David Terry, Solid Waste Inspector, Madison County Planning and Development, Edwardsville
- Region 7:** Poem: "Trash Could Ruin Us All!" Kelsey Swindle, student, Lisle Junior High School, Lisle
- Landfills**
Appendices A-D: Photo courtesy of David Farley, operator, Sangamon Valley Landfill, Springfield
- Transfer Stations**
Appendices E-G: Photo of Waste Management/Springfield Transfer Station by Dan Erni, Environmental Engineer, Waste Management, Taylorville
- Compost Sites**
Appendices H-J: Photo of Dirksen Parkway Compost Facility, Springfield, by Rochelle Gillespie, Associate Sanitarian, Sangamon County Department of Public Health, Springfield
- Solid Waste Planning & Recycling**
Appendices K-M: Recycling Activities at Lake Area Recycling Center, Springfield. Photo by Robert Wiatrolik, Photographer, Illinois EPA, Springfield Headquarters

Although the capacity remaining in Illinois landfills declined slightly, the available space is still adequate and should serve our citizens for at least another 12 years. In this, the Agency's 17th annual report on landfill disposal and available landfill capacity in Illinois, we report to you not only the remaining capacity, but many other useful facts about landfills and pollution control facilities throughout the state.

Since its inception in 1970, the Illinois EPA has overseen the development and operation of a productive system of modern sanitary landfills. The Agency continues to ensure that these facilities meet the strictest disposal standards in history, and that they are engineered to be fully protective of human health and the environment, especially where it concerns any possibility of groundwater contamination.

In 2003, the number of active landfills in Illinois accepting waste was 50. Regional capacity, however, varied tremendously. Region 4, which includes counties in East Central Illinois, has about four remaining years. The Chicago Metropolitan Region had five years of landfill capacity remaining at the end of 2003.

In July 2003, Sangamon Valley Landfill, Springfield re-opened after approval was received for a 50.31 acre lateral expansion that added 5.1 million cubic yards of airspace for waste disposal.

In October 2003, Milam Recycling and Disposal Facility, East St. Louis provided a 4.75 million cubic yards expansion to the state, adding 19.5 cubic yards of airspace for waste disposal.

Other landfills that expanded or were constructed at the beginning of 2004, include Winnebago Reclamation Services, Rockford; Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility, Wilmington; Envirofil of Illinois Inc, Macomb; Indian Creek Landfill #2, Hopedale; and Perry Ridge, DuQuoin. More about these facilities will be in the 18th annual report.

In 2003, there were additionally 91 active transfer stations and 38 active compost facilities that help manage the waste generated in Illinois.

Additionally, the Illinois EPA's seven regional offices and 18 counties, the Ambrow Valley Solid Waste Agency and the City of Chicago have been delegated the authority to inspect landfills, transfer stations and compost sites in their jurisdictions, providing a needed service to the citizens of Illinois.

The Illinois EPA hopes you will find this information useful and instructive and welcomes your comments and suggestions as to how it may be improved.

Renee Cipriano
Director
Illinois EPA



How to Use the Illinois EPA Landfill Capacity Report

Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois is Illinois EPA's annual report describing the management of nonhazardous municipal solid waste by the State's solid waste landfills, transfer stations and compost facilities. The report is divided into sections representing Illinois EPA's administrative regions. Region 1 includes Northwestern Illinois counties; Region 2 includes Chicago Metropolitan counties; Region 3 includes Peoria/Quad Cities area counties; Region 4 includes East Central Illinois counties; Region 5 includes West Central Illinois counties; Region 6 includes Metropolitan East St. Louis area counties; and Region 7 includes Southern Illinois counties.



Each regional section includes newly designed specification pages describing the chief physical characteristics of each landfill. Provided are: its location and hours of operation, tipping fee, quantities of wastes received for the last three years, the landfill's certified remaining capacity (in gate cubic yards) for the last two reporting dates, solid waste management fees paid in 2003, the Agency regional field office or delegated local authority that inspects the facility, and the name, address and phone number of the landfill's owner and operator. Similar, but scaled down specification pages, are included for each transfer station. In all, this report includes details of 56 landfills, 111 transfer stations and 59 compost facilities. Those sites included accepted some waste in 2001, 2002 and/or 2003.

Landfill details are found in Appendices A through D; transfer station details are found in Appendices E through G; landscape waste compost facility information is found in Appendices H through J; the contact list for local (county) solid waste planning and recycling coordinators is found in Appendix K; in Appendix L, information is found about updated local (county) solid waste plans; and found in Appendix M is information about local municipal waste generation and recycling.

Additionally, this 17th edition of the report contains a state map designed with GIS software showing locations of Illinois landfills. A Chicago Metropolitan area map also shows the locations of transfer stations in addition to the location of landfills.



Executive Summary

THIS IS THE ILLINOIS EPA'S 17TH ANNUAL REPORT describing the management of nonhazardous municipal solid waste by the state's solid waste landfills, transfer stations and compost facilities.

The report is divided into sections representing Illinois EPA administrative regions. Each regional section includes specification pages describing the chief physical characteristics of each landfill.

Provided in this report are each facility's location and hours of operation, tipping fee, quantities of wastes received for the last three years (2001, 2002 and 2003), in both gate cubic yards and gate tons; the landfill's certified remaining capacity for the last two reporting dates Jan. 1, 2004, and Jan. 1, 2003, in gate cubic yards; solid waste management fees paid to the State in 2003; the Agency Regional office or delegated local authority that inspects the facility; and the name, address and phone number of the landfill's owner and operator.

Similar, but scaled down specification pages are included for each transfer station and compost facility. In all, this report includes details of 56 landfills, 111 transfer stations and 59 compost facilities. Any landfill, transfer station or compost site that accepted waste in 2001, 2002 and/or 2003 is included in the report. The list of active pollution control facilities during 2003 includes 50 landfills, 91 transfer stations and 38 compost sites.

Illinois municipal solid waste landfills are required to report to the Illinois EPA the quantities of solid waste they receive each year, and to calculate and report the amount of remaining capacity on the first day of the following year.

During 2003, 50 landfills reported receiving a total of 57 million gate cubic yards (17.3 million gate tons) of waste. This volume was almost 2.4 million gate cubic yards more than the total received during 2002, a 4.4 percent increase.

As of January 1, 2004, 49 landfills reported having a combined remaining capacity of 674.6 million gate cubic yards (almost 204.4 million tons), or 26 million gate cubic yards less than on January 1, 2003, a decline of 3.7 percent. One landfill did not report its capacity.

Dividing wastes disposed during 2003 by capacity remaining on January 1, 2004, indicates an overall landfill life expectancy in Illinois of 12 years, at 2003 disposal rates and barring capacity adjustments.

Areas to watch and monitor are the East Central Illinois area and Chicago Metropolitan Area with four and five years of capacity remaining respectively.

**Nonhazardous
Solid Waste Management
And Landfill Capacity**

2003

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IS THE TERM USED TO DESCRIBE the garbage discarded by America's households, stores, offices, factories, restaurants, schools and other institutions. "Discarded" most often, in Illinois, means disposed of in Agency-permitted landfills. Waste is also handled through other alternative means of solid waste management: recycling and composting, after it is collected.

The U.S. EPA's *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2000 Facts & Figures* says that nationwide 55.3 percent of solid waste was landfilled, 30.1 percent was recycled or composted, and 14.5 percent was incinerated. National figures for 2003 were not yet published when this report was printed.

In 2003, Illinois landfills accepted more than 57 million gate cubic yards of solid waste. Most Illinois waste was discarded in landfills within our borders. Wastes entering or leaving Illinois are not believed to noticeably affect this equation. Of all solid waste landfilled in Illinois in 2003, 11 percent, or about 6.2 million cubic yards or 1.9 million tons, came from 11 other states. We know this because Illinois landfills have reported these quantities to the Illinois EPA since 1992. However, waste haulers are not required to report how much Illinois waste they transport to landfills in other states or from which counties in Illinois waste is transported. Some local solid waste coordinators may have this information. Their contact information is found in Appendix K of this report.

Almost 37 percent of municipal waste is recycled

Much of Illinois is rural and far from recycling markets. However, most local governments have attempted to continue recycling education efforts, and to collect recycling data from haulers as an additional public service.

Local recycling coordinators in Illinois claim that almost 6 million tons of municipal waste were recycled in 2003. Total municipal waste generated is 16.2 million tons. Dividing the amount recycled (6 million tons) by the amount generated (16.2 million tons) equals a 37 percent recycling rate.

Most of the counties in the Chicago Metropolitan area voluntarily report recycling and waste generation figures annually. In this area, there are adequate recycling markets and public interest and recycling is high. In general, the most populated areas of the State voluntarily report waste generation and recycling data annually to the Illinois EPA.

What's happening in the solid waste industry in Illinois?

- ❖ Fifty active landfills in 2003, most with larger capacity
- ❖ In Southern Illinois, new landfills are open or proposed and two plan to expand
- ❖ A few compost facilities are closing. The agricultural community is managing landscape waste at "agronomic rates" on their farmland
- ❖ Continued private ownership and operation of landfills in Illinois
- ❖ Waste transfer out of metropolitan Chicago area into adjacent states, and to north and central Illinois counties continues into 2003
- ❖ More transfer stations in Chicagoland suburbs and elsewhere in Illinois obtain local siting and permits to operate.



