



Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 2005



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Reporting period for waste disposal: Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2005
Reporting date for landfill capacity: Jan. 1, 2006

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

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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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Springfield, IL 62702

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This document is produced and published by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Douglas P. Scott, Director. Primary Editor was Ellen Robinson of the Waste Reduction and Compliance Section, Bureau of Land.

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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. Assistance with technical matters regarding permitting and inspecting was provided by Tom Hubbard, Gary Cima, Gary Steele and Imran Syed. Photos were chosen by Gary Steele and Ellen Robinson. Todd Marvel is our used tire expert. Cheryl Stinnett collected data regarding transfer stations.

The Agency also wishes to thank the staff of the 18 delegated counties, plus Ambrav 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. Staff from our seven regional offices and delegated partners are responsible for inspecting all Agency-permitted waste management facilities.

Photo Credits

Cover Photo: Closure activities at the Kankakee Recycling and Disposal Facility, Chebanse, include placement of a high density polyethylene (HDPE) geo-membrane liner over a six-inch re-compacted clay layer and a six-inch clay grading layer. The landfill served the waste disposal needs of Kankakee County exclusively for 30 years. Photo taken by Donna Shehane, Solid Waste & Environmental Manager, Kankakee County Planning Department, Kankakee

Page 1: \$75,000 check presented to Keep Illinois Beautiful organization, Chicago

Page 11: Photo taken at Banner-Western Transfer & Recycling Center, Rockdale, by Tim Anderson, Inspector, Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, Joliet

Region 1: Poster: "Pitch in! Put Waste in its Place" By Lauren Lee, student, Grower Middle School, Willowbrook (DuPage County). Winner of Illinois EPA's School Poetry, Prose and Poster Contest for 5th and 6th graders.

Region 2: Photos taken at Kankakee Recycling and Disposal Facility, Chebanse, by Donna Shehane, Solid Waste & Environmental Manager, Kankakee County Planning Department, Kankakee

Region 3: Poster: "Pitch in. Put Waste in its Place: Are You as Smart as They Are?" by Emily Heinz, student, Hampshire Middle School, Hampshire (Kane County). Winner of Illinois EPA's School Poetry, Prose and Poster Contest for 5th and 6th graders.

Region 4: Poster: "Pitch in - Put Waste in its Place" by Adrienne Strohm, student, North Elementary School, Marshall (Clark County). Winner of Illinois EPA's School Poetry, Prose and Poster Contest for 5th and 6th graders.

Region 5: Photo taken of recyclable race car in front of Illinois EPA Headquarters by Robert Wiatrolik, photographer, Illinois EPA, Springfield

Region 6: Photo taken at Roxana Landfill Inc., Roxana, by Richard Mersinger, Inspector, Madison County Planning and Development Department, Edwardsville

Region 7: Photo taken of the Honorable Mayor John Rednour, City of DuQuoin, with the city's Green Communities visioning award, by Jason Van Zandt, Inspector, Perry County Solid Waste Department, Pinckneyville

Landfills

Appendices A-D: Photo taken at Southern Illinois Regional Landfill, DeSoto, by Don Terry, Inspector, Jackson County Health Department, Murphysboro

Transfer Stations

Appendices E-G: Photo taken at Groot Industries/Chicago, by George Hairston, Inspector, Chicago Department of Environment, Chicago

Compost Sites

Appendices H-J: Photo taken at Thelen Sand & Gravel, Antioch, by Kristy Hecke, Inspector, McHenry County Department of Health, Woodstock

Solid Waste Planning & Recycling

Appendices K-M: Photo taken of Illinois EPA's prize-winning float entered in the Illinois State Fair and the DuQuoin State Fair parades by Robert Wiatrolik, photographer, Illinois EPA, Springfield

The capacity remaining in Illinois landfills as of January 1, 2006, decreased slightly, less than one percent. The available space overall should serve the State's residents for at least another 19 years. In this, the Agency's 19th 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 thirty-five years ago, 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 2005, the number of active landfills in Illinois accepting waste was 51. Years of waste disposal remaining for these landfills, however, varied tremendously from region to region; ranging from nine years in the Chicago Metropolitan area to 51 years in Southern Illinois.

During 2005, Indian Creek Landfill #2, Hopedale, received a significant modification permit and re-opened. Two other landfills remain under development in Atkinson and Marion.

Roxana Landfill Inc. was allowed to expand both vertically and horizontally on June 6, 2005. On June 8, 2006, Lee County Landfill, Dixon, was permitted to expand.

Kankakee Recycling & Disposal Facility, Chebanse, ceased accepting waste on November 18, 2005. RCS Landfill Inc., Jerseyville, decided for business reasons to de-activate their landfill on April 28, 2006. These activities of landfill operators to close landfills affect the local governments who rely on revenue from landfill fees to fund recycling programs.

In 2005, 102 active transfer stations and 40 active compost facilities are available to help manage waste generated in Illinois.

Inspections of waste management facilities are conducted by personnel from Illinois EPA's seven regional field offices and our delegated partners. Our delegated partners include 18 counties, Ambrav Valley Solid Waste Agency and the City of Chicago. They have the authority to inspect landfills, transfer stations and compost sites in their jurisdictions, and investigate citizen complaints about illegal dumping of waste.

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.

Douglas P. Scott
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 2005, 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 55 landfills, 104 transfer stations and 44 compost facilities. Those sites included were permitted to and accepted some waste in 2003, 2004 and/or 2005.

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 information about local municipal waste generation and recycling is found in Appendix M.

Additionally, this 19th 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 19TH 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.

The list of active waste management facilities during 2005 includes 51 landfills, 102 transfer stations and 40 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 2005, 51 landfills reported receiving a total of almost 52.3 million gate cubic yards (more than 15.8 million gate tons) of waste. This volume was almost 1.5 million gate cubic yards less than the total received during 2004, a 2.7 percent decline.

As of Jan. 1, 2006, 51 landfills reported having a combined remaining capacity of almost 980.4 million gate cubic yards (almost 297.1 million gate tons), or almost 6.1 million gate cubic yards less than on Jan. 1, 2005, a decline of less than one (0.6) percent.

Dividing wastes disposed during 2005 by capacity remaining on Jan. 1, 2006, indicates an overall landfill life expectancy in Illinois of 19 years at 2005 disposal rates and barring capacity adjustments.

A new landfill in Region 3: Indian Creek Landfill #2, Hopedale, is open. One landfill, Kankakee RDF, Chebanse closed in November 2005. Expansions were approved at Lee County Landfill, Dixon, and at Roxana Landfill Inc., Roxana, in 2005.

**Nonhazardous
Solid Waste Management
And Landfill Capacity**

2005

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 in Agency-permitted landfills. Waste is also handled through other alternative means of solid waste management, such as recycling and composting, after it is collected.

The US EPA's *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2003 Facts & Figures* says that nationwide 55.4 percent of solid waste was landfilled, 23.5 percent was recycled, 7.1 percent was composted and 14 percent was incinerated. The 2003 report is the latest one published by US EPA.

In 2005, Illinois landfills accepted almost 52.3 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 2005, 13 percent, or almost 7.0 million cubic yards or 2.1 million tons, accepted by 25 landfills came from 10 other states. We know this because Illinois landfills have reported these quantities on a quarterly basis to the Illinois EPA since 1992. 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.

