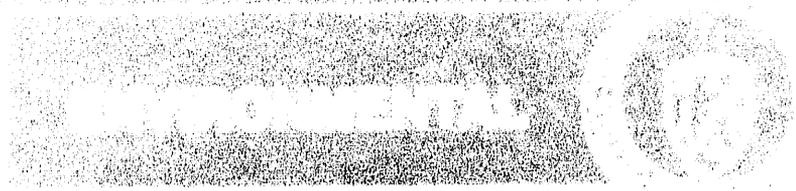
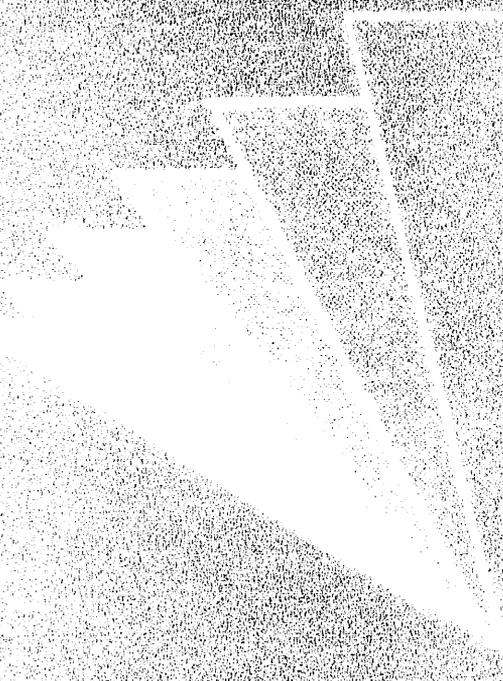


**1 of 4**

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GLOBAL  
CIRCLA PERA  
RELATED TERMS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
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***GLOSSARY OF  
CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA  
RELATED TERMS & ACRONYMS***



OCTOBER 1993

Prepared by:

**U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Environmental Guidance  
RCRA/CERCLA Division  
(EH-231)  
Washington, DC**

Technical support by:

**Analytical Services, Inc.  
&  
Argonne National Laboratory**

MASTER

SP

# memorandum

DATE: OCT 01 1993

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: Office of Environmental Guidance: Whitehead: 6-6073

SUBJECT: Glossary of CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA Related Terms and Acronyms

TO: Distribution

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with a copy of the "*Glossary of CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA Related Terms and Acronyms*" prepared by the Office of Environmental Guidance, RCRA/CERCLA Division (EH-231). This glossary supersedes the October 1991 "*Glossary of CERCLA-Related Terms and Acronyms*" (DOE/EH-0219).<sup>1</sup> The attached glossary was developed to provide Department of Energy (DOE) Program and Operations Offices with a common reference for definitions of the many terms and acronyms used in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA), and associated regulations. An accurate understanding and consistent application of the terms is essential to properly interpreting the law and its implementing regulations.

The attached glossary consists of three (3) chapters: Chapter I, "Glossary of CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA Related Terms," lists the terms in alphabetical order, and for key terms detailed definitions are provided; Chapter II, "List of Acronyms," lists the acronyms in alphabetical order; and finally, Chapter III, "References," lists the different sources that were used to formulate the glossary.

All terms presented in the glossary were copied verbatim from various laws, regulations, DOE Orders, DOE and EPA documents researched in the conduct of this effort which explains the variations in "formats" among the definitions themselves. For example, some definitions listed "groundwater" as one word, and others listed the term as "ground water". Other examples include "Federal" versus "federal", "Section" versus "section", and "onsite" versus "on-site". The source of each term is noted beside the terms definition. Terms presented in this document reflect revised and new definitions published before July 1, 1993.

If you have any questions pertaining to this glossary, please contact Beverly Whitehead of my staff at (202) 586-6073. Additional copies of the glossary can be obtained through the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) at (615) 576-8401 or (615) 576-1309.



Thomas T. Traceski  
Director, RCRA/CERCLA Division  
Office of Environmental Guidance

Attachment

---

<sup>1</sup>EH-231 memorandum dated October 16, 1991, subject: Glossary of CERCLA-Related Terms and Acronyms.

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Nat Brown, SSCPO

cc: Other Organizations

National Low-Level Waste Management Program, EG&G Idaho  
Hazardous Waste Remedial Action Program, (HAZWRAP)  
Remedial Action Program Information Center

## **GLOSSARY OF CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA RELATED TERMS AND ACRONYMS**

This glossary contains CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA related terms that are most often encountered in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Environmental Restoration and Emergency Preparedness activities. Detailed definitions are included for key terms.

The CERCLA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended and related federal rulemakings (e.g., 40 CFR 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan).

The RCRA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and related federal rulemakings (e.g. 40 CFR 264, EPA Regulations for Owners and Operators of Permitted Hazardous Waste Facilities).

The TSCA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) and related federal rulemakings (e.g. 40 CFR 761, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions). Definitions related to TSCA are limited to those sections in the statute and regulations concerning PCBs and asbestos.

Other sources for definitions include additional federal rulemakings, assorted guidance documents prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), guidance and informational documents prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and DOE Orders. The source of each term is noted beside the term. Terms presented in this document reflect revised and new definitions published before July 1, 1993.

In addition to the documents listed in the Reference section of this glossary, the following federal rulemakings were used as sources for definitions.

- 40 CFR 191: Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes
- 40 CFR 192: Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings
- 40 CFR 300: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 10 CFR 60: Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Geologic Repositories
- 10 CFR 61: Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste

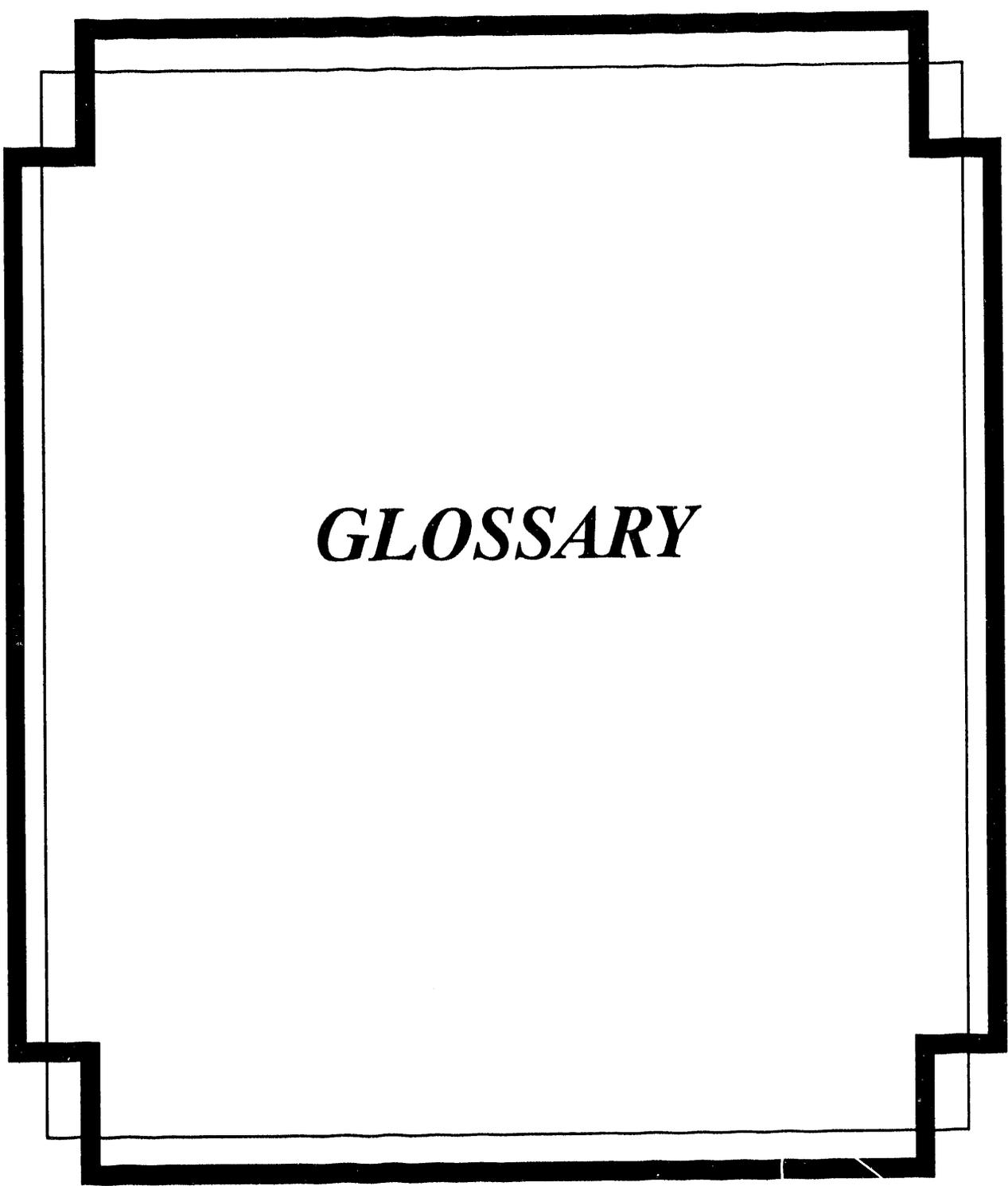
## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
GLOSSARY OF CERCLA, RCRA and TSCA RELATED TERMS	1-266
LIST OF ACRONYMS	A-1
REFERENCES	B-1

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# Glossary





# ***GLOSSARY***

# A

## **ABOVEGROUND RELEASE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the above-ground portion of an UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

## **ABOVE GROUND TANK**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A device meeting the definition of "tank" in §260.10 and that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected.