2003 Annual Report

Topics Covered

- Waste disposed in landfills, 2001-2003 (in gate cubic yards and in gate tons)
- Specification pages for 56 landfills, 111 transfer stations and 59 compost sites
- Waste handled by transfer stations, 2001-2003 (in tons)
- Remaining disposal capacity as of Jan. 1, 2003, and Jan. 1, 2004 (in gate cubic yards)
- Waste generated and recycled, 2003 (in tons)
- Waste composted, 2001-2003 (in tons)

Burn Barrels Outreach Campaign

Illinois EPA began a Burn Barrel Public Education Campaign in September 2004, with funding from U.S. EPA. The goal of this 10-week initiative is to educate the public about the environmental hazards of burning household waste and help them find alternative disposal options. The campaign will consist of newspaper advertisements and radio spots targeted in various parts of Illinois.

Local governments, including Solid Waste & Recycling Coordinators and delegated agencies, could become a great asset for us in promoting this public education campaign. Our limited resources with combined partnerships (federal funding) could still influence some citizens to make better choices for waste disposal.

Two newspaper ads may include local contact information, and may be placed in local newspapers. Our web site, www.Illinoisburnbarrels.org could link to yours. Illinois EPA brochures and fliers or U.S. EPA brochures are also available for distribution.

For more information, contact Robert Fanning, Associate Director's Office, at 217-558-6716. ♦

New and Expanded Environmental Program Fees in Illinois

The Illinois General Assembly approved Governor Rod R. Blagojevich's proposal for new and increased fees for several types of environmental programs operated by Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to implement federal and state regulations.

Those fees are authorized under Senate Bill 1903 (Public Act 93-32, signed into law on June 20, 2003), and the fees became effective on July 1, 2003, the beginning of the state fiscal year.

The fees will impact a wide range of facilities, including landfills.

Municipal waste landfill operators currently pay two fees based upon the volume of waste received each year. Both of these fees (Solid Waste Tipping Fee and Subtitle D Fee) have been increased beginning with the waste received on or after July 1, 2003.

The fee depends on the total volume of waste received in a calendar year. Operators that received more than 150,000 cubic yards of waste in a year have the option of measuring waste by volume (cubic yards) or weight (tons) and deciding which unit to use to calculate the fee payment. Operators that receive less than 150,000 cubic yards in a year might fall into one of four other fee payment categories (see table below). These categories have remained the same.

Notices were sent by Illinois EPA to current permit-holders specifying their obligations under the new fee schedule. Permit-holders should be aware that failure to pay fees when they are due could result in a referral to the Attorney General's Office and potential penalties, pursuant to statute.

However, solid waste surcharges paid to local governments remain the same as those mentioned in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Section 22.15(j).

Additional information or assistance is available by contacting the Bureau of Land Financial Management Unit at 217-524-4337.

State Solid Waste Surcharge Fees

Landfills Receiving:	would pay a new solid waste fee of:	and a new Subtitle D Fee
greater than 150,000 cu. yds./yr.	\$2.00/ton or \$0.95/cy	\$0.22/ton or \$0.101/cy
between 100,000 and 150,000 cu. yds./yr.	\$52,630	\$7,020
between 50,000 and 100,000 cu. yds./yr.	\$23,790	\$3,120
between 10,000 and 50,000 cu. yds./yr.	\$7,260	\$975
less than 10,000 cu. yds./yr.	\$1,050	\$210

About \$1 million per acre

Developing a landfill requires enormous investments in land and equipment totaling millions of dollars, plus engineering expenses, fees to state and local governments, taxes, normal operating costs and additional millions set aside for post-closure care. One industry rule of thumb says it takes about \$1 million per acre to design, build, permit, operate, and conduct post-closure care at a landfill today. Patrick Engineering Inc., Springfield, designed plans for several counties in Illinois in 1994, which included landfill economic studies, describing costs necessary to build 100 tons per day (TPD), 500 TPD and 1,000 TPD landfills. As with everything, costs have gone up, no doubt.

These costs included pre-development stage, site development, site operation, closure costs, post-closure costs, and financing issues.

Landfills are developed cell by cell

Landfills are divided into sections called cells, which are developed as needed, filled systematically so that specific loads of waste can be located weeks or months later, and covered with soil or other materials to prevent the spread of odors and vermin.

Trucks arriving at a landfill are inspected for prohibited nonhazardous wastes (Illinois bans landfilling of liquids, motor oil, whole tires, and landscape wastes) and for hazardous wastes. Loads are weighed and details about them are recorded. They are then taken to the exposed portion of the active cell, which is known as the working face.

Trucks empty their loads at the working face, where specially modified bulldozers spread and compact the waste, crushing it to eliminate air pockets and squeezing it into the smallest space possible.

During 2003, 50 Illinois landfills reported receiving a total of 57 million gate cubic yards (almost 17.3 million gate tons) of solid waste. A ranking of these facilities (Appendix C) finds the top five landfills received 50.5 percent of waste received in Illinois. This unequal distribution of waste creates a large difference between an *average* landfill, which would have accepted almost 1.1 million gate cubic yards (about 346 thousand gate tons) of waste, and a *median* landfill, which would have received about 518 thousand gate cubic yards (almost 157 thousand gate tons).

Closings cut capacity

Three landfills closed their gates between 2001 and 2003. They were: Region 1: Freeport Municipal Landfill #4 (ceased accepting waste in April 2003); Region 2: Wheatland Prairie RDF (June 18, 2001) and CID RDF (Area 3 only) Dec. 31, 2003. Area 4 is a hazardous waste site that remains open.

Landfills projecting closure dates prior to the end of 2003 are as follows: Region 3: Streator Area Landfill #3 (expansion under review); Region 6: South Chain of Rocks RDF (still open as of September 2003); and in Region 7: Saline County Landfill (temporarily closed, appealing permit denial).

Delegated Inspection Program

The Illinois EPA has delegated inspection authority to 17 county agencies, the Ambrav Valley Solid Waste Agency, and Chicago. This program takes advantage of additional staff resources at the local level.

Delegation agreements authorize these agencies to conduct many of the duties that would otherwise be performed by an Illinois EPA field office: investigating suspected violations of land pollution laws and reports of open dumping, and inspecting landfills, transfer stations and compost facilities permitted through the Agency's Bureau of Land. Inspections can also include industrial landfills and monofills (private facilities that do not accept municipal solid waste).

Thousands of inspections of pollution control facilities and other sites were completed by delegated agencies during 2003. These efforts at the local level stimulate the regulated community to take all necessary steps to comply with environmental regulations. Also, prompt response by local authorities does much to curtail open dumping, unfortunately still a common practice throughout Illinois.

In 2003, a team of county and Agency staff developed a solid waste inspection training manual for its field operations personnel at the Agency's regional offices and for our delegated partners. ♦

Average Illinois Landfill, 2003

Waste Disposed

1.1 million gate cu. yds. (about 346 thousand gate tons)

Capacity Available

13.8 million gate cu. yds. (4.2 million gate tons)

Gate Cubic Yards and Tons

Illinois landfills are required to report to the Illinois EPA the quantities of waste received during each calendar year. They must also calculate how much capacity remains available for future waste disposal as of Jan. 1.

These figures are submitted to the Agency in “gate cubic yards,” or the volume of waste entering the landfill’s gate. Remaining capacities are expressed as *certified* gate cubic yards, meaning that the calculations have been certified as true and accurate by a licensed professional engineer. These numbers are found on the landfill specification pages in each regional section of this report.

The term “in-place cubic yards” is used to indicate wastes that have been compressed to a half or a third or a quarter of their original volume, depending on the degree of compaction achieved by the landfill.

Gate cubic yards can be difficult to visualize. To aid the reader, we have divided gate cubic yards by an industry standard of 3.3 to achieve approximate tons. In other words **3.3 gate cubic yards = one ton.**

Acronyms Used in this Report

AKA	Also known as
CS	Compost site
LF	Landfill
LSW	Landscape waste
MRRF	Material Recycling and Recovery Facility
PPD/PCD	Pounds per person per day/Pounds per capita per day
RDF	Recycling and Disposal Facility
TPD	Tons per day
TPY	Tons per year
TS	Transfer station

Landfills seek to expand

Milam Recycling Disposal Facility, East St. Louis, increased its permitted disposal area in 2002. Streator Area Landfill #3, Streator, and Saline County Landfill, Harrisburg plan to expand their disposal areas in the near future.

Additional capacity at Sangamon Valley Landfill in Region Five was unavailable until July 2003, then the new owner/operator remedied the site’s environmental issues to appease the county court. Illinois EPA also approved its application to re-open.

Southern Illinois Regional Landfill, DeSoto, also has a permit application under review to expand.

USEPA’s MSW Report, 2000

National solid waste data are available in the report Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2000 Facts & Figures, published June 2002. To get a copy, contact USEPA at www.epa.gov/osw and search by report number EPA530-S-02-001. This report contains information about waste generation and categorizes the municipal solid waste stream by waste type. The executive summary is abstracted below. No newer figures were available at the federal level.

National Figures for 2000 Reported by USEPA¹

Number of municipal solid waste landfills in the USA		1,967	
Average number of landfills per state		39	
	Million Tons		Percent
Waste generated	231.9		
Waste recycled and composted	69.9		
Waste recycled	53.4	30.1	
Waste composted	16.5		
Waste landfilled and combusted	162.0	70	
Waste landfilled	128.3	55.3	
Waste combusted	33.7	14.5	
			PPD²
			4.5

¹ Source: Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2000 Facts & Figures, USEPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, June 2002

² PPD = Pounds Per Person Per Day

Waste imported and exported in 2003

Perhaps even more revealing, state data show, in the table on bottom of page 6, views of waste disposal and landfill capacities on a per capita basis. Chicago Metropolitan Region has the lowest remaining capacity per capita. There is a moratorium against landfills within Chicago's city limits and land prices have high values. Waste generated by 8.6 million people of the Chicago Metropolitan region then becomes a state-wide problem, and also affects available capacity in adjacent states of Indiana and Wisconsin.