Almost 7.7 million tons of municipal waste is recycled

Much of Illinois is rural and far from recycling markets. Most local governments provide recycling education and collect recycling data from haulers as a public service.

Local recycling coordinators in Illinois, in 2005, voluntarily reported that almost 7.7 million tons of municipal waste were recycled. Total municipal waste generated was reported at 18.5 million tons.

Most of the heavily populated counties in the Chicago Metropolitan and Metropolitan East St. Louis areas voluntarily report recycling and waste generation figures annually. Recycling markets and public interest in recycling are high there.

There is at present no mechanism in the State of Illinois law that requires permitting for or reporting from recycling centers that do not already transfer other municipal waste types from transfer stations to landfills.

\$75,000 Grant Keeps Illinois Beautiful

Keep Illinois Beautiful's President Joyce Kagan Charmatz accepted a ceremonial check from Illinois EPA's Director on May 10, 2005. Funding for this \$75,000 grant came from enforcement penalties.

Each of 13 affiliates will receive \$5,000 to be used for environmental education, waste reduction (reducing litter and increasing recycling), beautification and community improvement. The rest will support the organization and its web site. The organization's mission is to provide environmental education, public awareness and community involvement, keeping Illinois clean and green.



Region 1: Winnebago/Rockford Clean & Beautiful; Region 2: Elgin Proud & Beautiful, Keep Chicago Beautiful, Keep Evanston Beautiful Inc., Keep Oak Park Beautiful, and Keep West Cook Beautiful; Region 3: Keep Rock Island Clean & Beautiful Inc. and Peoria City Beautiful; Region 4: Keep Vermilion County Beautiful; Region 6: Keep Centralia Beautiful Clean & Green, Keep Salem Beautiful and Keep Mt. Vernon/Jefferson County Beautiful; Region 7: Keep Carbondale Beautiful Inc.

For more information, contact Joyce Kagan Charmatz at 312-863-6196.

2005 Annual Report

Topics Covered

- Waste disposed in landfills, 2003-2005 (in gate cubic yards and in gate tons)
- Specification pages for 55 landfills, 104 transfer stations and 44 compost sites
- Waste handled by transfer stations, 2003-2005 (in tons)
- Remaining disposal capacity as of Jan. 1, 2005, and Jan. 1, 2006 (in gate cubic yards)
- Waste generated and recycled, 2005 (in tons)
- Waste composted, 2003-2005 (in tons)

Burn Barrels Outreach Campaign

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

Local governments, including Solid Waste & Recycling Coordinators and delegated agencies, became a great asset for us in promoting this public education campaign. Federal resources combined with State and local partnerships could 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, <http://www.Illinoisburnbarrels.org> could link to yours. Newly revised Illinois EPA brochures are also available to distribute. ♦

State Environmental Program Fees altered as of July 1, 2003

In 2003, 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 EPA to implement federal and state regulations. The fees impacted a wide range of facilities, including landfills.

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, at the beginning of the state fiscal year.

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

The amount of the fee depends upon the total waste volume received in a calendar year. Operators receiving more than 150,000 cubic yards of waste annually have the option of measuring waste by volume (cubic yards) or weight (tons) to decide which unit to use in calculating the fee payment. Operators that receive less than 150,000 cubic yards in a year would fall into one of four other fee payment categories (see table below).

Permit-holders are 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.

Additional information or assistance is available by contacting Kevin Mably, Accountant, Bureau of Land, Planning and Reporting Section, Financial Management Unit, at 217-785-8604.

Solid waste surcharges paid to units of local governments at this time remain the same as those described in the (Illinois) Environmental Protection Act, Section 22.15(j).

State Solid Waste Surcharge Fees

Landfills Receiving:	now pay a solid waste fee of:	and also Subtitle D Fees
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

Cost to build landfills require investments

Developing a landfill requires enormous investments in land and equipment totaling millions of dollars, plus engineering expenses, fees to state and local governments, taxes, typical operating costs and additional millions set aside for post-closure care. Consideration will need to be made of costs to design, build, permit, operate, and conduct post-closure care at a landfill.

Consideration of costs include those in the pre-development stage, for site development and site operation, closure and post-closure care and financial assurance.

Landfills are developed cell by cell

Landfills are divided into sections called phases or 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 problems with vermin.

Trucks arriving at a landfill are inspected for prohibited nonhazardous wastes and for hazardous wastes that Illinois bans from landfilling including: bulk liquids, landscape wastes, lead acid batteries, potentially infectious medical waste, used motor oil, white good components and whole used tires. 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 designed bulldozers spread and compact the waste, crushing it to eliminate air pockets and squeezing it into the smallest space possible.

A ranking of these active facilities (Appendix C) finds the top five landfills received 43.9 percent of waste landfilled in Illinois. This unequal distribution of waste creates a difference between an *average* landfill, which would have accepted almost 1.0 million gate cubic yards (about 311 thousand gate tons) of waste, and a *median* landfill, which would have received about 395 thousand gate cubic yards (about 120 thousand gate tons).

Three landfill closings affect capacity

Three landfills reached their capacity limit and closed their gates during 2003, 2004 and 2005. In Region 1: Freeport Municipal Landfill #4 ceased accepting waste in April, 2003. In Region 2: Kankakee Recycling and Disposal Facility ceased accepting waste on Nov. 18, 2005. In Region 6: South Chain of Rocks RDF ceased accepting waste on July 23, 2004, and declared certified closure on June 22, 2005.

Streator Area Landfill #3, Streator, had a horizontal expansion of 4.7 million cubic yards of airspace under review, but chose to temporarily close on April 9, 2005. On April 28, 2006, the landfill in Jerseyville went inactive, for business reasons.

New funding to crack down on illegal dumps

Governor Rod Blagojevich recommended a Fiscal Year 2006 Budget for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) that includes \$5.5 million for Project IRID (Illinois Removes Illegal Dumps), a new initiative that will shut down open dumps, crack down on landfill violators and regulate construction debris disposal sites. The new initiative will be paid for by using a portion of existing fees paid by landfills.

The new IRID funding allots \$1.5 million for additional IEPA landfill inspection and enforcement staff who will take on new responsibilities for regulating an estimated 500 abandoned quarries and sand pits in Illinois that are used for disposal of construction and demolition waste.

An additional \$1 million would be used for increased grants to county governments that help inspect landfills and open dumping. The remaining \$3 million would go toward cleaning up the estimated 600-900 open dumps across the state where responsible parties cannot be found, and to assist communities in removing construction and demolition debris from brownfields sites needed for redevelopment.

"In the past year we have also made it easier for citizens to use the Internet to access IEPA's information on air and water quality, cleanups and enforcement," Director Scott added. "They can also file environmental complaints and make suggestions for enforcement projects online and these efforts will also continue and expand," Director Scott added. ♦

Statistics for an Average Landfill in Illinois, 2005

Waste Disposed

1.0 million gate cu. yds. (about 311 thousand gate tons)

Capacity Available

19.2 million gate cu. yds. (5.8 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. 1st of the following year.