## **ABOVEGROUND TANK**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

A tank used to store or process used oil that is not an underground storage tank as defined in §280.12 of this chapter.

## **ABSORPTION**

**(Reference 2)**

Transport of a substance through the outer boundary of a medium, frequently through biological membranes, through active transport, passive diffusion, etc.

## **ACCESSIBLE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

When referring to ACM [asbestos containing material], the material is subject to disturbance by school building occupants or custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activities.

## **ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENT**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The atmosphere, the land surface, surface water, oceans, and the portion of the lithosphere that is outside the controlled area.

**ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENT (continued)**

**(40 CFR 191.12)**

The atmosphere; land surfaces; surface waters; oceans; and all of the lithosphere that is beyond the controlled area.

**ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended from the standpoint of the insured.

**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Any sudden or nonsudden release of petroleum from an underground storage tank that results in a need for corrective action and/or compensation for bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended by the tank owner or operator.

**ACCREDITED or ACCREDITATION**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

When referring to a person or laboratory, such person or laboratory is accredited in accordance with Section 206 of Title II of the Act.

**ACCUMULATED SPECULATIVELY**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that during the calendar year (commencing on January 1) the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under §261.4(c) are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation.) Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling, however.

**ACETYLENE CYLINDER FILLER**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is intended for use as a filler for acetylene cylinders.

**ACT or RCRA**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.

**ACTION MEMORANDUM**

**(Reference 1)**

The internal EPA document that serves as a written record of Regional or HQ approval of Superfund financing of a removal action. The Action Memorandum describes site conditions, including the nature of the release, actual or potential threats, enforcement strategy and proposed costs and actions. An Action Memorandum is also the appropriate format within EPA for requesting and obtaining Superfund ceiling increases, exemptions to the twelve-month and \$2 million limits, and redistribution of funds because of changes in the scope of work.

**ACTION TRACKING SYSTEM**

**(Reference 20)**

A data base that tracks the development of major regulations, guidance, and policy for all EPA programs.

**ACTIVATION**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of the Regional Response Team or National Response Team.

**ACTIVE LIFE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Regional Administrator receives certification of final closure.

**ACTIVE MAINTENANCE**

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any significant remedial activity needed during the period of institutional control to maintain a reasonable assurance that the performance objectives in Sections 61.41 and 61.42 are met. Such active maintenance includes ongoing activities such as the pumping and treatment of water from a disposal unit or

**ACTIVE MAINTENANCE (continued)**

one-time measures such as replacement of a disposal unit cover. Active maintenance does not include custodial activities such as repair of fencing, repair or replacement of monitoring equipment, revegetation, minor additions to soil cover, minor repair of disposal unit covers, and general disposal site upkeep such as mowing grass.

**ACTIVE PORTION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of Part 261 of this chapter and is not a closed portion.

**ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY**

**(Reference 1)**

Any ongoing operations that manufacture, recycle, handle, store, or transport hazardous materials or waste as a primary ingredient, product or by-product of operations or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such operations.

**ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**

**(Reference 1)**

Any ongoing legal or illegal operation or site whose primary purpose is to handle, exchange, transfer, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous materials or wastes or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such a facility or site.

**ACT OF GOD**

**(CERCLA 101 §(1))**

An unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

**ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**(Reference 30)**

Acute hazardous wastes are certain RCRA hazardous wastes that are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation.

In RCRA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, certain wastes are designated as "acute hazardous wastes" with

## **ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)**

a Hazard Code of "(H)"[40 CFR 261.30(b)]. These wastes include all "P" series listed wastes (Waste codes beginning with the letter "P") and F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 listed wastes. In general acute hazardous wastes are subject to more stringent accumulation and generation requirements than other types of hazardous wastes. For example, a generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of a non-acute hazardous waste without a permit; however, only one quart of an acute hazardous waste is allowed this exemption.

## **ACUTELY HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**(Reference 22)**

Certain hazardous wastes subject to the small quantity generator exemption. These wastes include those bearing the prefix "F" as listed in 40 CFR 261.31 distinguished by the hazard code "H," and those wastes bearing the prefix "P" covered by 40 CFR 261.33 Paragraph "e." Commonly referred to as the "F-wastes" and the "T-wastes," these terms reflect the first letter of the EPA hazardous waste code for those wastes.

- Alternatively-

A waste capable of causing injury, illness, or death in the short-term.

## **ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICAL**

**(Reference 32)**

Acutely toxic chemicals are the forerunners of SARA Title III extremely hazardous substances; however, the term "acutely toxic chemical" is not formally defined under any statute.

In 1985 as Congress prepared to re-authorize CERCLA, EPA compiled a list of 402 acutely toxic chemicals in a document entitled, "Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program Interim Guidance" (EPA-560/7-85-013). The guidance document addressed emergency responses to accidental releases of these chemicals, and the information presented in the document was presented in a format similar to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) recommended format for a material safety data sheet (MSDS). This list of acutely toxic chemicals was reprinted along with threshold planning quantities (TPQs)(quantities that triggered reporting to the National Response Center) in a November 17, 1986, Federal Register notice (51 FR 41570) establishing notification requirements under Sects. 302 and 304 of Title III of SARA.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION****(Reference 22)**

A nonjudicial enforcement action taken by the U.S. EPA Administrator (or designee) or a State.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER****(Reference 29)**

A legal document signed by EPA directing an individual, business, or other entity to take corrective action or refrain from an activity. It describes the violations and actions to be taken, and can be enforced in court. Such orders may be issued, for example, as a result of an administrative complaint whereby the respondent is ordered to pay a penalty for violating a statute.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT****(Reference 1)**

A legal agreement issued by EPA and signed by EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs). It contains the details of a settlement whereby PRPs will conduct all or part of the cleanup at a site. It may be subject to a public comment period, and is enforceable in court. An administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

**(Reference 20)**

An agreement reached between EPA and a potentially responsible party that is used to agree on the roles, responsibilities, and payment for conducting removal and RI/FS actions.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD****(Reference 1)**

A file established in compliance with the requirements set forth in Section 113(k) of CERCLA, as amended, consisting of information upon which EPA bases its decision on the selection of response actions. The Administrative Record should be established at or near the facility at issue and made available to the public.

**(Reference 29)**

All documents containing information the government uses to 1) select response actions, and 2) impose administrative sanctions for violations of CERCLA and Title III of SARA, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This paper trail includes correspondence, the RI/FS, the Record of Decision, and public comments. SARA appears to limit judicial review of the adequacy of a response action to the administrative record (CERCLA §113(j)).

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD (continued)**

**(Reference 35)**

An administrative record (40 CFR 300.800-300.825) is the complete body of documents that forms the basis for selecting a CERCLA response action (i.e., documents considered or relied upon in selecting a remedy). The administrative record serves two primary purposes. First, it limits the judicial review of the adequacy of a response action. That is, when a response action is challenged in court, the court can only review the information that is contained in the administrative record. Secondly, it acts as a vehicle for public participation in selecting a response action because the administrative record must be made available for public inspection and comment during the appropriate comment periods.

In the preamble to the proposed corrective action rule for RCRA-permitted facilities (55 FR 30798-30884), EPA refers to the term "administrative record" in a similar manner as used under CERCLA; the administrative record provides the documentation for the basis of EPA's decisions relevant to RCRA but is kept by the regulators (EPA or State). Since it forms the basis of judicial review, it is imperative that DOE facilities also maintain all decision-making documentation as well.

**ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

**(References 7, 10)**

Those mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of the substantive requirements of a statute or regulation. Examples include the requirements for preparing a contingency plan, submitting a petition to delist a listed hazardous waste, recordkeeping, and consultations.

**ADMINISTRATOR**

**(RCRA §1004)**

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or his designee.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

**ADMINISTRATOR (continued)**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or any employee of the Agency to whom the Administrator may either herein or by order delegate his authority to carry out his functions, or any person who shall by operation of law be authorized to carry out such functions.

**(Reference 19)**

There shall be at the head of the Agency the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator." The Administrator shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates.

**ADSORPTION**

**(Reference 2)**

Bonding, frequently ionic, of a substance to soil or other medium. A substance is said to be adsorbed if the concentration in the boundary region of a soil particle is greater than in the interior of the contiguous phase.

**ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (ANPR)**

**(Reference 20)**

An announcement appearing in the Federal Register that notifies the public of EPA's intent to publish a specific proposed rule.

**ADVECTION**

**(Reference 23)**

The horizontal movement of mass through a medium.

**AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any Indian Tribe 1) within whose reservation boundaries a repository for high-level radioactive waste or spent fuel is proposed to be located; or 2) whose Federally defined possessory or usage rights to other lands outside of the reservation's boundaries arising out of Congressionally ratified treaties or other Federal law may be substantially and adversely affected by the locating of such a facility; Provided, that the Secretary of the Interior finds, upon the petition of the appropriate governmental officials of the Tribe, that such effects are both substantial and adverse to the Tribe.

**AFFECTED PUBLIC**

(Reference 27)

The people who live and/or work near hazardous waste sites.

**AFTERMARKET PART**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

Any part offered for sale for installation in or on a motor vehicle after such vehicle has left the manufacturer's production line.

**AGENCY**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND  
DISEASE REGISTRY (ATSDR)**

(Reference 20)

An Agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that conducts health assessments at Superfund sites.

**AGREEMENT STATE**

(40 CFR 191.02)

Any State with which the Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under Subsection 274(b) of the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 919).

**AIR AVID**

(Reference 3)

To increase by addition of chemicals the affinity of fine particles for air bubbles.

**AIR EROSION**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

The passage of air over friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

**AIR STRIPPING**

(Reference 4)

A treatment system that removes, or "strips," volatile organic compounds from contaminated ground water or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

**AIR STRIPPING OPERATION**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A desorption operation employed to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas (air)

**AIR STRIPPING OPERATION (continued)**

either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are among the process configurations used for contacting the air and a liquid.

**AIR TOXIC****(Reference 32)**

An air toxic is synonymous with a "hazardous air pollutant." The term "air toxic" was used to identify Title III of the Senate version of the Clean Air Act reauthorization bill; however, the term is not formally defined in the CAA.

**ALLOWABLE COSTS****(Reference 1)**

Costs that are eligible, reasonable, necessary, and allocable; are permitted under the appropriate Federal cost principles; and are in accordance with EPA policy. Examples are: contractual services, response by State employees (under a Cooperative Agreement or contract), materials and supplies, equipment, other direct costs and indirect costs.

**ALLOWANCE****(Reference 1)**

An amount established during the budgeting process signifying the level of resources at which an organization can operate. An allowance serves as a spending limit from which commitments and obligations are withdrawn. In terms of EPA's Superfund program, an allowance is that portion of the CERCLA Superfund dispensed by the EPA comptroller to the Regions for carrying out program activities. The Regions' removal allowance typically covers cleanup contractor costs, which include ERCS or other cleanup contractor costs, State costs procured through a letter contract, and other Federal agency costs procured through IAGs.

**ALPHA PARTICLE****(Reference 3)**

A positively-charged subatomic particle emitted during decay of certain radioactive elements. For example, an alpha particle is released when radon-222 decays to polonium-218. An alpha particle is indistinguishable from a helium atom nucleus and consists of two protons and two neutrons.

**ALPHA RADIATION**

**(Reference 3)**

The least penetrating type of radiation. Alpha radiation can be stopped by a sheet of paper or outer dead layer of skin.

**ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT**

**(Reference 29)**

An alternate to the concentration limit set by EPA or a state for a particular hazardous substance or waste. Proposing an ACL is a way of introducing site-specific considerations to the cleanup process. You must provide evidence to show that the ACL will not have adverse effects on human health and the environment. You must also include an analysis showing that concentrations of contaminants moving between the contamination source and receptors would present an acceptable level of risk to any person in contact with the water, soil, or air. Few ACLs have been permitted under RCRA. SARA has been even more stringent. EPA is currently debating the acceptable cancer risk rates for approval of ACLs.

**ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTS STRATEGY**

**(Reference 20)**

A contracting initiative intended to promote the continuity of contractor performance from RI/FS to construction management (or remedial action), increase the level of competition for contract awards, and facilitate the delegation of contract management to the Regions.

**ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES**

**(CERCLA §101)**

Includes, but is not limited to, drinking water and household water supplies.

**ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to a storage or treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from an UST.

**ANNUAL DOCUMENT LOG**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The detailed information maintained at the facility on the PCB waste handling at the facility.

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The written document submitted each year by each disposer and commercial storer of PCB waste to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator. The annual report is a brief summary of the information included in the annual document log.

**ANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Those natural processes and events that are reasonably likely to occur during the period the intended performance objective must be achieved. To the extent reasonable in the light of the geologic record, it shall be assumed that those processes operating in the geologic setting during the Quaternary Period continue to operate but with the perturbations caused by the presence of emplaced radioactive waste superimposed thereon.

**APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARS)**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)  
(References 8,10,13)**

Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Only those state standards that are identified by a state in a timely manner and that are more stringent than federal requirements may be applicable.

**(Reference 2)**

Requirements promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address the circumstances at a Superfund site.

**(Reference 12)**

A requirement under other environmental laws (other than CERCLA) may be either "applicable" or "relevant and appropriate," but not both. Identification of ARARs must be done on a site-specific basis and involves a two-part analysis: first, a determination of whether a given

**APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE  
REQUIREMENTS (continued)**

requirement is applicable; then, if it is not applicable, a determination of whether it is nevertheless both relevant and appropriate.

**(Reference 20)**

Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, or that address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well-suited to the particular site.

**APPLICATION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions, revisions or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in approved States, including any approved modifications or revisions. Application also includes the information required by the Director under §§270.14 through 270.29 (contents of Part B of the RCRA application).

**APPORTIONED POPULATION**

**(Reference 24)**

In the evaluation of drinking water target populations associated with a blended system, that portion of the population evaluated as being served by an individual well or intake within the system.

**APPROVAL DATE**

**(Reference 1)**

The date on which the removal action was approved by the appropriate official.

**APPROVED PROGRAM or APPROVED STATE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A State which has been approved or authorized by EPA under Part 271.

**AQUIFER****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells or springs.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

**(40 CFR 191.12)**

An underground geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

**(Reference 18)**

An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

**(Reference 22)**

Rock or sediment in a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

**ARC CHUTE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that acts as a chute or guidance device and is intended to guide electric arcs in applications such as motor starter units in electric generating plants.

**AREA OF ATTAINMENT****(Reference 2)**

The area of the plume outside the boundary of any waste to be managed in place as part of the final remedy and inside the boundaries of the containment plume.

**(Reference 11)**

The area outside the boundary of any waste remaining in place and up to the boundary of the contaminant plume. Generally, the boundary of the waste is defined by the source control

**AREA OF ATTAINMENT (continued)**

remedy. If the source is removed, the entire plume is within the area of attainment. But if waste is managed on site, the ground water directly beneath the waste management area is not within the area of attainment.

**AREA OF CONTAMINATION (AOC)**

**(Reference 20)**

A continuous (significant) extent of contamination at a Superfund site. For the purposes of ARARs, is used as the equivalent of a RCRA land-based unit to determine whether disposal occurs.

**ASBESTOS**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

The asbestiform varieties of: chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cummingtonitegrunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite.

**ASBESTOS-CEMENT (A/C) CORRUGATED SHEET**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of cement and in the form of a corrugated sheet used as a non-flat-surfaced reinforcing or insulating material. Major applications of this product include: building siding or roofing; linings for waterways; and components in cooling towers.