Siting of new landfills or expansion of existing landfills in Northwest and Central Illinois might help alleviate this situation. Land prices are found to be lower in these areas.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Indianapolis, has not yet released its 2003 edition, but reported in its "2002 Summary of Indiana Solid Waste Facility Data" that 88 percent of waste imports come from 29 Illinois counties. Almost 1.4 million tons of Illinois waste were imported into Indiana in 2002. Illinois waste in 2002 was sent to 14 landfills in 12 Indiana counties for disposal: Fulton, Greene, Hendricks, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, Pike, Putnam, Vanderburgh, Vermilion, Vigo and White.

Cook County, Illinois, (County Seat, Chicago) sent to Indiana's landfills and transfer stations almost 1.2 million tons of waste in 2002.

Any limits to out-of-state waste disposal in other states, or capacity shortages, would put pressure on the Chicago Metropolitan areas waste management systems and could cause a local shortage in landfill disposal capacity.

The tonnage of waste from Indiana counties that was sent to Illinois landfills in 2003 as reported by them totaled 42,210 tons. Indiana's waste was managed by 10 Illinois landfills, located mainly in East Central Illinois.

For a copy of Indiana's 2003 report, contact Michelle Weddle (IDEM) at 317-233-4624.

State of Origin of Wastes Received at Illinois Landfills in 2003¹

Eleven percent of all solid waste landfilled in Illinois in 2003 is 6.2 million gate cubic yards (1.9 million tons). This is the amount which came from out-of-state. However, waste haulers are not required to report how much Illinois waste they transport to landfills in other states or from which counties (in Illinois) waste is transported. The 2003 amount is up just one percent from the previous year.

Most states exporting waste to Illinois are neighbors of Illinois and share its borders.

State of Origin	Cu. Yds.	Percent
Missouri	4,993,966	80%
Iowa	878,321	14%
Indiana	139,293	2%
Kentucky	5,339	< 1%
Wisconsin	165,068	3%
Other States ²	<u>24,868</u>	<u>< 1%</u>
Total	6,206,855	100%

¹ Twenty-five Illinois landfills accepted waste from 11 other states in 2003.

² Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Tennessee

Illinois Landfills: Waste Accepted in 2003 Versus 2002

Region	Landfills Accepting Waste 2003 ¹	Waste Accepted, Gate Cu. Yds.		Yearly Change		2003 Waste Share of State Total
		2003 ²	2002 ³	Cu. Yds.	Percent	
One: Northwestern Illinois	8	12,631,640	11,221,557	+ 1,410,083	+ 12.6	22.1
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	9	12,402,321	13,970,429	- 1,568,108	- 11.2	21.7
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	8	4,357,705	4,036,121	+ 321,584	+ 8.0	7.6
Four: East Central Illinois	9	14,653,759	13,811,429	+ 842,330	+ 6.1	25.7
Five: West Central Illinois	5	1,849,110	1,747,874	+ 101,236	+ 5.8	3.2
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	6	9,165,066	8,168,149	+ 996,917	+ 12.2	16.1
Seven: Southern Illinois	5	1,990,192	1,694,507	+ 295,685	+ 17.4	3.5
Totals	50	57,049,793	54,650,066	+ 2,399,727	+ 4.4	100

¹ Includes facilities that accepted municipal waste for less than one complete calendar year.

² Includes 6,206,855 cubic yards of out-of-state waste (11% of state total) accepted by 25 Illinois landfills during 2003.

³ Includes 5,800,977 cubic yards of out-of-state waste (10% of state total) accepted by 26 Illinois landfills during 2002.

Illinois Landfills: Remaining Capacities Jan. 1, 2004 Versus Jan. 1, 2003

Region	Landfills Reporting Capacity 1-1-04	Reported Capacity, Gate Cu. Yds.		Yearly Change		Capacity Share of State Total
		1-1-04	1-1-03	Gate Cu. Yds.	Percent	
One: Northwestern Illinois	7	150,019,000	158,998,000	- 8,979,000	- 5.6	22.2
Two: Chicago Metropolitan ²	9	59,755,000	73,994,000	- 14,239,000	- 19.2	8.9
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	8	179,875,000	177,195,000	+ 2,680,000	+ 1.5	26.7
Four: East Central Illinois	9	63,128,000	80,712,000	- 17,584,000	- 21.8	9.4
Five: West Central Illinois	5	53,924,000	51,499,000	+ 2,425,000	+ 4.7	8.0
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	6	124,149,000	112,470,000	+ 11,679,000	+ 10.4	18.4
Seven: Southern Illinois ³	5	43,791,000	45,794,000	- 2,003,000	- 4.4	6.5
Totals	49	674,641,000	700,662,000	- 26,021,000	- 3.7	100

¹ Includes capacity at one reactivated facility: Sangamon Valley Landfill which re-opened in July 2003.

² Does not include any capacity for Community Landfill or Prairie View Landfill (new in 2004).

³ Does not include capacity for Perry Ridge Landfill (new in 2004).

Slight capacity loss documented on Jan. 1, 2004

In a year that brought a 3.7 percent decline in landfill capacity, Southern Illinois declined only 4.4 percent and Northwestern Illinois only 5.6 percent. The largest drop was in East Central Illinois, a 21.8 percent decline.

The table below compares landfill remaining capacities in “snapshots” taken Jan. 1, 2003, and Jan. 1, 2004. Capacity drops of 21.8 percent and 19.2 percent in East Central Illinois and Chicago Metropolitan areas respectively, are somewhat counter-balanced by expansions in Metropolitan East St. Louis, which had a capacity spurt of 10.4 percent.

Next year, capacity will be boosted by two new landfills (Prairie View Landfill, Wilmington, and Perry Ridge Landfill, DuQuoin), four expansions and one upgraded landfill (Indian Creek Landfill #2, Hopedale).

Landfill Opening Planned in Southern Illinois

Southern Illinois anticipates the opening of Perry Ridge Landfill in DuQuoin (Perry County) which planned to open in March 2004. Southern Illinois Regional Landfill also received Illinois EPA approval to expand on July 2, 2004.

Waste Disposed and Landfill Capacity Per Capita; Landfill Life Expectancy

Region	Estimated Population	Waste Disposed, Cu. Yds. ¹		Remaining Capacity, Cu. Yds.		Landfill Life Years ²
		2003	Per Capita	Jan. 1, 2004	Per Capita	
One: Northwestern Illinois	807,640	12,631,640	15.6	150,019,000	185.7	12
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	8,576,656	12,402,321	1.4	59,755,000	7.0	5
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	760,144	4,357,705	5.7	179,875,000	236.6	41
Four: East Central Illinois	858,790	14,653,759	17.1	63,128,000	73.5	4
Five: West Central Illinois	561,922	1,849,110	3.3	53,924,000	96.0	29
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	708,732	9,165,066	12.9	124,149,000	175.2	14
Seven: Southern Illinois	434,527	1,990,192	4.6	43,791,000	100.8	22
Totals	12,708,411	57,049,793	4.5	674,641,000	53.1	12

¹ Amounts reported in gate cu. yds.

² Remaining capacity divided by waste disposed. Tells how long a region may be served by local landfills at current disposal rates, barring capacity adjustments, until capacity is depleted..

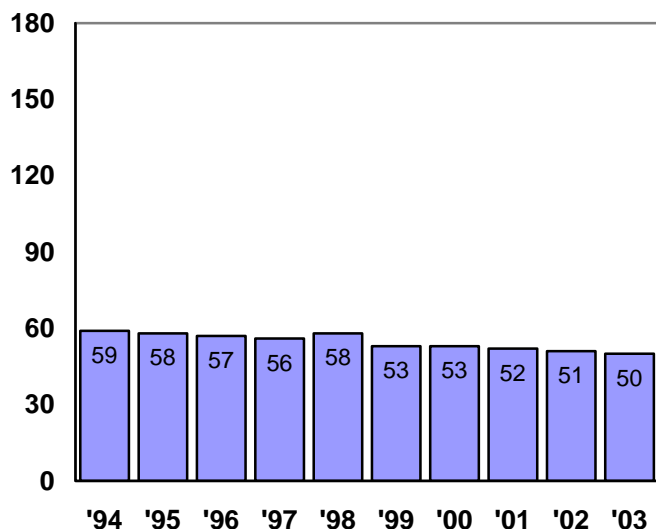
Statewide Landfill Capacity Is Abundant Despite Same Number of Facilities

At the end of each year, Illinois landfill operators calculate how much waste they will be able to accept in the future. This volume is known as remaining or available capacity, and is expressed in gate cubic yards, meaning waste received at the landfill's gate before it is compacted. One industry rule of thumb says 10 gate cubic yards of waste can be compressed into five compacted cubic yards. Obviously, the greater the compaction, the more waste can be buried.

In 2003, 50 landfills reported accepting 57 million gate cu. yds. of waste from Illinois counties and 11 other states besides Illinois. The 675 million cubic yards of available capacity allows for 12 years of landfill life.