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 calculations have been certified as true and accurate by a licensed professional engineer. These numbers are found on landfill specification pages in each of seven regional sections in 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 gate ton.**

Acronyms Used in this Report

AKA	Also known as
CS or CF	Compost site or compost facility
CY or Cu.Yd.	Cubic Yard (may be gate or in-place)
HDPE	High density polyethylene
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

Six landfills permitted to expand in 2004; two landfills open in northern and southern Illinois

Six landfills in the state were permitted by Illinois EPA to expand in 2004. Additionally, in June 2004, Indian Creek Landfill No. 2, Hopedale, was allowed to modify its permit and re-open, although it had been inactive since the early 1990's.

Prairie View RDF newly opened in January 2004 in Wilmington. In March 2004, Perry Ridge Landfill newly opened in DuQuoin.

US EPA's MSW Report, 2003

National solid waste data is available in the report *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2003 Facts & Figures* that was published in April 2005. The report is found on-line at <http://www.epa.gov/msw/msw99.htm> by searching for report number EPA530-F-05-003. This report contains information about waste generation. It categorizes the municipal solid waste stream by waste type. The report's executive summary is abstracted on page 8.

New Facilities Permitted to Expand or be Upgraded in 2006

Region	Landfill	Municipality	Opening Date	Details	Design Airspace (cu. yds.) ¹
One: Northwestern Illinois	Lee County Landfill	Dixon	6-8-06	Vertical (78 ft.) and horizontal (125 ac.) expansion	29,400,000
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	Atkinson Landfill	Atkinson	Under Construction	Lateral (78.2 ac.) and vertical expansions over 45.7 ac.	9,250,000
Four: East Central Illinois	ADS/McLean Co. LF #2	Bloomington	Under Review	horizontal expansion	1,500,000
Four: East Central Illinois	Streator Area #3	Streator	Under Construction	horizontal expansion	4,700,000
Seven: Southern Illinois	Saline County Landfill	Harrisburg	Under Construction	Unit 2, Lateral Expansion 28.9 ac.	3,113,575
Total					47,963,575

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

Waste was imported into Illinois from 10 other states

Illinois regional waste disposal and landfill capacities are shown on a per capita basis in the table on the bottom of page six. Chicago Metropolitan Region has the lowest remaining capacity per capita. There is a moratorium against landfills within Chicago's city limits. Land prices are high in Chicago. Waste generated by Chicago Metropolitan region's population then becomes a state-wide problem for Illinois counties. Also affected is available capacity at landfills in at least two adjacent states, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Solid waste disposal data for 2005 is now available from the State of Indiana

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Indianapolis, reported in its [2005 Summary of Indiana Solid Waste Facility Data](#) that 87 percent of waste imports to Indiana came from 27 Illinois counties. More than 2.7 million tons of Illinois waste were imported into Indiana in 2005. Of the amount of Illinois waste disposed of in Indiana in 2005, 96 percent came from the Chicago area.

Illinois waste in 2005 was sent for disposal to one or more of 12 different landfills, seven transfer stations, one incinerator or two construction & demolition disposal sites in these 16 Indiana counties: Allen, Fulton, Hendricks, Knox, Lake, Marion, Newton, Pike, Porter, Putnam, Shelby, Vanderburgh, Vermilion, Vigo, Warren and White.

Cook County, Illinois, in 2005 sent to Indiana's landfills and transfer stations 2,624,219 tons of waste. That amount is 80 percent of the waste imports to Indiana.

Indiana's 2005 report is available on-line at www.in.gov/idem/land. Contact Ms. Michelle Weddle, Project Coordinator, IDEM at 317-233-4624 for more information.

Any limits to out-of-state waste disposal in other states, or local capacity shortages, could put pressure on Chicago Metropolitan area waste management systems, and may cause a local shortage in landfill disposal capacity for Chicago Metropolitan area's citizens, in the next decade.

State of Origin of Wastes Received at Illinois Landfills in 2005¹

Thirteen percent of all solid waste landfilled in Illinois in 2005, 7 million gate cubic yards (2.1 million tons), comes to Illinois as imports from out-of-state. Waste haulers are not required by state law to report how much Illinois waste they transported to landfills in other states or from which counties (in Illinois) waste is transported.

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

State of Origin	Cu. Yds.	Percent
Missouri	5,275,461	75.6%
Iowa	1,313,769	18.8%
Indiana	204,119	2.9%
Wisconsin	155,284	2.2%
Other States ²	16,419	0.2%
Kentucky	14,113	0.2%
Total	6,979,165	100%

¹ 25 landfills accepted some waste from other states in 2005.

² Five other states include: Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Tennessee

Illinois Landfills: Waste Accepted in 2005 Versus 2004

Region	Landfills Accepting Waste 2005 ¹	Waste Accepted, Gate Cu. Yds.		Yearly Change		2005 Waste Share of State Total
		2005 ²	2004 ³	Cu. Yds.	Percent	
One: Northwestern Illinois	7	12,960,037	12,317,877	+ 642,160	+ 5.2	24.8
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	10	11,579,571	11,918,357	- 338,786	- 2.8	22.1
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	9	4,364,835	4,521,285	- 156,450	- 3.5	8.3
Four: East Central Illinois	9	9,896,608	11,810,022	- 1,913,414	- 16.2	18.9
Five: West Central Illinois	5	2,177,606	1,925,322	+ 252,284	+ 13.1	4.2
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	5	9,026,017	9,201,085	- 175,068	- 1.9	17.3
Seven: Southern Illinois	6	2,290,601	2,060,922	+ 229,679	+ 11.1	4.4
Totals	51	52,295,275	53,754,870	- 1,459,595	- 2.7	100

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

² Includes 6,979,165 cubic yards of out-of-state waste (13% of state total) accepted by 25 Illinois landfills during 2005.

³ Includes 7,240,330 cubic yards of out-of-state waste (13% of state total) accepted by 27 Illinois landfills during 2004.

Illinois Landfills: Remaining Capacities Jan. 1, 2006 Versus Jan. 1, 2005

Region	Landfills Reporting Capacity 1-1-06	Reported Capacity, Gate Cu. Yds.		Yearly Change		Capacity Share of State Total
		1-1-06	1-1-05	Gate Cu. Yds.	Percent	
One: Northwestern Illinois	7	186,215,000	193,613,000	- 7,398,000	- 3.8	19.0
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	10	107,994,000	130,133,000	- 22,139,000	- 17.0	11.0
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	9	202,066,000	203,304,000	- 1,238,000	- 0.6	20.6
Four: East Central Illinois	9	164,228,000	172,131,000	- 7,903,000	- 4.6	16.8
Five: West Central Illinois	5	51,087,000	50,645,000	+ 442,000	+ 0.9	5.2
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	5	150,965,000	117,050,000	+ 33,915,000	+ 29.0	15.4
Seven: Southern Illinois	6	117,847,000	119,597,000	- 1,750,000	- 1.5	12.0
Totals	51	980,402,000	986,473,000	- 6,071,000	- 0.6	100

Two Landfills Opened in 2004

Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility, Wilmington, and Perry Ridge Landfill, DuQuoin, opened in January and March 2004.

Six additional landfills expanded in 2004, and one landfill in Hopedale was upgraded and re-opened.

Capacity loss of less than one percent documented on Jan. 1, 2006

In a year that brought a less than one (0.6) percent decrease in landfill capacity, five of seven regions reported declines ranging from 0.6 percent to 17 percent.