**ASBESTOS-CEMENT FLAT SHEET**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of cement and in the form of a flat sheet used primarily as a flat-surfaced reinforcing or insulating material. Major applications of this product include: wall linings; partitions; soffit material; electrical barrier boards; bus bar run separators; reactance coil partitions; laboratory work surfaces; and components of vaults, ovens, safes, and broilers.

**ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of cement and intended for use as pipe or fittings for joining pipe. Major applications of this product include: pipe used for transmitting water or sewage; conduit pipe for protection of utility or telephone cable; and pipes used for air ducts.

**ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLE**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product made of cement and intended for use as a siding, roofing, or construction shingle serving the purpose of covering and insulating the surface of building walls and roofs.

**ASBESTOS CLOTHING**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product designed to be worn by persons.

**ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school building.

**ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

When referring to school buildings, any material or product which contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

**ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCT**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

Any product to which asbestos is deliberately added in any concentration or which contains more than 1.0 percent asbestos by weight or area.

**ASBESTOS DEBRIS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Pieces of ACM that can be identified by color, texture, or composition, or means dust, if the dust is determined by an accredited inspector to be ACM.

**ASBESTOS DIAPHRAGM**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper and intended for use as a filter in the production of chlorine and other chemicals, and which acts as a mechanical barrier between the cathodic and anodic chambers of an electrolytic cell.

**ASBESTOS MIXTURE**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

A mixture which contains bulk asbestos or another asbestos mixture as an intentional component. An asbestos mixture may be either amorphous or a sheet, cloth fabric, or other structure. This term does not include mixtures which contain

**ASBESTOS MIXTURE (continued)**

asbestos as a contaminant or impurity.

**AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE (ALARA)**

**(DOE 5480.11)**

An approach to radiation protection to control or manage exposures (both individual and collective to the work force and general public) as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. As used in this Order, ALARA is not a dose limit but a process, which has the objective of dose levels as far below applicable limits of the Order as reasonably achievable.

**(DOE 5400.5)**

An approach to radiation protection to control or manage exposures (both individual and collective to the work force and the general public) and releases of radioactive material to the environment as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. As used in this Order, ALARA is not a dose limit, but rather it is a process that has its objective the attainment of dose levels as far below the applicable limits of the Order as practicable.

**ASSETS**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

All existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.

**ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR (AA)**

**(Reference 20)**

Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER).

**ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA)**

**(Reference 21)**

The Act (1954) that placed production and control of nuclear materials within a civilian agency, originally the Atomic Energy Commission, now the Department of Energy.

**(Reference 22)**

A federal act which authorizes DOE to regulate radioactive material operations at many government-owned facilities and several inactive sites that contain radioactive contamination.

**ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (continued)**

(Reference 26)

Authorizes DOE to regulate radioactive material operations at many government owned facilities and several inactive sites that contain radioactive contamination.

**ATOMIC ENERGY ACT FACILITIES**

(DOE 5480.2)

Those DOE facilities operated under authority of the AEA of 1954 as amended.

**AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The persons responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility.

**AUTOMATED TRANSMISSION COMPONENT**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product used as a friction material in vehicular automatic transmissions.

**AVAILABILITY SESSION**

(Reference 27)

An informal meeting in a public location where interested citizens can talk with EPA and State officials on a one-to-one basis.

**B**

**BACKGROUND RADIATION**

(Reference 3)

The radioactivity in the environment, including cosmic rays from space and radiation that exists elsewhere - in the air, in the earth, and in man-made materials. In the U.S., most people receive 100 to 250 millirems of background radiation per year.

**BALL DECKS**

(Reference 3)

A tray of rubber balls that bounce against the bottom surface of a screen, thus eliminating blinding.

**BARREL****(CERCLA §101(3))**

Forty-two (42) U.S. gallons at sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit.

**BARRIER****(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any material or structure that prevents or substantially delays movement of water or radionuclides.

**BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT****(Reference 36)**

During the Site Characterization phase of an RI/FS, a baseline risk assessment (RA) is used to evaluate the potential threat to human health and the environment in the absence of any remedial action. That is, the baseline RA describes the risk conditions under the "no action alternative." The baseline RA is extremely important because it provides the basis for determining whether remedial action is necessary. It also determines the extent of cleanup needed to reduce potential risk levels to within EPA's acceptable range (e.g., carcinogenic risks of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  - 40 CFR 300.430(e)(2)(i)(A)(2)).

**BATHTUB EFFECT****(Reference 26)**

The liquid buildup and eventual overflow due to precipitation which enters the unit through the cover but cannot escape through the bottom liner.

**BATTERY SEPARATOR****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product used as an insulator or separator between the negative and positive terminals in batteries and fuel cells.

**BEATER-ADD GASKET****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper intended for use as a gasket, and designed to prevent leakage of liquids, solids, or gases and to seal the space between two sections of a component in circumstances not involving rotary, reciprocating, and helical motions. Major applications of beater-add gaskets include: gaskets for internal combustion engines; carburetors; exhaust manifolds; compressors; reactors; distillation columns; and other apparatus.

**BELOWGROUND RELEASE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any release to the subsurface of the land and to ground water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the belowground portions of an underground storage tank system and belowground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

**BELOW REGULATORY CONCERN****(DOE 5820.2A)**

A definable amount of low-level waste that can be deregulated with minimal risk to the public.

**BENCH-SCALE TESTS****(Reference 27)**

Laboratory testing of potential cleanup technologies (also known as treatability studies).

**BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

**BENEFICIATION****(Reference 3)**

Preparation of ore for smelting.

**BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BAT) or BEST  
DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BDAT)****(Reference 21)**

Treatment technologies that have been shown through actual use to yield the greatest environmental benefit among competing technologies that are practically available.

**BEST ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT****(Reference 22)**

The judgement used by EPA permit writers to incorporate requirements into a facility's operating permit. The BEJ is based on the permit writer's expertise, the requirements of RCRA, and information submitted by the permit applicant. Specific requirements are developed for each facility.

**BETA PARTICLE****(Reference 3)**

A negatively-charged subatomic particle emitted during decay of certain radioactive elements. A beta particle is identical to an electron.

**BETA RADIATION****(Reference 3)**

Emitted from a nucleus during fission. Beta radiation can be stopped by an inch of wood or a thin sheet of aluminum.

**BIENNIAL REPORT****(Reference 22)**

A report (EPA Form 8700-13A) submitted by generators of hazardous waste to the Regional Administrator due March 1 of each even numbered year. The report includes information on the generator's activities during the previous calendar year. The owner or operator of a treatment, storage, and disposal facility must also prepare and submit a biennial report using EPA Form 8700-1313.

**BIOLOGICAL ADDITIVES****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Microbiological cultures, enzymes, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge for the specific purpose of encouraging biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

**BIOREMEDIATION****(Reference 25)**

Techniques using biological processes to treat contaminated soil or groundwater. Bioremediation can occur either in situ or in bioreactors where contaminated media are placed in contact with organisms to degrade the contaminants in a controlled environment. Generally, the technique involves stimulating organisms by adding materials such as nutrients or oxygen to increase the rate of biodegradation.

**(Reference 27)**

The use of living organisms, such as bacteria and fungi, to treat hazardous substances.

**BIOUPTAKE****(Reference 23)**

The uptake of contaminants by biological organisms (plants and animals).

**BLENDED SYSTEM****(Reference 24)**

A drinking water supply system which can or does combine (e.g., via connecting valves) water from more than one well or surface water intake, or from a combination of wells and intakes.

**BLINDING****(Reference 3)**

Plugging of the screen apertures with slightly oversized particles.

**BODILY INJURY****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Bodily injury shall have the meaning given to this term by applicable state law; however, this term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for bodily injury.

**BOILER****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics: 1) The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery sections must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections (such as waterfalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and while in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and the unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. 2) The unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in §260.32.

**BOTTOMS RECEIVER****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A container or tank used to receive and collect the heavier bottoms fractions of the distillation feed stream that remain in the liquid phase.

**BRAKE BLOCK****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in drum brake systems for vehicles rated at 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or more.

**BRINE MUD****(Reference 27)**

A waste material, often associated with well drilling or mining, composed of mineral salts and other inorganic compounds.

**BUFFER ZONE****(10 CFR 61.2)**

A portion of the disposal site that is controlled by the licensee and that lies under the disposal units and between the disposal units and the boundary of the site.