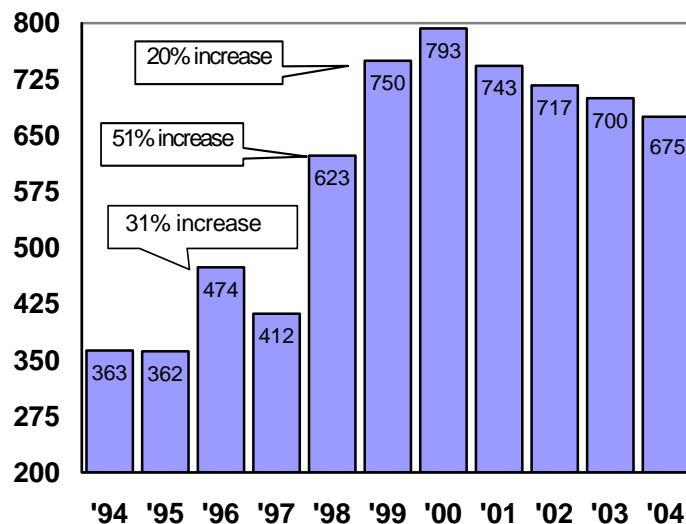
Tight Regulations Force Cutbacks

Active landfills accepting waste each year



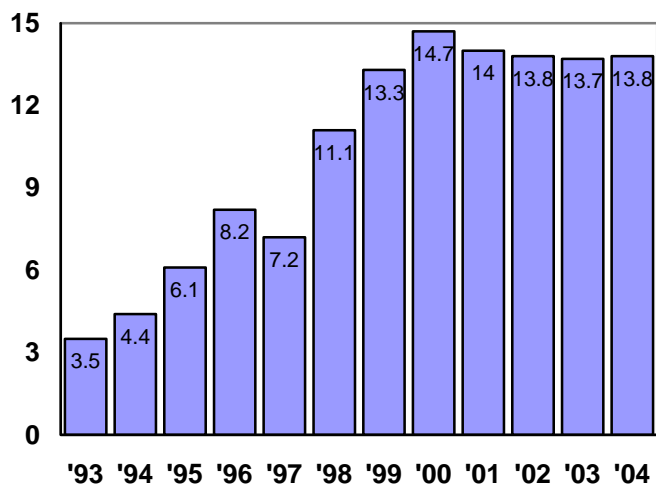
Pushing Survivors To Build Capacity

Available landfill space, millions of gate cubic yards



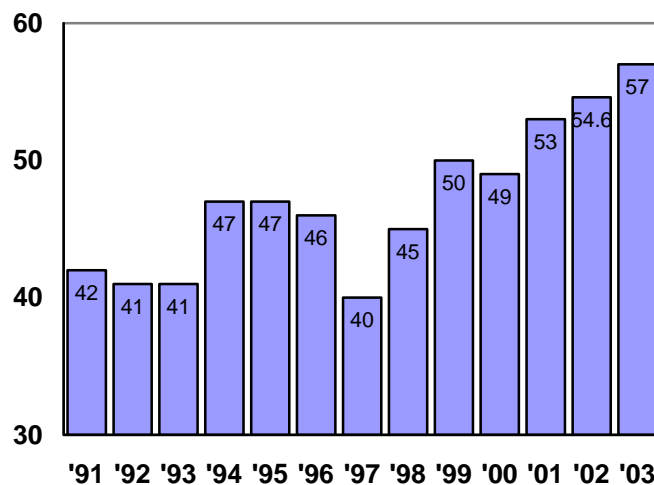
Average Landfill Capacity Steady

Millions of gate cubic yards



While Disposal Rates Remained Constant

Wastes landfilled, millions of gate cubic yards



New Facilities Permitted to be Constructed or to Expand

Region	Landfill	Municipality	Opening Date	Details	Design Airspace (cu. yds.) ¹
One: Northwestern Illinois	Winnebago Rec. Svs.	Rockford	4-27-04	N & S Unit Vertical & Horizontal expansion	1,798,840
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	Prairie View RDF	Wilmington	1-16-04	223 ac.	30,196,438
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	Envirofil of Illinois Inc.	Macomb	4-20-04	57 ac. horizontal/19 ac. vertical	9,250,000
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	Indian Creek LF #2	Hopedale	6-30-04	36.27 ac.	2,661,136
Five: West Central Illinois	Sangamon Valley LF	Springfield	7-7-03	50.31 ac. lateral exp.	5,135,625
Six: Metro East St. Louis	Milam RDF	E. St. Louis	10-16-03	4.75 million exp.	19,450,000
Seven: Southern Illinois	Perry Ridge	DuQuoin	5-2004	141 ac.	14,872,900
Total					83,364,939

¹ Includes space for waste, intermediate or daily cover and capacity (in-place cubic yards)

Municipal Waste Management Plans and Plan Updates

The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act requires all Illinois counties and the city of Chicago to develop, adopt and implement 20-year municipal waste management plans.

Every five, 10 and 15 years, each plan must identify changes in planning areas, evaluate progress in the plan implementation and, if necessary, revise plan recommendations and goals. A county also has the option of updating its solid waste generation rate. The plan is then submitted to the Illinois EPA for review and comment.

Questions concerning these plans should be directed to the appropriate local administrators listed in Appendix K of this report. Due dates for plan updates are found in Appendix L.

Contact Ellen Robinson for more information about this requirement of state law at 217-785-8604.

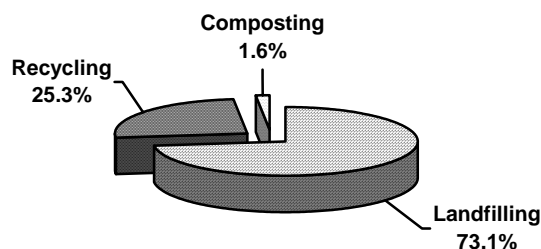
Municipal waste management in Illinois: 2003

Landfilling continues to play the largest role in the handling of municipal waste in Illinois. It is estimated that almost 75 percent was landfilled in 2003. Waste data collected from landfills (17.3 million tons), compost sites (366,571 tons), and the amount reported as recycled by local recycling coordinators (about 6.0 million tons) were added together and percentages of each were calculated.

Waste generation as calculated by recycling coordinators does not include the composted amounts managed by homeowners, or incineration for volume reduction using burn barrels. Neither does the composted amount include that managed on-farm at agronomic rates. No amount was burned in commercial incinerators in 2003 in Illinois.

Municipal waste management computes to the following rates: landfilling: 73.1 percent; recycling: 25.3 percent and composting: 1.6 percent. These figures as outlined below in the pie chart might be the more accurate figures for Illinois.

Municipal Waste Management in Illinois: 2003



Amount recycled

Solid waste coordinators have many priorities to balance. More pressing priorities of public health concern such as West Nile Virus and bioterrorism, plus limited funding for solid waste planning studies, have diverted the attention of many away from solid waste management issues during the past few years. Therefore, the 37 percent recycling rate reported should be considered an estimate. Actual figures may be lower or higher.



Municipal Waste Generated & Recycled

Region	Estimated Population	Waste Generated		Waste Recycled	
		Tons	PCD ¹	Tons	Percent
One: Northwestern Illinois	807,640	820,148	5.6	190,895	23.3
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	8,576,656	11,903,588	7.6	5,017,329	42.1
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	760,144	926,220	6.7	243,008	26.2
Four: East Central Illinois	858,790	952,240	6.1	210,538	22.1
Five: West Central Illinois	561,922	538,045	5.2	81,732	15.2
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	708,732	632,188	4.9	182,873	28.9
Seven: Southern Illinois	434,527	389,469	4.9	56,637	14.5
Total	12,708,411	16,161,898	7.0	5,983,012	37.0

¹ PCD = Pounds per capita per day.

State Solid Waste and Recycling Grants

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), Bureau of Energy and Recycling issues a number of grants to governments, not-for-profit organizations and businesses.

For information about grant programs promoting recycling efforts, contact these DCEO staff members.

<u>Division and Contact Person</u>	<u>Phone</u>
◆ Recycling & Waste Reduction Division	217-782-7887
◆ Resource Recovery Section	217-524-0933
◆ Resource Development Section	217-785-2006
◆ Education, Research and Development Ron Swager, Manager	217-785-3498

For information about recycling, visit their web site at www.illinoisbiz.biz and click on the energy and recycling tab.

Who to Call for Help With Specific Problem Waste

The Illinois EPA supports a number of waste disposal and recycling efforts aimed at helping households and selected institutions safely dispose of household hazardous waste, scrap tires, leftover paint, used motor oil, educational hazardous waste and more.

To obtain the latest information about these programs, or to learn the dates, times and locations of drop-off collections, please call one of the following:

- ◆ Dan Rion, at 217-782-9294, concerning scheduling of Household Hazardous Waste collections; concerning what to do with waste paint and used motor oil;
- ◆ Tap Hefley or Todd Marvel, at 217-785-8604, concerning scrap/used tire disposal;
- ◆ David Saladino, at 217/558-4115 concerning high school laboratory hazardous waste and used fluorescent and high intensity light bulb disposal.