The table below compares landfill remaining capacities in “snapshots” taken Jan. 1, 2005, and Jan. 1, 2006. The highest capacity decline of 17 percent was reported in the Chicago Metropolitan region.

Two new landfills (Prairie View Landfill, Wilmington, and Perry Ridge Landfill, DuQuoin), six expansions and one upgraded landfill (Indian Creek Landfill #2, Hopedale) throughout the State help buffer these landfill closures.

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
		2005	Per Capita	Jan. 1, 2006	Per Capita	
One: Northwestern Illinois	822,898	12,960,037	15.7	186,215,000	226.3	14
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	8,745,491	11,579,571	1.3	107,994,000	12.3	9
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	760,131	4,364,835	5.7	202,066,000	265.8	46
Four: East Central Illinois	863,562	9,896,608	11.5	164,228,000	190.2	17
Five: West Central Illinois	563,134	2,177,606	3.9	51,087,000	90.7	23
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	712,077	9,026,017	12.7	150,965,000	212.0	17
Seven: Southern Illinois	434,736	2,290,601	5.3	117,847,000	271.1	51
Totals	12,902,029	52,295,275	4.1	980,402,000	76.0	19

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.

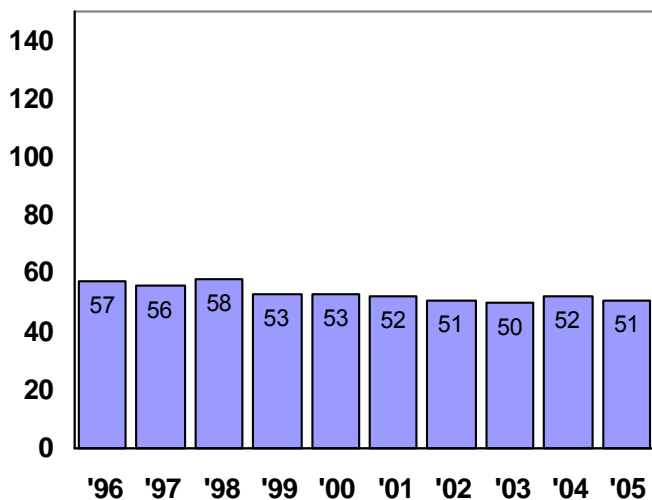
Statewide Landfill Capacity is Adequate Despite Same Number of Facilities

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 2005, 51 landfills reported accepting 52.3 million gate cu. yds. of waste from Illinois counties and 10 other states besides Illinois. The 980.4 million cubic yards of available capacity allows for 19 years of landfill life statewide.

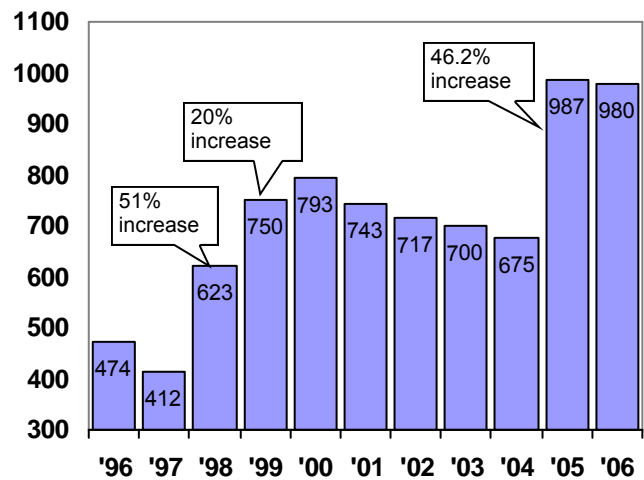
Tight Regulations Force Cutbacks

Active landfills accepting waste each year



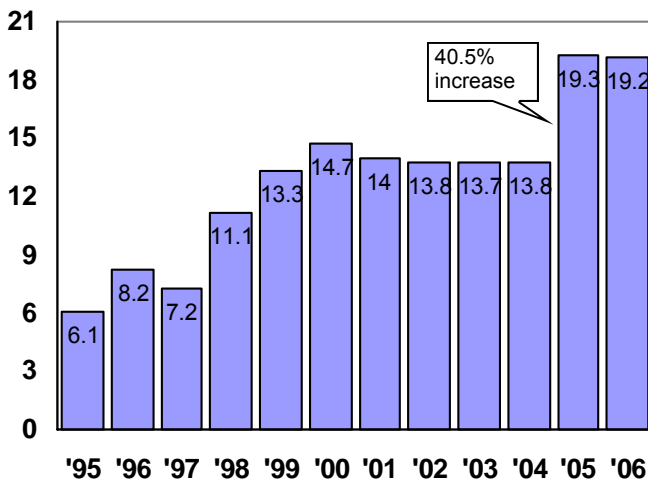
Pushing Survivors to Build Capacity

Available landfill space, millions of gate cubic yards



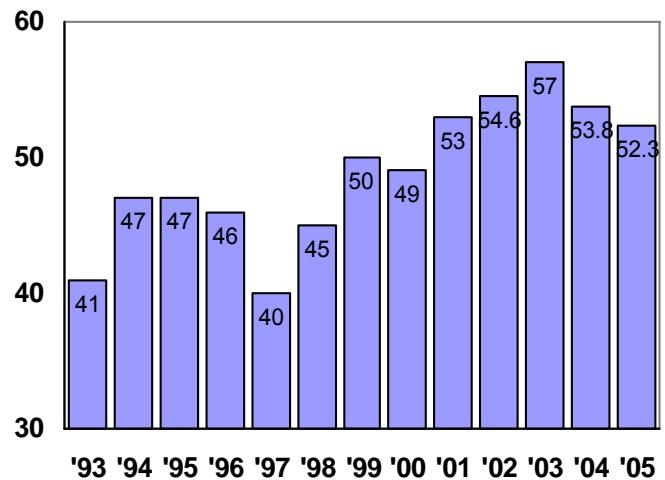
Average Landfill Capacity Increases

Millions of gate cubic yards



While Disposal Rates Remained Constant

Wastes landfilled, millions of gate cubic yards



National Solid Waste Management Figures for 2003 Reported by US EPA ¹

Number of municipal solid waste landfills in the US (2002)		1,767	
Average number of landfills per state		35	
	Million Tons	Percent	PPD ²
Waste generated	236.2	100%	4.45
Waste recycled and composted	72.3	30.6%	1.36
Waste recycled	55.4	23.5%	1.04
Waste composted	16.9	7.1%	0.32
Waste landfilled and combusted	163.9	69.4%	3.09
Waste landfilled	130.8	55.4%	N/A
Waste combusted	33.1	14.0%	N/A

¹ Source: *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2003 Facts & Figures*, US EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, April 2005

² PPD = Pounds Per Person Per Day

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 data. The plan is then submitted to 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 submitting plan updates to Illinois EPA are found in Appendix L.