**BULK ASBESTOS****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

Any quantity of asbestos fiber of any type or grade, or combination of types or grades, that is mined or milled with the purpose of obtaining asbestos. This term does not include asbestos that is produced or processed as a contaminant or an impurity.

**BULK DENSITY****(Reference 23)**

The weight of an object or material divided by its volume, including the volume of its pore spaces. Specifically, the weight per unit volume of a soil mass that has been oven-dried to a constant weight at 105 degrees C.

**BURIED WASTE****(Reference 21)**

Low-level radioactive waste that has been disposed of by near-surface burial.

**BURNING AGENTS****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those additives that, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are

**BURNING AGENTS (continued)**

applied.

**BY-PRODUCT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

A material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form in which it is produced by the process.

**BYPRODUCT**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A chemical substance produced without separate commercial intent during the manufacturing or processing of another chemical substance(s) or mixture(s).

**BYPRODUCT MATERIAL**

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

A) Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident or to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material. For purposes of determining the applicability of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to any radioactive waste, the term "any radioactive material" refers only to the actual radionuclides dispersed or suspended in the waste substance. The nonradioactive hazardous waste component of the waste substance will be subject to regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. B) The tailings or waste produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content. Ore bodies depleted by uranium solution extraction operations and which remain underground do not constitute "byproduct material".

**(AEA, Ch. 2, 11)**

Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material, and the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content.

# C

## **CALCINING/CALCINATION**

**(Reference 21)**

The process of making unconsolidated powder or granules by thermal evaporation and partial decomposition of high-level waste.

## **CALIFORNIA LIST WASTES**

**(Reference 15)**

To be classified as a California list waste, three conditions must be met:

- 1) The waste must be a RCRA listed or characteristic waste;
- 2) The waste must be a liquid (i.e., it fails method 9095 Paint Filter Liquids Test [PFLT]), except for Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs), which may be liquid or non-liquid; and
- 3) The waste must exceed statutory prohibition levels for specified constituents.

The types of wastes that may be California list wastes are: free cyanides, certain metals, corrosive wastes, PCBs, and HOCs. The Agency has limited the restricted HOCs to approximately 100 HOCs listed in Appendix III to 40 CFR Part 268. These restricted HOCs include solvents, pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins. These hazardous wastes are referred to as California list wastes because the State of California developed regulations to restrict the land disposal of wastes containing these constituents, and Congress subsequently incorporated these provisions into the 1984 HSWA amendments to RCRA. Even if LDR treatment standards have not been promulgated for certain RCRA wastes (e.g., Third wastes), these wastes may be subject to California list restrictions.

## **CANDIDATE AREA**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

A geologic and hydrologic system within which a geologic repository may be located.

## **CAP**

**(Reference 27)**

A layer of clay or other highly impermeable material installed over the top of a closed landfill to prevent entry of rainwater and minimize leakage.

**CAP or COVER****(Reference 22)**

The soil applied over waste at the end of each working day at a landfill. A cap is a permanent layer of impervious material (e.g., clay, polyethylene liner, PVC liner) added to the cover upon closure of a landfill.

**CAPACITOR****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric. Types of capacitors are as follows:

**SMALL CAPACITOR****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A capacitor which contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid. The following assumptions may be used if the actual weight of the dielectric fluid is unknown. A capacitor whose total volume is less than 1,639 cubic centimeters (100 cubic inches) may be considered to contain less than 1.36 kgs (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid and a capacitor whose total volume is more than 3,278 cubic centimeters (200 cubic inches) must be considered to contain more than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid. A capacitor whose volume is between 1,639 and 3,278 cubic centimeters may be considered to contain less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid if the total weight of the capacitor is less than 4.08 kg (9 lbs.).

**LARGE HIGH VOLTAGE CAPACITOR****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A capacitor which contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) or more of dielectric fluid and which operates at 2,000 volts (a.c. or d.c.) or above.

**LARGE LOW VOLTAGE CAPACITOR****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A capacitor which contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) or more of dielectric fluid and which operates below 2,000 volts (a.c. or d.c.).

**CARBON REGENERATION UNIT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

**CARBON TETRACHLORIDE**

**(Reference 27)**

A colorless liquid used in refrigerants, metal degreasers, agricultural fumigants, and as a dry-cleaning agent. Exposure to it can cause damage to the central nervous system, liver, and kidneys.

**CARBON ADSORPTION**

**(Reference 4)**

A treatment system where contaminants are removed from ground water or surface water when the water is forced through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts the contaminants.

**CARCINOGEN**

**(Reference 4)**

A substance that causes cancer.

**CASE CLOSED**

**(Reference 1)**

A removal action is considered closed when on-site activities have been completed and all administrative work has been completed. This includes final OSC reports and payment for contract services. The Regional Coordinator is responsible for designating an action to be "closed." Unlike "completion date," dates for "case closed" are not tracked in the RTS/SCAP system.

**CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**(Reference 20)**

A data base that contains general information on all enforcement activities, with information on cost recovery and settlements.

**CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS**

**(Reference 9)**

National technology-based effluent limitations developed by EPA for certain industrial categories. Currently, no national standards exist for CERCLA discharges.

**CATHODIC PROTECTION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

**CATHODIC PROTECTION TESTER****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems. At a minimum, such persons must have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

**CEILING INCREASES****(Reference 1)**

The Action Memorandum initially approving the removal action establishes a ceiling on total costs that EPA may spend on the response. A ceiling increase, once requested and approved, raises the total approved costs.

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)****(Reference 20)**

An operating health agency within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that develops and implements programs to deal with environmental health problems, including responding to environmental, chemical, and radiation emergencies.

**CERCLA BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT  
(Human Health Evaluation)****(References 36, 37)**

Under Sections 104 and 121 of CERCLA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to assess the risks to human health posed by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites on the National Priority List (NPL). That assessment is conducted in the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) phase of the site cleanup process. When applied to the evaluation of the human health impacts caused by uncontrolled CERCLA sites (i.e., if no remedial action is taken), this process is termed the "baseline risk assessment."

**CERCLIS or CERCLA INFORMATION SYSTEM****(Reference 29)**

A database maintained by U.S. EPA and the states which lists sites where releases have either been addressed or need to be addressed. CERCLIS consists of three inventories: CERCLIS Removal Inventory, CERCLIS Remedial Inventory, and CERCLIS Enforcement Inventory. Within the three inventories are inactive and active release sites. Inactive release sites are those release sites where no further action is needed. Active

## **CERCLIS or CERCLA INFORMATION SYSTEM (continued)**

release sites are those sites that may have an ongoing response action; that may not yet have been addressed by EPA, but are scheduled for future action; or that may have been addressed and are targeted for further Superfund investigation of on-site contamination. There are approximately 30,000 sites now on CERCLIS. Approximately 2,000 new sites are added each year.

### **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

**(Reference 25)**

Certificate granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission certifying that a prototype of DOE's TRUPAC-H radioactive waste transport containers has passed its review and testing for "normal" and "hypothetical" accident conditions.

### **CERTIFICATION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A written statement regarding a specific fact or representation that contains the following language: Under civil and criminal penalties of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 2615), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to the identified Section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete.

### **CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**(Reference 42)**

Under 40 CFR 261.20-24, wastes can be designated as characteristic ("D" code) hazardous waste based on any of the following properties:

Ignitable wastes meet any of the following criteria:

- o a liquid having a flash point less than 140°F (60°C) or
- o a nonliquid that is capable, under standard temperature

## **CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)**

and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns vigorously enough to create a hazard (40 CFR 173.300 and 173.151).

Corrosive wastes are liquids that:

- o have a pH  $\leq$  2 or pH  $\geq$  12.5 or
- o that corrode steel (SAE 1020) at a rate 6.35 mm/yr (0.250 inch/yr) at 130°F (55°C).

Reactive wastes have any of the following properties:

- o normally unstable and readily undergo violent changes without detonating;
- o react violently with water;
- o form potentially explosive mixtures with water;
- o when mixed with water, generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in sufficient quantity to present a danger to human health or the environment; or
- o cyanide- or sulfide-bearing waste that can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in sufficient quantity to pose a threat to human health and environment when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5. (Although the rule does not designate toxic quantities, commonly used reference thresholds are 250 mg hydrogen cyanide or 500 mg hydrogen sulfide gas per kg of solid waste.)

Toxicity Characteristic (TC) wastes are those that leach constituents listed in 40 CFR 261.24 at or above specified concentrations. The list of regulated constituents includes metals and organics. The test used to make this determination is the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). Wastes that fail the TCLP are deemed hazardous wastes regardless of what process generated the waste.