On-Farm Composting Facilities

In rural areas, farming provides an outlet for landscape waste management through the Illinois Environmental Protection Act's provisions for on-farm exemption and agronomic rate application, Section 830.106 a) and b). While the agronomic rate application has only one limit (20 tons per acre per year); other requirements must be met to be permit exempt:

- The site and where the finished compost is to be used, must be on property operated by the farmer doing the composting. The property used for the composting process cannot be more than two percent of that farmer's total acreage.
- The compost site, and the land where the compost is to be used, shall be "principally and diligently devoted to the production of agricultural crops."
- The land used and the farmer shall not be connected to a waste hauling company, or a generator of non-agricultural compost materials (tree trimming businesses, nurseries, cemeteries and utility companies). If the farmer is paid to haul the landscape waste to the site, he would not be qualified for the exemption.
- The compost needs to be used within 18 months from the day waste was first brought to the site.
- The compost site and use area meet required setbacks from wells (200 feet), nearest residence (one-fourth mile) and groundwater (five feet). It cannot be within the 10-year flood plain, or have more than 10 occupied non-farm homes within one-half mile.
- The farmer registers the site with the Illinois EPA, and submits an annual report.

Composting is increasing by 3.5 percent

Landscape wastes were banned from Illinois landfills beginning July 1, 1990. The number of compost sites now stands at 38, two less than in 2002.

Compost facilities report to the Agency each year the quantities of waste accepted. In 2003, the state's compost facilities processed 366,571 tons of landscape waste, a 3.5 percent increase from 2002's total of 354,333 tons.

Chicago Metropolitan area compost sites take five of the top 10 spots in terms of waste accepted in 2003. Number one, two and three ranked sites, located in McHenry, Kankakee and Kendall counties respectively, took in one-third of the wastes composted in Illinois in 2003.

However, increasing amounts of landscape wastes in all parts of the State are being handled by permit-exempt farms, which are described next.

Compost Facilities: Waste Handled 2003

Region	Active Facilities	Tons
One: Northwestern Illinois	5	47,125
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	17	226,863
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	5	23,407
Four: East Central Illinois	3	21,830
Five: West Central Illinois	1	15
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	6	45,774
Seven: Southern Illinois	1	1,557
Total	38	366,571

On-farm composting facilities

If the farmer meets the requirements shown in the adjacent sidebar, then a composting permit is not needed. However, the sites are still subject to the minimum performance standards of Section 830.202 of the Act. These requirements include controlling odors, processing waste within five days, run-off and run-on control and windrow construction. They must have written plans for the intended use and for odor control. The only minimum standards they are not required to meet are posting an entrance sign and record keeping of complaints. They are not subject to any of the standards for permitted compost sites.

Due to the limitations of the exemption, the finished compost may not be sold, given to others, or used as alternate daily cover at landfills.

Transfer station and recycling center regulations proposed

The Agency has met with interested parties and organizations about regulations for recycling and transfer stations. The Illinois Pollution Control Board web site www.ipcb.state.il.us has more details about the rule-making process.

Transfer Stations: Waste Handled in 2003

Region	Facilities	Tons
One: Northwestern Illinois	6	146,216
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	62	4,801,549
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	4	15,625
Four: East Central Illinois	7	9,400
Five: West Central Illinois	3	165,000
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	6	60,209
Seven: Southern Illinois	3	60,256
Total	91	5,258,255

¹ Each region contains active sites that did not report amounts of waste accepted.

In 2003, 44 of the 91 active transfer stations (48.4 percent) voluntarily reported handling nearly 5.3 million tons of trash, or nearly 30.4 percent of waste landfilled statewide. If the number of active landfills falls from 50 in 2003, to the mid-40s, or even the upper-30s, over the next decade, the number of transfer stations can be expected to grow, as will the amount of waste they will handle.

The Agency requested data from transfer stations, but not all of the facilities chose to voluntarily return the survey; so it is assumed that transferred amounts of waste are under-represented in this report.

We do know which transfer stations were accepting waste, because they are inspected on a regular basis by our Field Operations staff and the delegated agencies.

Project TREAD launched

Project TREAD (Tire Reduction, Education and Disposal) is the Illinois EPA's outreach effort to increase the public's awareness and assistance for the Illinois EPA's Used Tire Program in response to the serious West Nile Virus situation in Illinois.

In addition, the Illinois EPA issued a fact sheet in early 2003 called "Used Tires and the West Nile Virus." This fact sheet identifies the link between improperly managed used and waste tires and the proliferation of disease-carrying mosquitoes that results in an increased risk and occurrence of West Nile Virus. The fact sheet is available on our web site at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/tires/images/project-tread.pdf>.

For further information on the Illinois EPA's Used Tire Program, go to <http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/tires/index.html>.

Illinois EPA Enlists More Citizen "Tire Spotters": Project TREAD Launched

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Director Renee Cipriano announced on March 20, 2003, the launch of "Project TREAD" that will seek additional help from the public and local officials to identify and remove illegal tire dumps.

"Illinois EPA's Used Tire Management Program cleaned up more than 1.1 million waste tires last year that were potential breeding grounds for mosquitoes that may spread West Nile virus and other diseases," said Director Cipriano.

"Project TREAD (Tire Reduction, Education and Disposal) will urge citizens and local officials to report improperly discarded tires to the Illinois EPA and/or to local police," Director Cipriano added.

Fact sheets addressing the hazards posed by abandoned used tires will also be sent to local officials across the state.

Public Service Announcements will also be mailed to radio stations statewide and Illinois EPA will give special recognition to those officials and citizens who make outstanding contributions to Project TREAD.

"In addition to the more than 1,000 inspections done by our staff each year, we rely on tips from the public and local officials to track down renegade tires," noted Director Cipriano.

If mosquito larvae are found, the inspector applies a larvacide and takes immediate action to have the tires removed and disposed of properly.

Illinois EPA is part of the state's West Nile Virus Task Force and last year cleaned up more than 50,000 waste tires at the request of the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health departments.

Approximately 12 million used tires are generated each year in Illinois. While most are now managed properly as a result of oversight by our Used Tire Management Unit, there are still hundreds of thousands of tires that need to be removed from illegal sites each year. ♦

Alternative re-use of Construction and Demolition Debris

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act was amended in July 2003 to increase the opportunities for beneficial reuse of clean construction and demolition debris. Clean construction or demolition debris includes uncontaminated concrete with no protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, stone; reclaimed asphalt pavement; and soil from construction or demolition activities.

Prior to July 2003, use of this material without being classified as disposal of solid waste was mainly limited projects where it was used "below grade." This meant the material was used to fill a quarry, borrow pit or other constructed excavation. It could also be used in engineered construction projects.

The changes to Section 3.160 of the Act removed the "below grade" requirement. It was replaced by the limitation that the fill is placed no higher than the existing elevation of the area immediately adjacent to the site prior to filling. With this change, leveling parking lots and filling in ravines can now be done without being part of an engineered project. Please refer to the whole text of Section 3.160 prior to beginning a project, as there are other limitations and conditions that must be taken into account before using the material.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act and the Rules and Regulations of the Illinois Pollution Control Board are available on the Internet. Go to the Agency's web site, www.epa.state.il.us and choose "Rules and Regulations". This will provide links to the Illinois Pollution Control Board and Secretary of State web sites where this information is kept. ♦

Permitting requirements of Illinois EPA

New landfills or landfill expansions cannot be built unless the Bureau of Land issues a permit. Issuance of a Bureau of Air permit to a landfill identifying it as a potential new source of air pollution must also be obtained.

An initial completeness review of a permit application normally takes 30 days. If omissions are found, the application is rejected as incomplete. The applicant then has 35 days to provide additional information to make an application complete. Once an application is found to be complete, technical reviews are conducted.

Approval or denial of permit applications

During the review period, comments are solicited from Bureau of Land's Regional Office, Groundwater Assistance Unit and the Solid Waste Unit. After review of the application, the addenda, and comments from public officials, the general public and the regional office, final action is ready to be taken.

If the reviewers have found the application to completely adhere to applicable environmental regulations, the permit is approved outright or with special conditions. If the application is deficient, the Permit Section denies the permit.

Rather than sending out a formal denial letter, the reviewer prepares a draft denial letter which explains the areas in the application that are deficient. The applicant has a choice of either providing some additional information in the form of an addenda to the original application or asking the reviewer for a formal denial that could be appealed to the Illinois Pollution Control Board. Additional information is usually provided. Approval or denial of a permit application takes 180 days, unless an extension is granted.

If the application is denied, an owner/operator could submit a new application, appeal the Agency's denial of the permit through the Illinois Pollution Control Board or they could abandon the project. Most choose to submit a new application, starting the 180-day process over again.

Permits for landfills contain detailed requirements for the design, construction, capacity and operation of the landfills. They also contain stringent requirements for monitoring the groundwater beneath and around the landfill to detect releases from the landfill that would adversely impact the quality of the groundwater. Finally, the permit contains detailed requirements to properly "close" the landfill once it has been filled to permitted capacity and to provide for proper care of the landfill after it has been closed.

From time to time, the owner/operator of a landfill must modify the facility's permit. These modifications can address many things, including changes in construction and/or operational practices; construction of cells within the permitted landfill boundaries; and groundwater monitoring issues.

This report attempts to document significant permit actions. However, only those permit actions which change the items mentioned in "Facility Facts" section of the landfill specification pages are acknowledged. Pay close attention to the footnotes on each facility specification page for permit actions made during 2001, 2002 and 2003, and on page eight of the Introduction there is a chart entitled "New Facilities Permitted to be Constructed or to Expand."

For more information about items discussed in this report, contact the Agency's Freedom of Information Officer at FOIA@epa.state.il.us. You may also fax requests on letterhead to 217/782-9290. Be very specific in your request for information and include the site's identification number, if possible.