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

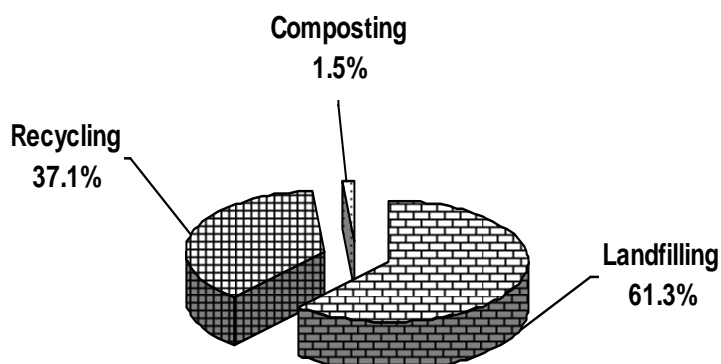
Municipal waste management in Illinois: 2005

Landfilling continues to play the largest role in the handling of municipal waste in Illinois. It is estimated that 61.3 percent of the waste stream was landfilled in 2005. Waste data collected is from landfill operators (more than 15.8 million tons), and compost site operators (393,568 tons), and the amount reported as recycled by local recycling coordinators (about 9.6 million tons) were added together and percentages for each were calculated.

Waste generation, as calculated by recycling coordinators, does not include the amounts of landscape waste land applied on-farm and any household management of municipal waste. No waste was burned in commercial municipal waste incinerators in Illinois during 2005.

Municipal waste management then, computes to the following rates: landfilling: 61.3 percent; recycling: 37.1 percent and composting: 1.5 percent. These figures are outlined below in a pie chart.

Municipal Waste Management in Illinois: 2005



In Illinois, recycling information is county-based

County solid waste coordinators are asked to voluntarily answer an Illinois EPA survey and to provide a checklist of items that can be recycled in their county.

Contact information for recycling coordinators from the counties is available on-line at <http://www.illinoisrecycles.com>. In Illinois, 102 counties and the City of Chicago are required under the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act to be responsible for solid waste management issues within their jurisdiction.



Municipal Waste Generated & Recycled

Region	Estimated Population	Waste Generated		Waste Recycled	
		Tons	PCD ¹	Tons	Percent
One: Northwestern Illinois	822,898	895,781	6.0	224,315	25.0
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	8,745,491	20,890,853	13.1	8,527,772	40.8
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	760,131	977,033	7.0	281,427	28.8
Four: East Central Illinois	863,562	1,055,654	6.7	214,921	20.4
Five: West Central Illinois	563,134	467,624	4.6	106,377	22.7
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	712,077	611,011	4.7	177,970	29.1
Seven: Southern Illinois	434,736	389,708	4.9	59,002	15.1
Total	12,902,029	25,287,664	10.7	9,591,784	37.9

¹ PCD = Pounds per capita per day.

State Solid Waste and Recycling Grants

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

For information about state grant programs promoting recycling, view their program information at www.illinoisrecycles.com.

<u>Division and Contact Person</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Division of Recycling & Waste Reduction David Ross, Division Manager	217-782-7887
◆ <i>Illinois Recycling Grants Program</i> David Ross, Acting Section Manager	217-782-7887
◆ <i>Recycling & Expansion Modernization Program</i> Mike Motor, Section Manager	217-524-0933
◆ <i>I-STEP (Energy & Recycling Education) Program</i> Peggy Chamness, Section Manager	217-785-2765

The web site www.illinoisrecycles.com also has information about companies within Illinois who recycle computers and other electronics and links to other recycling resources.

Recycling Related Links

Links available for the following at <http://www.illinoisrecycles.com>

[Illinois EPA's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Information](#)

[Illinois EPA's Partners for Waste Paint Solutions](#)

[Illinois EPA's Waste Tire Collection Information](#)

[Industrial Material Exchange Service](#)

[Illinois Counties Solid Waste Management Association](#)

<http://www.ilcswma.org>

[Illinois Department of Agriculture's Agrichemical Container Recycling Information](#)

<http://www.agr.state.il.us/environment/recycle.html>

[Illinois Recycling Association](#)

<http://www.illinoisrecycles.org>

On-Farm Composting Facilities

In rural areas, farming provides an outlet to manage landscape waste through the (Illinois) Environmental Protection Act's provisions for on-farm composting and its exemption from permitting, provided the site meets all Section 830.106 a) and b) requirements including:

- The site where composting is done must be located on property farmed by the person operating the composting facility. The farm acreage used for the composting process cannot be more than two percent of the property's 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 associated with a waste hauling company, or a generator of non-agricultural compost materials (a tree trimming business, nursery, cemetery or utility company). 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 on the farm within 18 months after completion of composting.
- The compost site must meet required setbacks from wells (200 feet), nearest residence (one-fourth mile) and groundwater (five feet). The site cannot be within the 10-year flood plain, or have more than 10 occupied non-farm homes within one-half mile.
- The farmer needs to register the site with the Illinois EPA, and submit an annual report. Fourteen sites in Illinois have done so.
- The standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Section 830.106 and minimum performance standards of 830.202 apply, that includes controlling odors, processing waste within five days, run-off and run-on control and windrow construction.

Composting increased by 1.5 percent

Landscape wastes were banned from Illinois landfills beginning July 1, 1990.

In 2005, the State's 40 compost facilities processed 393,568 tons of landscape waste, a 1.5 percent increase from 2004's total of 387,645 tons handled at 40 sites.

Seventeen compost sites are located in the Chicago Metropolitan area. Six compost sites are located in the Metropolitan East St. Louis area.

Almost 30 percent of the landscape waste collected in 2005 was managed at the top two compost sites: Thelan Sand & Gravel Site #1, Antioch, and BFI Modern Landfill Compost Facility Site #2, Belleville, operated by St. Louis Composting.

Compost Facilities: Waste Handled in 2005

Region	Active Facilities	Tons
One: Northwestern Illinois	5	37,179
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	17	198,408
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	5	21,203
Four: East Central Illinois	4	30,251
Five: West Central Illinois	1	60
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	6	104,468
Seven: Southern Illinois	2	1,999
Total	40	393,568

Six facilities in Illinois accept organic materials for composting:

Region	Site Name	City
1	Rare Earth Diversified Services	Walnut
2	Thelen Sand & Gravel #3	Antioch
3	LHF Compost Inc.	Peoria
4	Eldon Steidinger Farm	Strawn
	ISU Farm Compost	Lexington
5	Excel Corporation	Beardstown

Land application of landscape waste

An increasing amount of landscape waste may also be managed by land application in Illinois in accordance with Section 21(q)(2) of the (Illinois) Environmental Protection Act. Application must not exceed 20 tons per acre per year. There are 14 farms throughout Illinois that accept landscape waste for land application.

Transfer station and recycling center regulations proposed

The Agency has proposed developing specific regulations for transfer stations. The Illinois Pollution Control Board web site <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us> has more details about the status of the rule-making process. For more information about this process, contact 217-524-3300; our Bureau of Land permit reviewer on call.

Transfer Stations: Waste Handled in 2005

Region ¹	Facilities	Tons
One: Northwestern Illinois	6	125,316
Two: Chicago Metropolitan	70	4,805,636
Three: Peoria/Quad Cities	4	43,180
Four: East Central Illinois	9	106,378
Five: West Central Illinois	4	153,450
Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis	5	28,596
Seven: Southern Illinois	4	126,222
Total	102	5,388,778

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

In 2005, 45 of the 102 active transfer stations (44 percent) voluntarily reported handling almost 5.4 million tons of municipal waste, or 10 percent of waste landfilled statewide.