### **CHARACTERISTIC WASTE**

**(Reference 22)**

A solid waste defined as hazardous because it exhibits one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity (as determined by the TCLP).

**(Reference 26)**

A solid waste defined as hazardous because it exhibits one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

**CHARACTERIZATION****(Reference 21)**

Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis activities to determine the extent and nature of the release. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

**(Reference 25)**

Site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of releases. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

**CHELATING AGENT****(10 CFR 61.2)**

Amine polycarboxylic acids (e.g., EDTA, DTPA), hydroxy-carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids (e.g., citric acid, carboic acid, and glucinic acid).

**CHEMICAL AGENTS****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water.

**CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM****(Reference 20)**

As part of EPA's Air Toxics Strategy, provides guidance, training, and technical assistance to States and local communities to help them in preparing for and responding to chemical accidents.

**CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE****(TSCA §3)  
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any organic or inorganic substance of a particular molecular identity, including: Any combination of such substances occurring in whole or part as a result of a chemical reaction or occurring in nature, and any element or uncombined radical. Such term does not include: Any mixture; any pesticide (as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide

**CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (continued)**

Act) when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide; tobacco or any tobacco product; any source material, special nuclear material, or byproduct material (as such terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and regulations issued under such Act); any article the sale of which is subject to the tax imposed by Section 4181 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (determined without regard to any exemptions from such tax provided by Section 4182 or Section 4221 or any provisions of such Code); and any food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device (as such terms are defined in Section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device.

**CHEMICAL WASTE LANDFILL**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A landfill at which protection against risk of injury to health or the environment from migration of PCBs to land, water, or the atmosphere is provided from PCBs and PCB Items deposited therein by locating, engineering, and operating the landfill as specified in §761.75.

**CIVIL ACTION**

**(Reference 22)**

Under RCRA, a lawsuit filed in court against a person who has either failed to comply with statutory or regulatory requirements or an Administrative Order or has contributed to a release of hazardous wastes or constituents. There are four types of civil action under RCRA: compliance; corrective; monitoring and analysis; and imminent hazard.

**CLAIM**

**(CERCLA §101(4))**

A demand in writing for a sum certain.

**CLAIMANT**

**(CERCLA §101(5))**

Any person who presents a claim for compensation under CERCLA.

**CLAPP HORNBERGER CONSTANT**

**(Reference 23)**

A constant in the equation of Clapp and Hornberger (1978) relating to the relative saturation of the soil to the relative conductivity of the soil.

**CLASS A EXPLOSIVES**

**(Reference 28)**

Nine specific "types" of explosives plus 13 other categories of explosives are defined as Class A explosives. The nine specific types are technical descriptions. The 13 other categories include ammunition (grenades, bombs, mines, torpedoes, etc.), boosters and jet thrust units, and charged well-casing jet perforating guns.

**CLASS B EXPLOSIVES**

**(Reference 28)**

As currently defined, special fireworks, which are manufactured articles designed primarily for the purpose of producing visible or audible pyrotechnic effects by combustion or explosion. Examples are provided in the regulation.

**CLASSIC EMERGENCY**

**(Reference 1)**

An action where the release requires that on-site activities be initiated within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate. A classic emergency includes, but is not limited to, a release exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics: 1) released into the environment for a relatively short time; 2) released as a result of an accident, fire, explosion or failure of container or handling system; 3) released from a transportation-related source or from an active or operating facility; and 4) intentionally released in an isolated (one-time) incident to an area not used (presently or previously) to store or dispose of chemical wastes (i.e., a "midnight dump").

**CLASSIFICATION**

**(Reference 22)**

The act of separating waste materials manually, by screening, or by air classification into categories of size, weight, and/or color.

**CLEAN CLOSURE**

**(Reference 22)**

Removal and/or decontamination of all wastes from a disposal facility which is being permanently closed.

**(Reference 26)**

Removal and/or decontamination of all wastes from a disposal facility.

**CLEAN CLOSURE (continued)****(Reference 43)**

Clean closure is an option for certain types of HWMUs, including surface impoundments and waste piles. To clean close a HWMU, DOE facilities must remove or render nonhazardous all hazardous and mixed waste associated with the unit, including contaminated equipment, structures, and soils. If a unit can be clean closed, no post-closure care is required.

**CLEAN CLOSURE EQUIVALENCY DEMONSTRATION****(Reference 43)**

A clean closure equivalency demonstration is a special requirement that applies to all surface impoundments and waste piles that received wastes after July 26, 1982, and that certified clean closure under interim status requirements before March 19, 1987. Procedural requirements for clean closure equivalency demonstrations are located in 40 CFR 270.1(c)(5) and (c)(6). Unit-specific closure requirements for surface impoundments and waste piles are located in 40 CFR 265.228 and 265.258, respectively. In addition, landfills from which wastes have been removed at closure may be "clean closed" through redefinition of the landfill as a waste pile or surface impoundment. Such a landfill, if closed under the old 40 CFR Part 265 standards, would be subject to equivalency demonstration requirements.

The purpose of the equivalency demonstration is to show that closure of these interim status facilities complied with the more stringent closure requirements specified in 40 CFR 264 Subpart G. All units that clean close must demonstrate clean closure; however, only units that closed under the less stringent interim status requirements must submit clean closure equivalency demonstrations.

**CLEANUP****(Reference 1)**

Actions undertaken during a removal or remedial response to physically remove or treat a hazardous substance that poses a threat or potential threat to human health and welfare and the environment and/or real and personal property. Sites are considered cleaned up when EPA removal or remedial programs have no further expectation or intention of returning to the site and threats have been mitigated or do not require further action.

**CLEANUP CONTRACTOR CEILING**

**(Reference 1)**

One of several cost categories that make up the total project ceiling. These costs are funded from each Region's removal allowance and include ERCS or other cleanup contractor costs, State costs procured through letter contract, and other Federal agency costs procured through IAGs.

**CLEANUP LEVEL**

**(Reference 2)**

The containment concentration goal of the remedial action, i.e., the concentration of a ground-water contaminant to be achieved through remedial action.

**CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)**

**(Reference 20)**

A statute under which EPA promulgates Water Quality Criteria and administers the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, as well as regulates discharges to or dredging of wetlands.

**CLIMATOLOGY**

**(Reference 23)**

Study of the characteristic weather of a region, particularly regarding temperature and precipitation, averaged over some significant interval of time.

**CLOSED PORTION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements.

**CLOSED-VENT SYSTEM**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.

**CLOSURE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The act of securing a Hazardous Waste Management facility pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264.

**(Reference 44)**

Clean closure involves removing or rendering non-hazardous all

**CLOSURE (continued)**

hazardous and radioactive mixed wastes associated with the unit including contaminated equipment, structure, and soils.

Closing a HWMU with wastes in place involves removing all hazardous liquids, stabilizing any remaining hazardous or radioactive mixed wastes, and installing a final cover.

**CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLANS**

**(Reference 44)**

A closure plan is a detailed description of the steps necessary to perform partial and/or final closure of a unit at a facility at any point during its operating life in accordance with the closure performance standard [40 CFR 264.112(a) and 265.112(a)].

A post-closure plan is a detailed description of all activities to be conducted and their frequency during the post-closure care period [40 CFR 264.118(a) and 265.118(a)].

These plans must contain sufficient detail to allow EPA or State authorities to determine whether the activities described in the plans comply with regulations and adequately reflect the existing conditions of the facility. Brief outlines are not acceptable closure or post-closure plans.

**CLOSURE PERIOD**

**(40 CFR 192.31)**

The period of time beginning with the cessation, with respect to a waste impoundment, of uranium ore processing operations and ending with completion of requirements specified under a closure plan.

**CLOSURE PLAN**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of §264.112.

**(40 CFR 192.31)**

The plan required under Section 264.112 of this chapter.

**(Reference 44)**

A closure plan is a detailed description of the steps necessary to perform partial and/or final closure of a unit at

**CLOSURE PLAN (continued)**

a facility at any point during its operating life in accordance with the closure performance standard.

**CLUTCH FACING (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material or lining in the clutch mechanisms of manual transmission vehicles.

**COASTAL TIDAL WATERS (Reference 24)**

Surface water body type that includes embayments, harbors, sounds, estuaries, back bays, etc. Such water bodies are in the interval seaward from the mouths of rivers and landward from the 12-mile baseline marking the transition to the ocean water body type.

