**Section 807.104 Definitions**

Except as hereinafter stated, and unless a different meaning of a word or term is clear from its context, the definitions of words or terms as are used in this Part shall be the same as those used in the Environmental Protection Act.

"Abandonment" means the failure to initiate closure within 30 days after receipt of the "final volume of waste".

"Bedrock" means the solid rock exposed at the surface of the earth or overlain by unconsolidated material.

"Cell" means compacted refuse completely enclosed by cover material.

"Compaction" means the reduction of volume of material under load. Compaction is a "treatment".

"Cover material" means soil or other material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in a sanitary landfill and that is free of objects that would hinder compaction and free of content that would be conducive to vector harborage, feeding or breeding.

"Development" means construction or installation of a unit.

"Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any waste into or on any land or water or into any well so that such waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater. As used in this Part, "disposal" includes methods of storage or treatment in which there is no certain plan to remove wastes or waste residues from the storage or treatment unit to another unit for ultimate disposal.

"Facility", as used in this Part, means the same thing as "unit".

"Final volume of waste" means the last quantity of waste received by the operator at the site. A quantity of waste is assumed to be the final volume if the operator receives no additional waste within 30 days after receiving that quantity, unless the operator demonstrates that the operator expects additional waste. Waste arriving at the site for disposal in a manner which is not controlled by the operator does not affect the determination of when the final volume of waste was received by the operator.

"Groundwater" means water occurring in the zone of saturation in any aquifer or soil.

"Hazardous waste" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

"Indefinite storage" means "treatment" or "storage" in such a manner that a person would face technical difficulties or high costs in removing the wastes or waste residues from the treatment or storage unit to a disposal unit, so that it may become necessary to close the treatment or storage unit as a disposal unit. A treatment or storage unit in which wastes or waste residues remain for more than one year is assumed to be "indefinite storage" unless the operator demonstrates that it will be technically feasible and economically reasonable to remove the waste for ultimate disposal prior to or upon closure.

"Leachate" means liquid containing materials removed from solid waste.

"Lift" means an accumulation of refuse which is compacted into a cell and over which compacted cover is placed.

"Modification" means any physical change, or change in the method of operation, of a solid waste management unit. For purposes of permits issued pursuant to this Part, the Agency may specify conditions under which a solid waste management unit may be operated without causing a modification as herein defined.

"Operator" means a person who conducts a waste treatment, waste storage or waste disposal operation.

"Owner" means a person who has an interest, directly or indirectly, in land, including a leasehold interest, on which a person conducts a waste treatment, waste storage or waste disposal operation. The "owner" is the "operator" if there is no other person who is conducting a waste treatment, waste storage or waste disposal operation.

"Permeability" means the capability of a material to pass a fluid.

"Professional Engineer" means an engineer registered to practice engineering in the State of Illinois.

"Refuse" means waste.

"Salvaging" means the return of waste materials to beneficial use.

"Scavenging" means the removal of materials from a solid waste management unit in a manner not in conformity with the regulations governing salvaging.

"Site" means any location, place or tract of land used for waste management. A site may include one or more units.

"Solid waste" means waste.

"Solid waste management" means "waste management".

"Storage" means the containment of waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such waste.

"Surface water" means all water the surface of which is exposed to the atmosphere.

"Treatment" means any method, technique or process designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste safer for transport, amenable for storage or reduced in volume.

"Unit" means any device, mechanism, equipment or area used for storage, treatment or disposal of waste.

"Vector" means any living agent, other than human, capable of transmitting, directly or indirectly, an infectious disease.

*"Waste" means any garbage, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, or from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.102 *or source, special nuclear, or by-product materials as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended* (42 U.S.C.A. 2011 et seq.) *or any solid or dissolved material from any facility subject to the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-87) or the rules and regulations thereunder* (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983 ch. 96½, par. 7901.01 et seq. and 62 Ill. Adm. Code 1700 through 1845) (Section 3 (11) of the Act).

"Waste management" means the process of storage, treatment or disposal of waste, not including hauling or transport.

"Water table" means that surface in unconfined water at which the pressure is atmospheric and is defined by the levels at which water stands in wells that penetrate the water just far enough to hold standing water.

"Working face" means any part of a sanitary landfill where waste is being disposed.

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