Closure and post-closure care period

Once a landfill has received its permitted volume of waste, it must be "closed" in accordance with an approved plan and with Illinois landfill regulations. Proper closure of a landfill includes establishing a proper grading plan to allow for precipitation to run off of the landfill, constructing a final cover over the waste to minimize the amount of precipitation that can infiltrate the landfill, establishing a vegetative cover system over the final cover system to minimize erosion and finalizing the gas and leachate management systems to ensure that gas and leachate generated in the landfill after the landfill is closed are properly managed.

After a landfill has been properly closed, it must then receive at least 30 years of post-closure care. Proper post-closure care includes maintaining the vegetative cover to ensure it does not erode, monitoring the groundwater to ensure there have been no releases due to the landfill, and removing the gas and leachate generated in the landfill to ensure that they do not have adverse impacts on the area surrounding the landfill.

Closure activities, depending on the site, may include: capping the landfill; installing monitoring devices if they are not already in place; providing topsoil, seeding, and mulching as necessary; and possibly converting the land for follow-up use. Routine post-closure care continues for 30 years after a landfill ceases to accept waste and includes maintaining the surface cover, monitoring gas produced, flaring or collecting any gas, monitoring, pumping and transporting any leachate, and monitoring groundwater. Estimates for both closure and post-closure care costs must be based on an engineering estimate of the cost for a third party to perform the necessary work and maintenance. Financial assurance is also required for corrective action measures, such as remediation of groundwater contamination.

Financial Assurance Requirements

Funding for landfill closure, post-closure maintenance and corrective action must be provided by the landfill owners and operators, ensuring costs are not borne by taxpayers. Many different mechanisms are available to help landfill owners prove now that they will be able to pay later.

Financial assurance mechanisms for landfill closure and long-term care fall into three broad categories: cash-in-hand, in the form of trust funds or escrow accounts; third-party insurance, including letters of credit and surety bonds; and various types of self-insurance. Self-insurance can include a financial test, a guarantee by a parent corporation or government entity, or deferred funding in the form of pledge of revenues. The state can further determine which mechanisms are allowable for publicly and privately owned landfills and how landfill owners and operators must provide accounting.

Closure and long-term cost estimates are revisited annually for active landfills. For those which closed under Part 807 regulations, review takes place every two years. Costs are updated based upon the remaining capacity in the landfill, the remaining post-closure care period, and adjusted for inflation. The funds available must be adequate to cover the projected costs.

For more information about Illinois regulations regarding financial assurance, contact Greg Bouillon, Bureau of Land, at 217-785-8604. ♦

Solid Waste Landfill Terms Defined

Closure: procedure that a solid or hazardous waste management facility undergoes to cease operations and ensure protection of human health and the environment for the future.

Final Cover System: the materials or layers (i.e., erosion/vegetative layer, infiltration/barrier layer, drainage layer) installed over the top of a closed landfill to minimize infiltration and erosion.

Leachate: any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, which percolates through or is drained from waste.

Operation & Maintenance: activities conducted at a site to ensure that the treatment and containment system is functioning properly. This may include: grading, seeding and mowing the vegetative layer, monitoring and repairing gas and leachate collection systems; treating collected leachate; groundwater monitoring and maintaining; and repairing the physical integrity of drainage control structures.

Response Action: an action taken to reduce or control risks to human health and the environment.

Site Investigation: a study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination. ♦

Thirty-three abandoned landfills targeted for clean-up

In March 1999, the Illinois General Assembly appropriated \$50 million to clean up 33 abandoned landfills located in 21 counties throughout the state. Although these landfills stopped accepting waste, they were not properly closed. Resulting risks include contaminated drinking water, surface water pollution from run-off, odors and dead vegetation from methane accumulation, presence of vectors and other rodents, exposure to pathogens, exposure to hazardous materials present in exposed refuse, infectious wastes or hazardous substances present in the exposed refuse, and/or landslides due to differential settling or unstable slopes.

The corrective action conducted at these landfills often includes pumping of accumulated leachate, constructing an impermeable cover, grading and slope stabilization, and seeding of vegetation for erosion control. Several years of post-corrective care will also be necessary for maintenance and monitoring.

When corrective action is complete at all 33 landfills, as many as 12 of these may be available for use as green space using native vegetation, or serve municipal functions as city garages or parking lots.

Five years after inception of the program, 69 percent of the \$50 million allotted to clean up the 33 abandoned landfills has been spent. In 2003, response actions were completed at the Anna Municipal Landfill, Anna; Bi-State Disposal, Belleville; Chicago Heights Refuse Depot, Chicago Heights; Lewis Landfill, Beardstown; Prior Landfill and Prior-Blackwell Landfill, Centralia and H & L Landfill, Danville. Construction began at three landfills: Lewis Landfill, Beardstown; Chicago Heights Refuse Depot, Chicago Heights and Anna Municipal Landfill, Anna. Site investigations were conducted at four landfills: Bishop Landfill, Litchfield; Delta Regional Landfill, Mounds; Triem, Chicago Heights; and Morrison City Dump, Morrison. Operation and maintenance activities continued at Carlinville Landfill, Carlinville; Western Lion and Service Disposal Landfill, Mattoon; Steagall Landfill, Galesburg; Multi-County Landfill, Villa Grove; Waste Hauling Landfill, Decatur; Bath Landfill, Decatur; Paxton II Landfill, Chicago; Centralia Environmental Services Landfill, Centralia.

The Illinois EPA will make every effort to recover the State's corrective action costs from responsible parties.

For more information: a report entitled [Illinois FIRST Abandoned Landfill Program](#) is available on our Bureau of Land website; (click on clean-up programs, state response program, publications) or contact State Response Action Program Acting Manager, Neelu Reddy at 217-782-6761.

Landfill liner study and continuing engineering education for Illinois EPA staff

Illinois EPA's Bureau of Land, Permit Section, wrote some recommendations in January 2003 for the 92nd General Assembly in fulfillment of House Resolution 715.

"A Study of the Merits and Effectiveness of Alternate Liner Systems at Illinois Landfills" is outlined on our web site. Methodology and conclusions reached, as well as the entire report, can be accessed at www.epa.state.il.us/land/publications/#solid-waste-permits.

In addition, Illinois EPA has provided civil engineering training for its staff. Topics included landfill liquid management, landfill gas emissions, slope stability and slope failures, and geotechnical engineering analysis. These classes were taught by civil engineering professors from Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, and University of Illinois, Urbana.

Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 17th Annual Report (2003)

Section 4 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act requires the Agency to "publish a report regarding the projected disposal capacity available for solid waste in sanitary landfills. . . . Such reports shall present the data on an appropriate regional basis. . . [and] shall include an assessment of the life expectancy of each site."

This legislative mandate explains why the main body of this report is organized by seven Illinois EPA administrative regions, and why landfill capacity and life expectancy are emphasized in nearby tables and charts, and in text, tables, map symbology and landfill specification pages in the regional sections.

Other states which write a report similar to this are Florida, Indiana, Washington and Virginia. For more information contact Peter Gorer, Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection at 850-487-9532; Michelle Weddle, Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management at 317-233-4624; Ellen Caywood, Washington Dept. of Ecology at 206-459-6259; and John Ely, Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality at 804-698-4249. Virginia's report is only available on the internet.

Conclusion

Our state-wide analysis of solid waste management is now concluded.

For more details about solid waste management throughout the seven Illinois EPA administrative regions of Illinois, see the body of the document on pages R1.1 through R7.16.

The Appendices also contain supporting documentation that will be useful. ♦♦

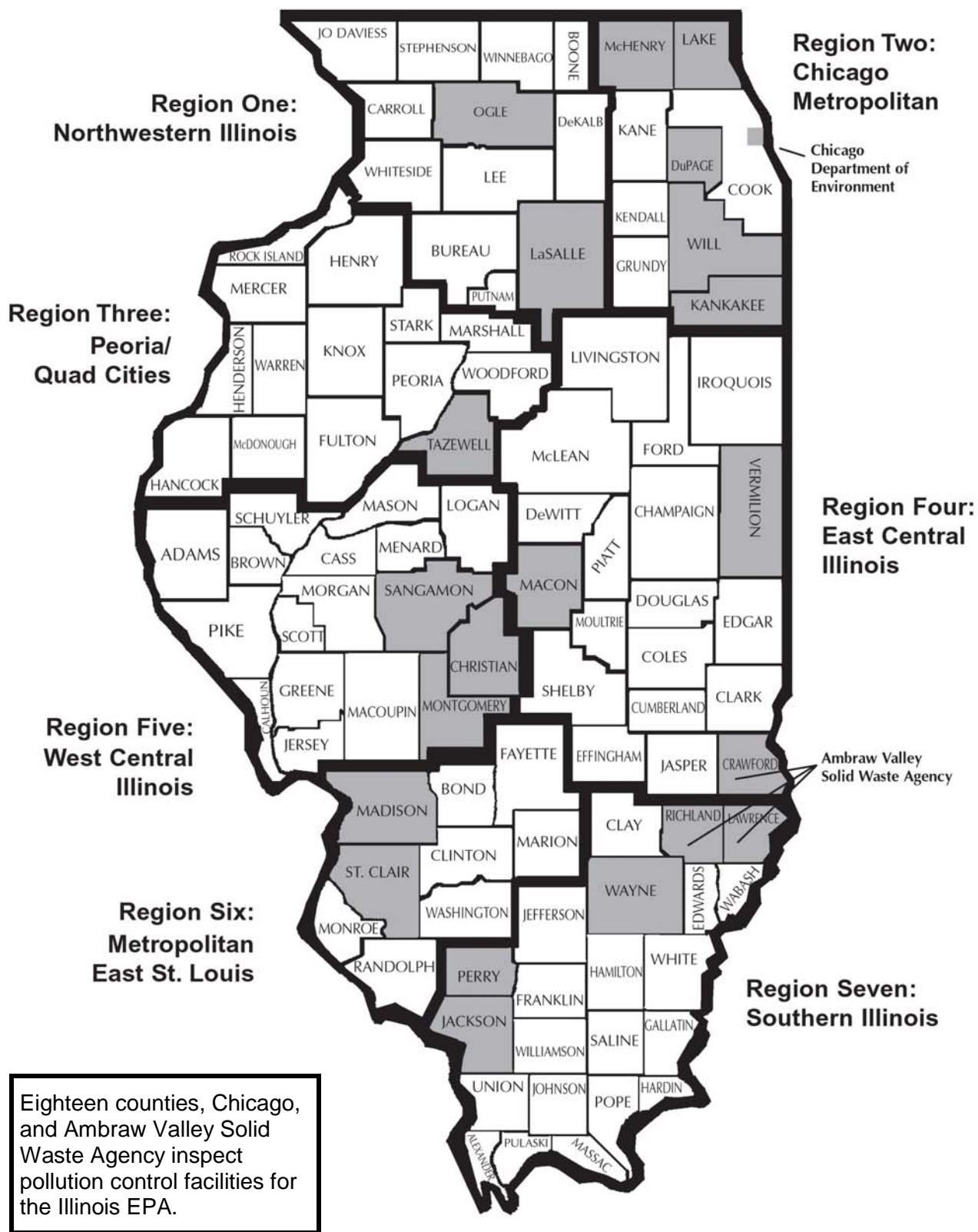
Case Study of Prior 1,2,3,4 and Prior-Blackwell Landfill, Centralia