**COASTAL WATERS (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

**COASTAL ZONE (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined for the purpose of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), means all U.S. waters subject to the tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term "coastal zone" delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

**CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR) (Reference 20)**

All Federal regulations in force are published annually in codified form in the Code of Federal Regulations. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) is found at 40 CFR Part 300.

**COMBUSTION (Reference 22)**

The ignition of oxygen with an organic substance that results in the production of energy.

**COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION****(10 CFR 60.2)**

Clearing of land, surface or subsurface excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a site, but does not include changes desirable for the temporary use of the land for public recreational uses, site characterization activities, other preconstruction monitoring and investigation necessary to establish background information related to the suitability of a site or to the protection of environmental values, or procurement or manufacture of components of the geologic repository operations area.

**COMMENT PERIOD****(Reference 4)**

A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions.

**COMMERCE****(TSCA §3)  
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce A) between a place in a State and any place outside of such State, or B) which affects trade, traffic, transportation, or commerce described in clause A).

**COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FRICTION PRODUCT (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product, which is either molded or woven, intended for use as a friction material in braking and gear changing components in industrial and commercial machinery and consumer appliances. Major applications of this product include: hand brakes; segments; blocks; and other components used as brake linings, rings and clutches in industrial and commercial machinery and consumer appliances.

**COMMERCIAL PAPER****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is made of paper intended for use as general insulation paper or muffler paper. Major applications of commercial papers are insulation against fire, heat transfer, and corrosion in circumstances that require a thin, but durable, barrier.

**COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTES****(Reference 22)**

Solid wastes generated by wholesale, retail or service businesses, and multi-unit residential structures. Some

**COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTES (continued)**

communities define institutional solid wastes as commercial solid wastes. Commercial solid wastes are one form of municipal solid wastes.

**COMMERCIAL STORER OF PCB WASTE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The owner or operator of each facility which is subject to the PCB storage facility standards of §761.65, and who engages in storage activities involving PCB waste generated by others, or PCB waste that was removed while servicing the equipment owned by others and brokered for disposal. The receipt of a fee or any form of compensation for storage services is not necessary to qualify as a commercial storer of PCB waste. It is sufficient under this definition that the facility stores PCB waste generated by others or the facility removed the PCB waste while servicing equipment owned by others. A generator who stores only the generator's own waste is subject to the storage requirements of §761.65, but is not required to seek approval as a commercial storer. If a facility's storage of PCB waste at no time exceeds 500 liquid gallons of PCBs, the owner or operator is not required to seek approval as a commercial storer of PCB waste.

**COMMISSION**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or its duly authorized representatives.

**(40 CFR 191.02)**

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

**COMMITMENT**

**(Reference 1)**

An amount formally reserved to cover an expected obligation. A commitment reflects the intention to obligate funds to a specific activity.

**COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE  
FACILITATION ACT (CERFA)**

**(Reference 53)**

Enacted in October 1992, CERFA amends Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to require the identification of uncontaminated parcels of land on federal facilities slated to be closed. This is intended to facilitate the transfer and redevelopment of government property that is deemed unpolluted.

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

EPA's program to inform and encourage public participation in the Superfund process and to respond to community concerns. The term "public" includes citizens directly affected by the site, other interested citizens or parties, organized groups, elected officials, and potentially responsible parties.

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Lead agency staff who work with the OSC/RPM to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community relations requirements set forth in the NCP.

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN****(Reference 1)**

A plan for all responses lasting longer than 45 days, that addresses local citizens' and officials' concerns about a hazardous waste release and for integrating community relations activities into the technical response at a site. The CRP should help prevent disruptions and delays in response actions and partially fulfill the NEPA requirement for public notification and participation.

**(Reference 20)**

A plan that is prepared at the start of most Superfund response activities to direct activities that will allow the community affected by the site to be kept informed of EPA, State and potentially responsible party (PRP) activities.

**COMPATIBILITY****(Reference 22)**

The ability of materials to exist together without adverse environmental effects or health risks. Primarily applied to waste fluid combinations and liner materials.

**COMPATIBLE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

**COMPLETION DATE****(Reference 1)**

The actual date that the cleanup contractor or the OSC has demobilized, completing the scope of work in the Action Memorandum and the disposal of waste is completed as set forth in the Action Memorandum or subsequent modifications. If the Action Memorandum's scope of work includes the ultimate disposal of wastes, then the date the site's wastes are received for final disposal would be the completion date. However, if the Action Memorandum's scope of work does not include off-site disposal, then the completion date would be the date the contractor left the site. Temporary demobilization and on-site temporary storage are not considered completions unless temporary storage was the only action identified in the Action Memorandum. Likewise, temporary off-site storage of hazardous substances at a storage, treatment and disposal (TSD) facility other than the facility of ultimate disposal is a continuation of the removal action, not a completion.

**COMPLIANCE AGREEMENTS****(References 21, 22)**

Legally binding agreements between regulators and regulated entities that set standards and schedules for compliance with environmental statutes. Includes Consent Order and Compliance Agreements, Federal Facilities Agreements, and Federal Facilities Compliance Agreements.

**(Reference 25)**

Agreements between regulatory agencies and regulated parties setting standards and schedules for compliance with environmental laws. These agreements are legally binding and include Consent Order and Compliance Agreements, Federal Facilities Agreements, and Federal Facilities Compliance Agreements.

**COMPLIANCE ORDER or COMPLIANCE ACTION****(Reference 22)**

An order or action issued under Section 3008(a) of RCRA that requires any person who is not complying with a requirement of RCRA to take steps to come into compliance.

**COMPONENT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

**COMPONENT (continued)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any constituent part of a unit or any group of constituent parts of a unit which are assembled to perform a specific function (e.g., a pump seal, pump, kiln liner, kiln thermocouple).

**COMPOSITION**

**(Reference 22)**

Description of the components of solid waste, with the amount of each component expressed as a percentage of the total waste.

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE,  
COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

**(References 4, 20)**

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by SARA. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- 1) Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- 2) Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION  
AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (CERCLIS)**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

**(Reference 20)**

EPA's comprehensive data base and management system that inventories and tracks releases addressed or needing to be addressed by the Superfund program. CERCLIS contains the official inventory of CERCLA sites and supports EPA's site planning and tracking functions. Sites that EPA decides do not warrant moving further in the site evaluation process are given a "No Further Response Action Planned" (NFRAP) designation in CERCLIS. This means that no additional federal

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION  
AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (continued)**

steps under CERCLA will be taken at the site unless future information so warrants. Sites are not removed from the data base after completion of evaluations in order to document that these evaluations took place and to preclude the possibility that they be needlessly repeated. Inclusion of a specific site or area in the CERCLIS data base does not represent a determination of any party's liability, nor does it represent a finding that any response action is necessary. Sites that are deleted from the NPL are not designated NFRAP sites. Deleted sites are listed in a separate category in the CERCLIS data base.

**CONDENSER**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A heat-transfer device that reduces a thermodynamic fluid from its vapor phase to its liquid phase.

**CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SQG**

**(Reference 22)**

A SQG that is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 266, 268, 270 and 124 because the generator: 1) makes a hazardous waste determination; 2) does not accumulate amounts of hazardous wastes which exceed the limits that define a SQG set forth in 40 CFR 261.5; and, 3) treats or disposes of the waste on site or ensures that the waste is sent to a permitted or interim status TSDF, a permitted municipal or industrial solid waste facility, or a recycling facility.

**CONFINED AQUIFER**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined ground water.

**CONNECTED PIPING**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

All underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

**CONNECTOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. For the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

**CONSENT DECREE****(Reference 4)**

A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup. The consent decree describes actions that PRPs are required to perform and is subject to a public comment period.

**CONSERVATION****(Reference 22)**

The wise use and preservation of natural resources for future generations.

**CONSERVATIVE SUBSTANCE****(Reference 23)**

A substance that does not undergo reactions in the environment that would either naturally or through interaction with other pollutants cause concentrations to decline.

**CONSTRUCTION****(RCRA §1004)**

With respect to any project of construction under RCRA, means A) the erection or building of new structures and acquisition of lands or interests therein, or the acquisition, replacement, expansion, remodeling, alteration, modernization, or extension of existing structures, and B) the acquisition and installation of initial equipment of, or required in connection with, new or newly acquired structures or the expanded, remodeled, altered, modernized or extended part of existing structures (including trucks and other motor vehicles, and tractors, cranes, and other machinery) necessary for the proper utilization and operation of the facility after completion of the project; and includes preliminary planning to determine the economic and engineering feasibility and the public health and safety aspects of the project, the engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies, and any surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, and other action necessary for the carrying out of the project, and C) the inspection and

**CONSTRUCTION (continued)**

supervision of the process of carrying out the project to completion.