We do know the number of transfer stations that were permitted and accepted waste for transfer, because they are inspected on a regular basis by our Field Operations staff and the delegated partners. Over the next decade, the number of transfer stations can be expected to increase, as will the amount of waste they will handle.

The list of transfer stations above includes those that accept waste for less than a complete year and those that only accept landscape waste for transfer.



Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) has Multi-faceted Goals

This federal initiative has three primary objectives:

- 1) to prevent pollution and promote recycling and reuse of materials;
- 2) to reduce the use of toxic chemicals; and
- 3) to conserve energy and materials.

The Scrap Tire Workgroup of the RCC works on issues related to scrap tire management, clean-up and market development. There are several committees that consist of representatives from various State environmental agencies, industry, U.S. EPA and those academics having expertise in scrap tire management, market development and application technologies. These committees discuss goals, tire-derived fuel, civil engineering, rubberized asphalt and ground rubber issues.

Action plans were developed to:

- divert 85 percent of newly generated scrap tires to reuse, recycling or energy recovery by 2008 (vs. 70% in 2003) and
- reduce by 55 percent the number of tires (270 million in 2003) in existing stockpiles by 2008.

Diversion of scrap tires to reuse, recycling or energy recovery

The best solution to divert scrap tires from tire piles and landfills consists of finding strong and diverse markets. About 290 million scrap tires are generated in the United States each year, so any major market disruption will cause a significant increase in tire piles. More diverse recycling and re-use markets are needed to adapt to market fluctuations.

Reduction of tire piles/stockpiles

Tire pile cleanup is principally achieved by supporting State tire pile clean-up programs already in place. In addition, the topics of ground rubber, civil engineering applications, rubberized asphalt and Tire Derived Fuel will be thoroughly explored.

Future Projects

Sixteen distinct projects are planned that will collectively achieve the overall goals for diversion of scrap tires to reuse, recycling or energy recovery and stockpile reduction. Some steps will need to be modified in order to react to developing situations before and after 2008.

For more information about used tire management, contact Todd Marvel, Bureau of Land, Used Tire Program, at 217-785-8604. ♦

CCDD regulations adopted for operations in mines, quarries or other excavations

Public Act PA-272, effective July 19, 2005, required a permit to use Clean Construction or Demolition Debris (CCDD) as fill in a current mine, quarry or other excavation. It also required the Pollution Control Board to adopt regulations for these operations by September 1, 2006. This was completed on August 17, 2006 with the adoption of Part 1100 of the Illinois Administrative Code. These regulations were adopted after input from several stakeholders, including the Illinois Association of Aggregate Producers. Part 1100 replaces the interim operating standards contained in Section 22.51 (c) (2) of the Act. The use of an instrument to screen in-coming loads, and the record-keeping requirements were retained. The Part 1100 standards address the additional issues of surface water control, more formalized load checking, salvaging and boundary control. An annual report and an annual map showing the extent of filling are now needed. Subpart C and D of the 1100 regulations describe what will be needed in a permit application and the procedural requirements. The Bureau of Land's Permit Section will contact registered operations regarding the submittal of permit applications.

The remainder of the Section 22.51 requirements do not change. Also, these standards only apply to those sites that are in a current or former mine, quarry or other excavation. The conditions contained in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Section 3.160, must be met at other sites utilizing clean construction or demolition debris.

The new regulations may be obtained from the Illinois Pollution Control Board's Web page at www.ipcb.state.il.us. ♦

Permitting requirements of Illinois EPA

New landfills or landfill expansions cannot be built unless the Bureau of Land issues a permit. A Bureau of Air permit for a landfill identified 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 applicants 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.

Periodically, the owner/operator of a landfill must modify the facility's permit. These modifications may 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 documents significant permit actions. However, only those permit actions which change the items mentioned in the “Facility Facts” section of the landfill specification pages are acknowledged. Footnotes on each facility specification page show permit actions made during 2002, 2003 and 2004. On page four of the Introduction there is a chart entitled “[New Facilities Permitted to Expand or be Upgraded in 2004](#),” that presents more details on vertical or horizontal (lateral) expansions.

For more information about items discussed in this report, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request on-line. Please be very specific in your request for information and include the site’s identification number, if possible. Go to <http://www.epa.state.il.us> to make a FOIA request.

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 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 the landfill closure certification is approved and includes maintaining the surface cover; monitoring gas produced; flaring or collecting any gas; monitoring, pumping and transporting any leachate; and monitoring groundwater. Cost estimates for both closure and post-closure care 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, 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 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 for landfills, contact Brian White, Bureau of Land, at 217-785-8604. ♦

How to Check Status of Bureau of Land Permit Applications on the Internet

Once the Agency receives a permit application, the Bureau of Land, Permit Section (Section), proceeds with a technical review. One of the databases available to everyone on the Internet is the Solid Waste Unit's web database search. With this database, one can determine the status of permit applications that have been submitted, and who the permit reviewer is.

A Solid Waste Unit web database search located at <http://epadata.epa.state.il.us/land/solidwaste> is designed to inform the public about applications submitted, or permits obtained from the Bureau of Land (BOL). The Section issues permits for the management of non-hazardous waste at landfills, transfer stations, compost, and waste storage, treatment, processing, and recovery facilities. On the search results page, the log number is linked to a brief description of the application. The main identifiers for applications are:

1. the official BOL name of the site
2. the closest city to the site
3. the county where the facility is located
4. the application's log number and
5. the site number: a 10-digit number that is unique to each specific facility.

Choose search method from "Active" or "Inactive" applications:

"Active" means an application is pending for the site. "Inactive" means that there are no applications currently pending, but there may be applications for which the Section has taken final action (issued, denied or withdrawn).

Further searches may be made by City, County, Log number or Site number.

For more help in using this database search, contact the BOL Permit Reviewer on call at 217-524-3300. ♦

Landfill liner study and 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: 19th Annual Report (2005)

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.