The Prior 1,2,3,4 and Prior-Blackwell Landfills are located about three miles south of Centralia, on Perrine Avenue just south of Greenview Road. These two landfills are adjacent to each other and have similar environmental problems. These sites are in close proximity to the Centralia Environmental Services Landfill and together these three sites span approximately 72 acres of waste disposal. Prior-Blackwell was in operation for 12 years from 1975 to 1986 and Prior 1,2,3,4 was in operation for only five years from 1981 to 1986.

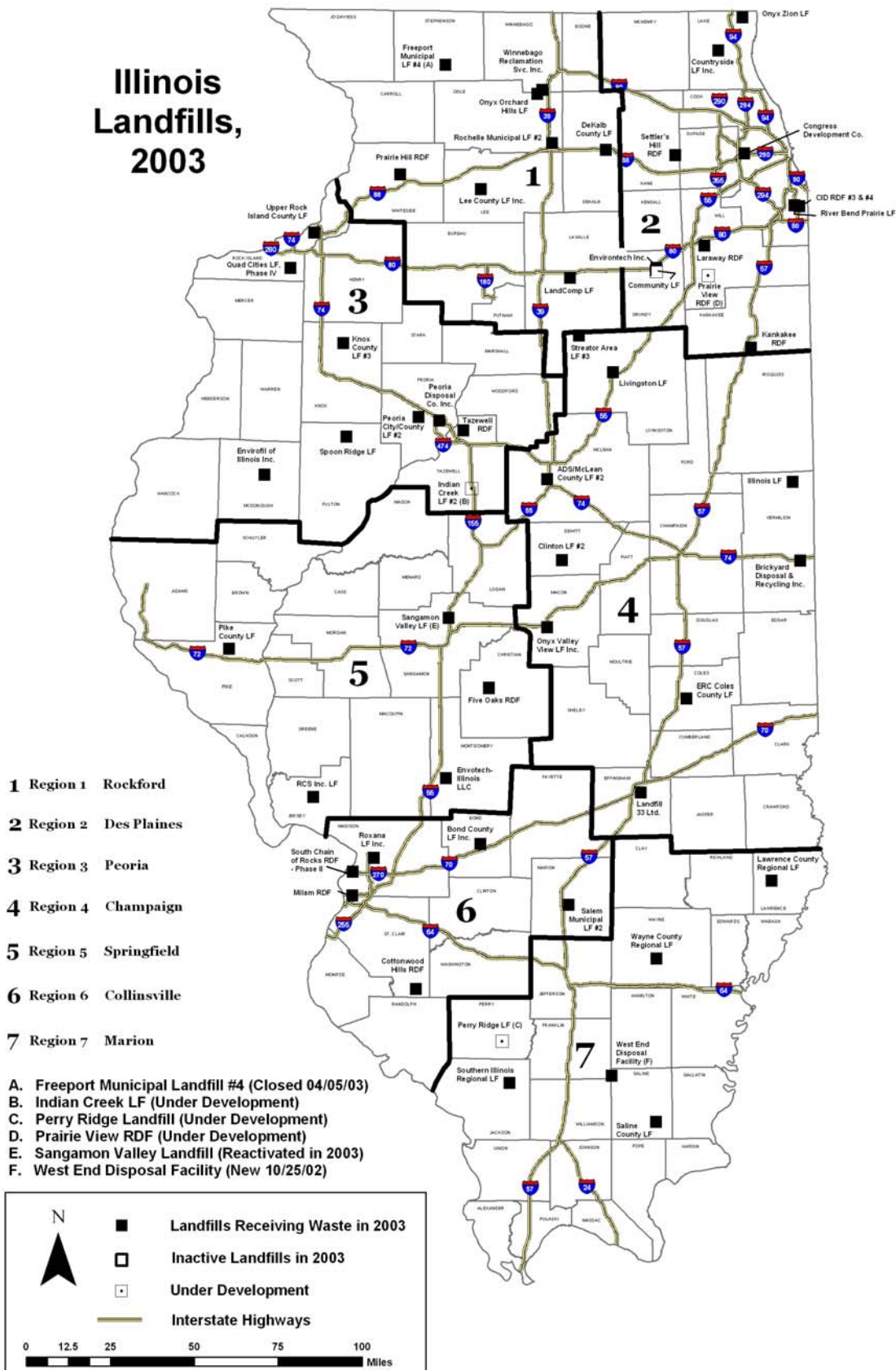
In the 1993, 1997, and 1998 investigations conducted by the Illinois EPA, it was discovered that some of the waste disposed of in these sites were solid waste, special waste, sewage, industrial sludge, asbestos-containing material, used paint, used ink, and soil mixed with diesel fuel. Steep slopes, subsided cover, inadequate vegetation, erosion gullies and exposed trash were concerns, along with leachate seeps entering an adjacent stream. Leachate became a concern since there are no groundwater leachate systems or liners at either site.

In the spring of 2002, corrective actions at the site were initiated. During the winter months, construction activities were halted. Activities resumed in the spring of 2003 and the environmental issues addressed included: regrading the landfills to create stable slopes and improve drainage, constructing a final cap consisting of 24 inches of compacted clay, a six-inch drainage layer and 12 inches of topsoil followed by a native prairie vegetation cover. Also, a passive gas collection and venting system was installed to safely vent landfill gas. Construction at Prior-Blackwell and Prior 1,2,3,4 was completed during the fall of 2003. ♦

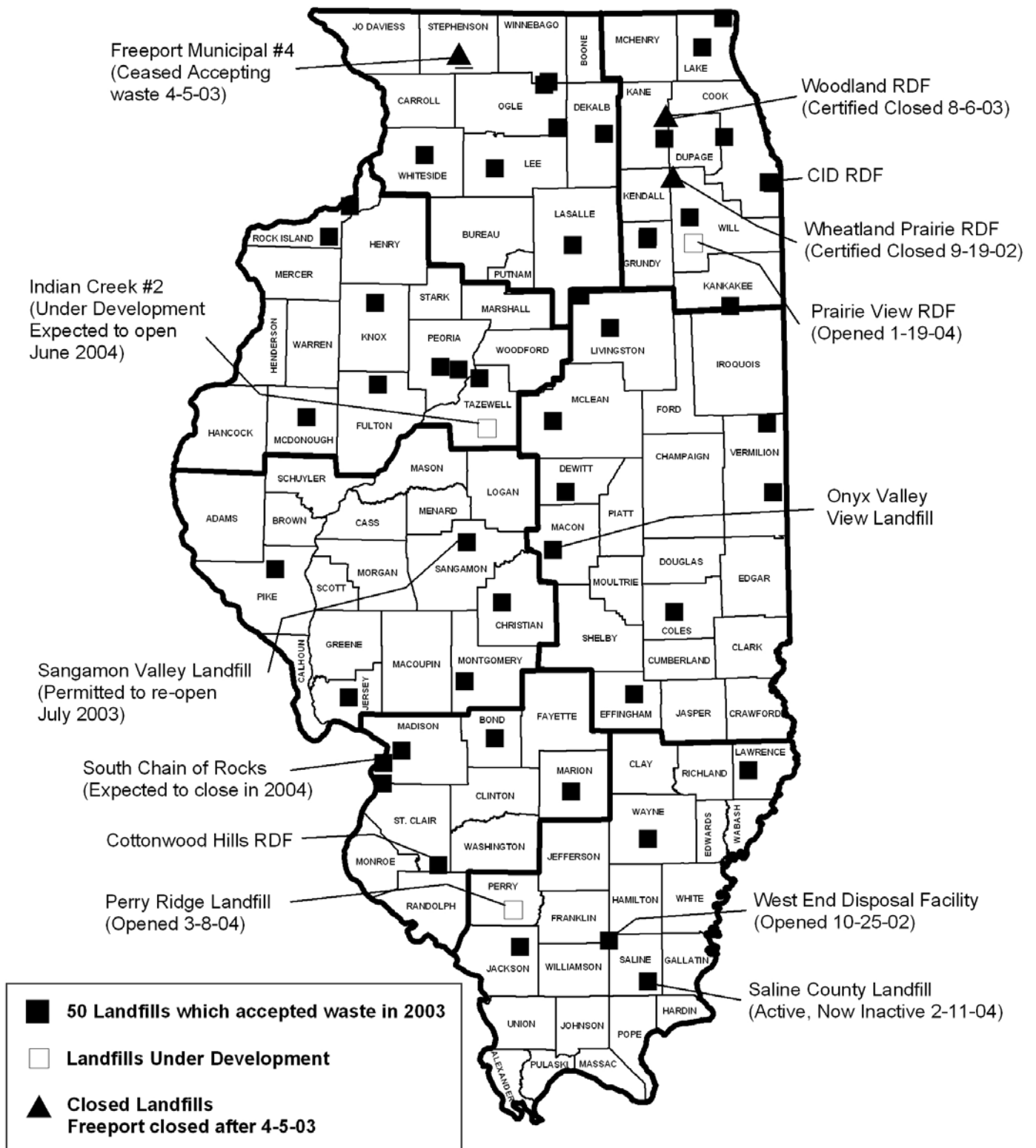
Local Agencies Delegated to Inspect Pollution Control Facilities for the Illinois EPA