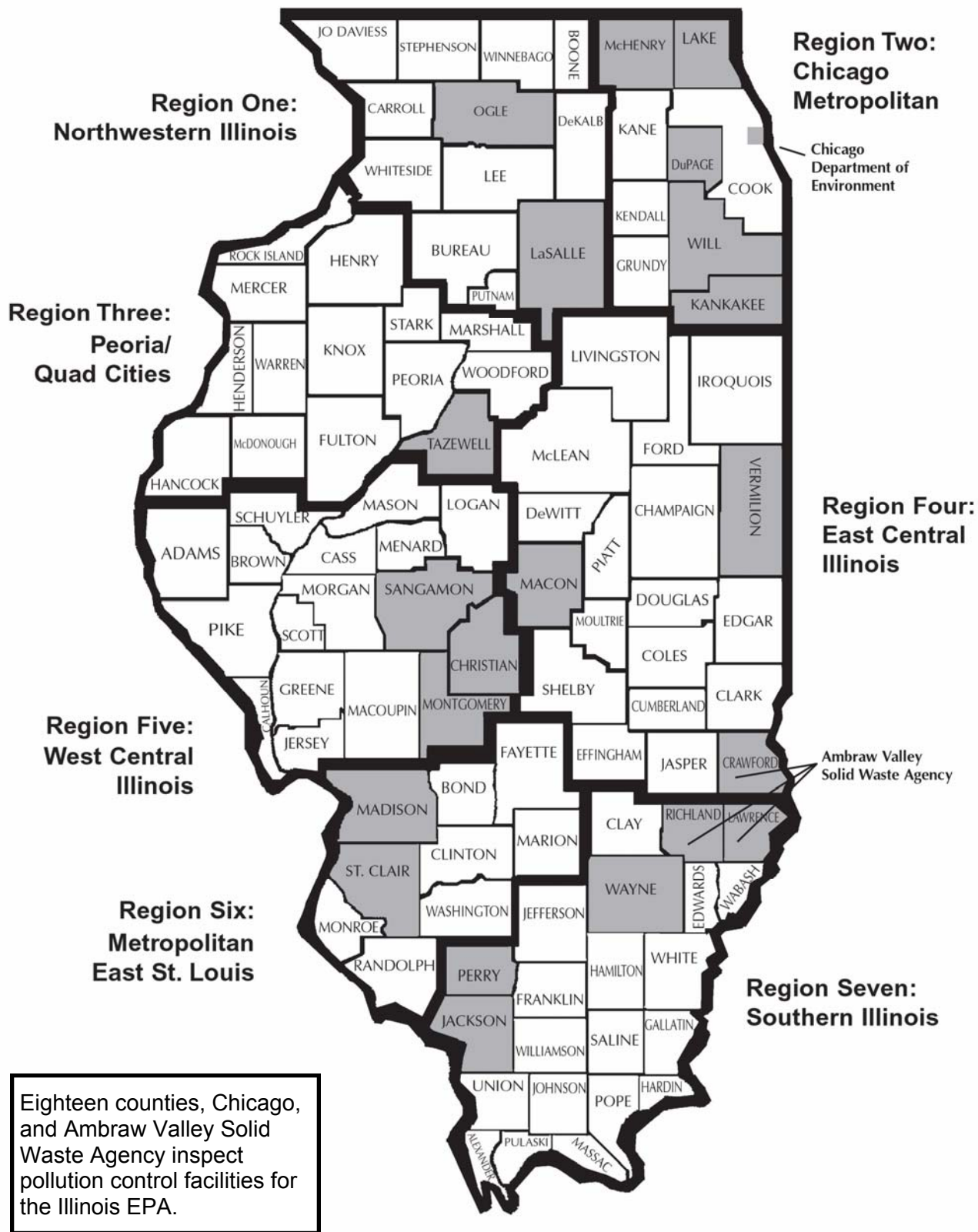
Conclusion

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

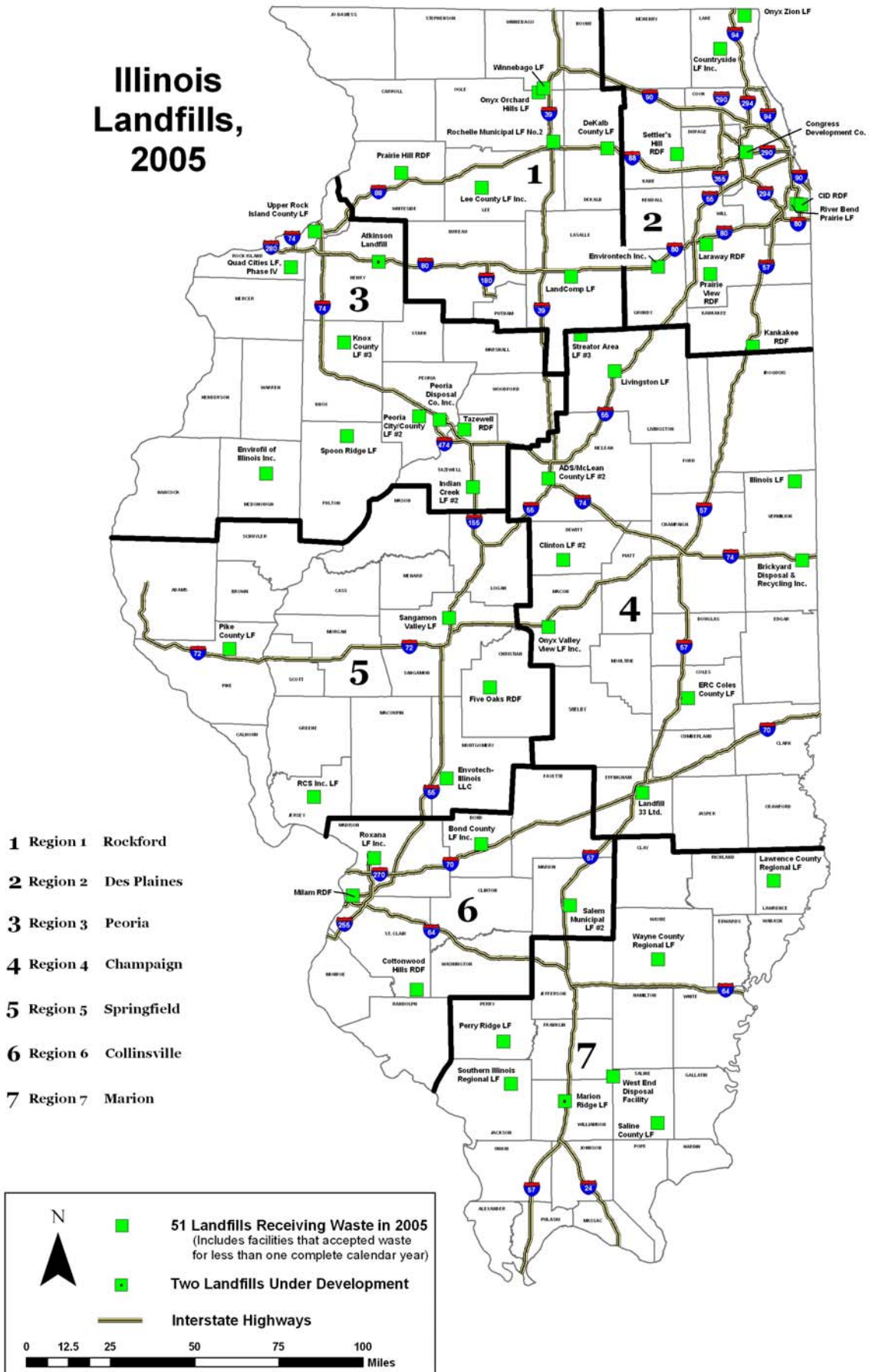
For more details about solid waste management throughout the seven Illinois EPA administrative regions of Illinois, see the body of the document on pages R1.1 through R7.17.