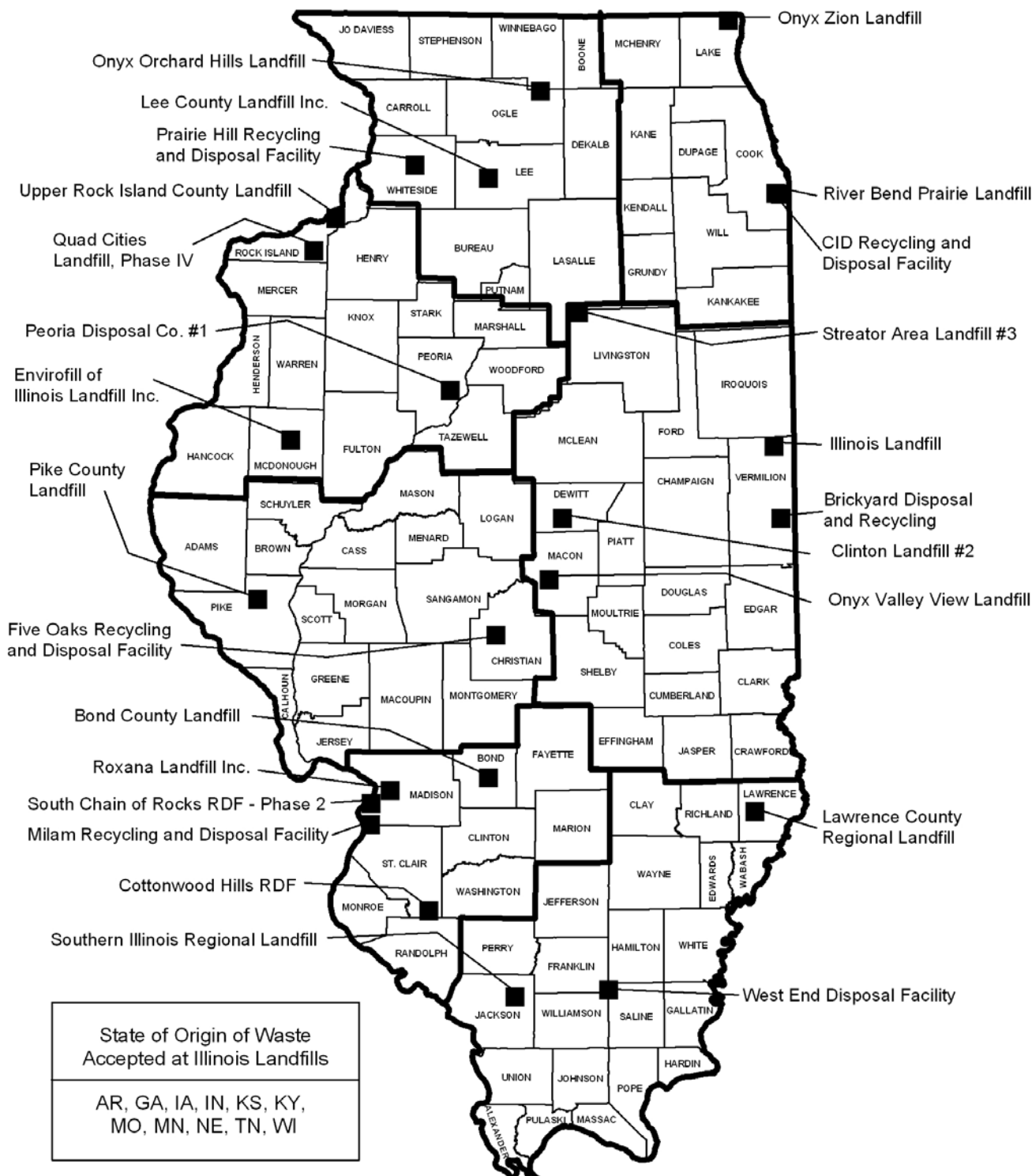
Illinois Landfills, 2003



Landfills: Active, Closed, Under Development in 2003

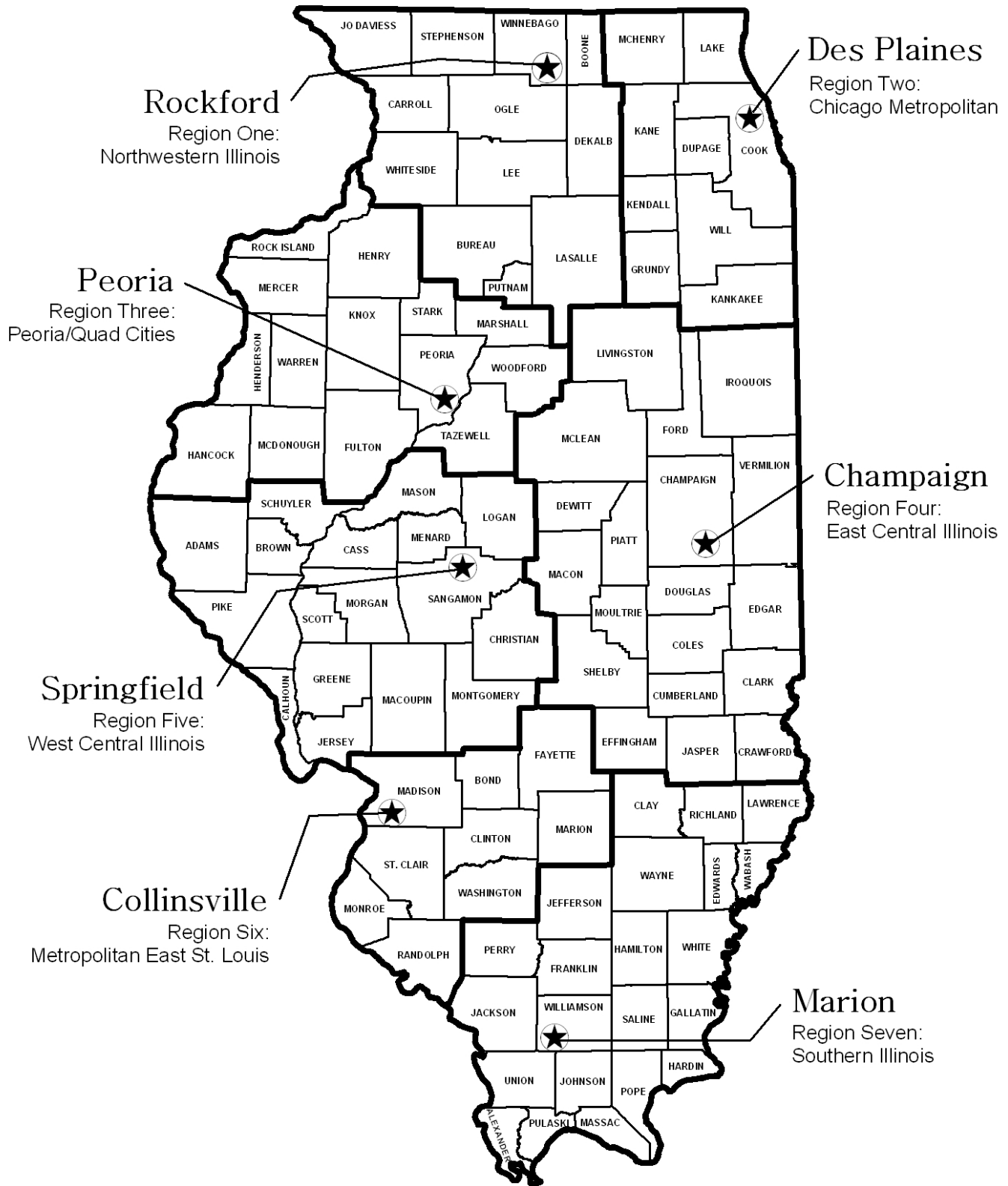


Landfills Receiving Waste from Other States in 2003



■ Twenty-five (25) landfills receiving waste from eleven (11) other states, besides Illinois in 2003

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Administrative Regions



Regional offices are located in Rockford, Des Plaines, Peoria, Champaign, Springfield, Collinsville and Marion