The Appendices also contain supporting documentation that will prove to be very useful to those interested in these facilities. ♦♦

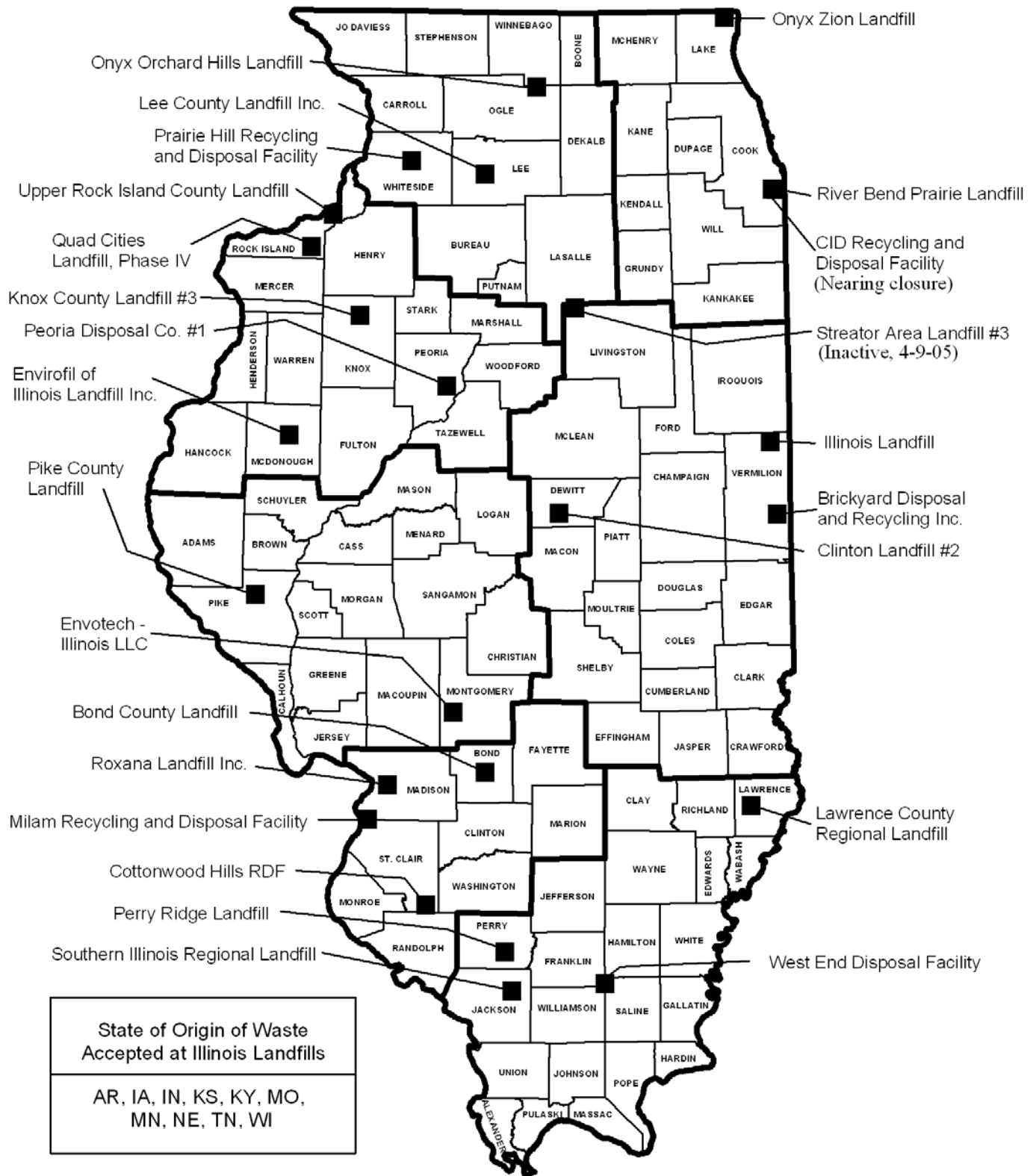
Local Agencies Delegated to Inspect Pollution Control Facilities for the Illinois EPA



Illinois Landfills, 2005

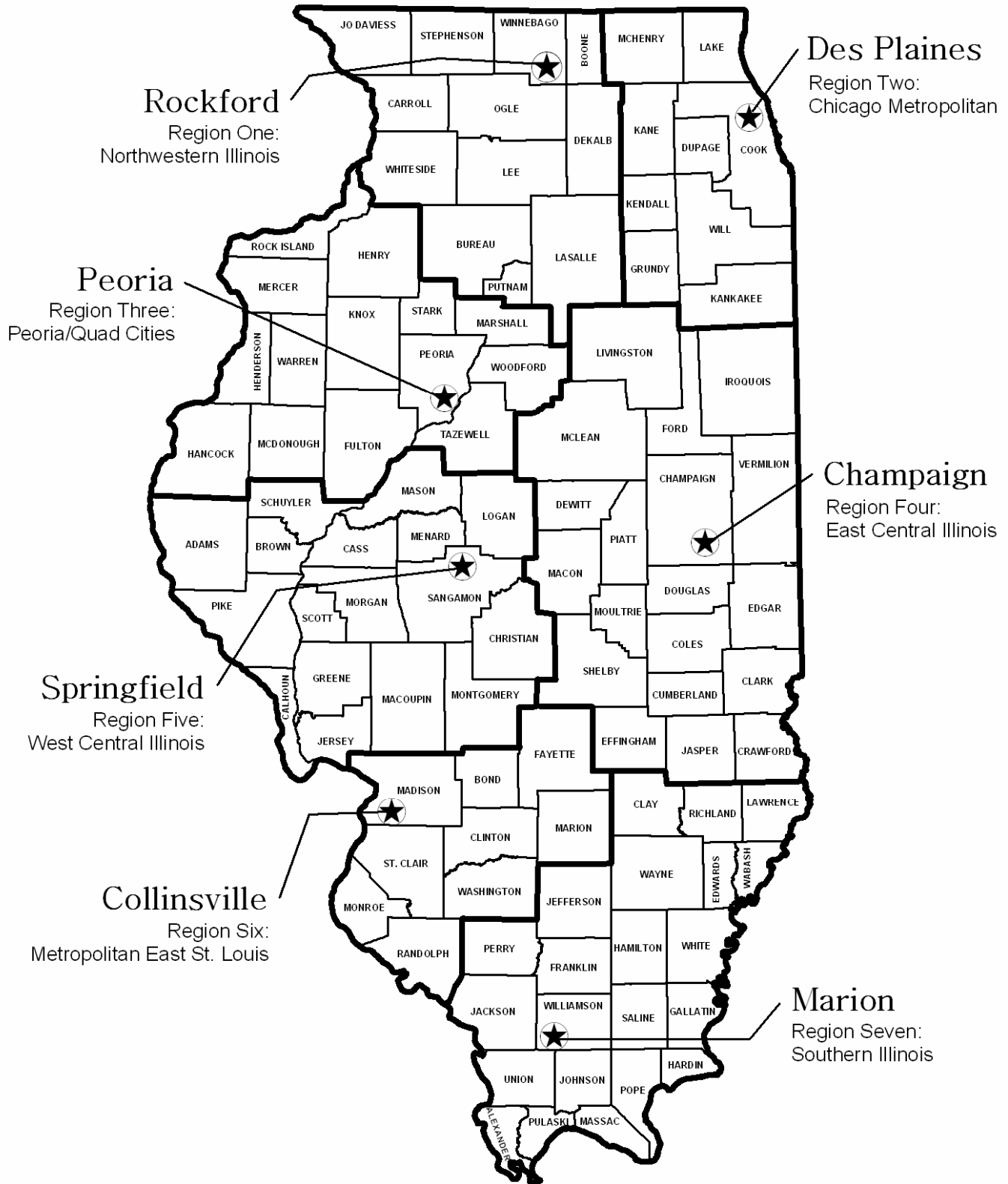


Landfills Receiving Waste from Other States in 2005



■ Twenty-five (25) landfills receiving waste from ten (10) other states, besides Illinois in 2005

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Administrative Regions



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