**CONSUMPTION (Reference 22)**

The amount of any resource or energy used in a given time by a given number of people.

**CONSUMPTIVE USE (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

With respect to heating oil, means consumed on the premises.

**CONTAINER (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any portable device in which material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

**CONTAINMENT (10 CFR 60.2)**

The confinement of radioactive waste within a designated boundary.

**CONTAINMENT BUILDING (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of Subpart D of Parts 264 or 265 of this chapter.

**CONTAMINATE (Reference 22)**

To make impure, unclean, or unfit for use through contact or addition of something; pollute.

**CONTAMINATED SOIL (Reference 24)**

Soil onto which available evidence indicates that a hazardous substance was spilled, spread, disposed, or deposited.

**CONTIGUOUS ZONE (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The zone of the high seas, established by the U.S. under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

**CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

**CONTINUOUS RECORDER**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A data-recording device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes.

**CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM**

**(References 4, 20)**

Laboratories under contract to EPA which analyze soil, water, and waste samples taken from areas at or near Superfund sites.

**CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP**

**(CERCLA §101(35))**

A) For the purpose of Section 107(b)(3), the term contractual relationship includes, but is not limited to, land contracts, deeds or other instruments transferring title or possession, unless the real property on which the facility concerned is located was acquired by the defendant after the disposal or placement of the hazardous substance on, in, or at the facility, and one or more of the circumstances described in clause i), ii), or iii), is also established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence:

i) At the time the defendant acquired the facility the defendant did not know and had no reason to know that any hazardous substance which is the subject of the release or threatened release was disposed of on, in, or at the facility.

ii) The defendant is a government entity which acquired the facility by escheat, or through any other involuntary transfer or acquisition, or through the exercise of eminent domain authority by purchase or condemnation.

iii) The defendant acquired the facility by inheritance or bequest.

In addition to establishing the foregoing, the defendant must establish that he has satisfied the requirements of Section 107(b)(3)(a) and (b).

B) To establish that the defendant had no reason to know, as provided in clause i) of the Subparagraph A) of this

**CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP (continued)**

paragraph, the defendant must have undertaken, at the time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize liability. For purposes of the preceding sentence the court shall take into account any specialized knowledge or experience on the part of the defendant, the relationship of the purchase price to the value of the property if uncontaminated, commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information about the property, the obviousness of the presence or likely presence of contamination at the property, and the ability to detect such contamination by appropriate inspection.

C) Nothing in this paragraph or in Section 107(b)(3) shall diminish the liability of any previous owner or operator of such facility who would otherwise be liable under this Act. Notwithstanding this paragraph, if the defendant obtained actual knowledge of the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance at such facility when the defendant owned the real property and then subsequently transferred ownership of the property to another person without disclosing such knowledge, such defendant shall be treated as liable under Section 107(a)(1) and no defense under Section 107(b)(3) shall be available to such defendant.

D) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the liability under this Act of a defendant who, by an act or omission, caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

**CONTROL**

**(40 CFR 192.01(c))**

Any remedial action intended to stabilize, inhibit future misuse of, or reduce emissions or effluents from residual radioactive materials.

**(40 CFR 192.31(c))**

Any action to stabilize, inhibit future misuse of, or reduce emissions or effluents from uranium byproduct materials.

**CONTROL DEVICE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

An enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of solvents or other organics for use, reuse, or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device.

**CONTROL DEVICE SHUTDOWN****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The cessation of operation of a control device for any purpose.

**CONTROLLED AREA****(10 CFR 60.2)**

A surface location, to be marked by suitable monuments, extending horizontally no more than 10 kilometers in any direction from the outer boundary of the underground facility, and the underlying subsurface, which area has been committed to use as a geologic repository and from which incompatible activities would be restricted following permanent closure.

**(40 CFR 191.12(g))**

1) A surface location, to be identified by passive institutional controls, that encompasses no more than 100 square kilometers and extends horizontally no more than five kilometers in any direction from the outer boundary of the original location of the radioactive wastes in a disposal system; and 2) the subsurface underlying such a surface location.

**(DOE 5480.11)**

Any area to which access is controlled in order to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials.

**CONTROLLING INTEREST****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Direct ownership of at least 50 percent of the voting stock of another entity.

**CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS****(Reference 9)**

The pollutants classified as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH pursuant to the CWA Section 304(a)(4).

**COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA)**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A legal instrument EPA uses to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to a recipient to accomplish a public purpose in which substantial EPA involvement is anticipated during the performance of the project.

**(Reference 1)**

An assistance agreement whereby EPA transfers money, property, services, or anything of value to a State for the accomplishment of certain activities, subactivities, or tasks, as authorized by CERCLA. It assumes a significant Federal involvement in the State's performance of these activities.

**(Reference 20)**

A Federal assistance agreement with States and/or its political subdivisions to transfer Federal funds and/or responsibilities. Cooperative agreements are required for State-lead, fund-financed Superfund actions.

**CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT**

**(Reference 27)**

An assistance agreement whereby EPA provides support funds to States and Indian Tribes to help defray the cost of non-site-specific activities, such as administrative and clerical salaries, computer resources, and training.

**CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT  
UNIT (CAMU)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10, 270.2)**

An area within a facility that is designated by the Regional Administrator under Part 264 Subpart S, for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under §264.101 and RCRA Section 3008(h). A CAMU shall only be used for the management of remediation wastes pursuant to implementing such corrective action requirements at the facility.

**CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDER**

**(Reference 22)**

An order issued by EPA that requires corrective action under RCRA Section 3008(h) at a facility where a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment has occurred. Corrective action may be required beyond the facility boundary, and it can be required regardless of when the waste was placed at the facility.

**CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDER (continued)****(Reference 25)**

Actions under RCRA that require a permitted facility to correct the release(s) of hazardous waste or constituents from a hazardous waste management unit. A Corrective Action Order can suspend or revoke the authority to operate a treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or seek appropriate relief (including an injunction) from a U.S. district court.

**CORRECTIVE MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION****(Reference 22)**

The stage of corrective action where actual cleanup of a facility takes place.

**CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY****(Reference 20)**

The portion of a RCRA corrective action that is generally equivalent to a feasibility study (FS) taken under Superfund.

**CORROSION EXPERT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A person who, by reason of his knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

**CORROSIVITY****(Reference 7)**

A waste with a pH less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or capable of corroding steel at a rate of more than 0.25 inches per year.

**CORRUGATED PAPER****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of corrugated paper, which is often cemented to a flat backing, may be laminated with foils or other materials, and has a corrugated surface. Major applications of asbestos corrugated paper include: thermal insulation for pipe coverings; block insulation; panel insulation in elevators; insulation in appliances; and insulation in low-pressure steam, hot water, and process lines.

**COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE****(References 4, 20)**

The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the NPL based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

**COST-EFFECTIVENESS****(Reference 2)**

One of the mandates for remedial action under CERCLA. It requires a close evaluation of the costs required to implement and maintain a remedy as well as the selection of protective remedies whose costs are proportional to their overall effectiveness.

**COST RECOVERY****(Reference 1)**

The process by which Federal costs of response actions and damage to natural resources are recovered from responsible parties as provided for in Section 107(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA.

**COVENANT NOT TO SUE****(Reference 27)**

A written agreement that releases settling potentially responsible parties from present or future liability.

**CRADLE-TO-GRAVE****(Reference 22)**

A management system that regulates hazardous waste from the time it is generated until its ultimate disposal.

**CRIMINAL ACTION****(Reference 22)**

A prosecuting action taken by the U.S. government or a state towards any person(s) who has knowingly and willfully (or, in the Clean Water Act, negligently) not complied with the law. Such an action can result in the imposition of fines or imprisonment.

**CULVERT****(Reference 26)**

Directs surface run-on and run-off away from the disposal area and prevents surface water from infiltrating the cover.

**CURIE****(Reference 25)**

The amount of radiation emitted from 1 gram of Radium, equal to 37 billion decays per second. Curie (abbreviated as Ci) is used to measure the amount of material present, and does not express the quantity of radiation given off, nor the biological hazards involved, and is of limited use in measuring biological effects. A replacement measure in more common use in science today is the becquerel (Bq).  $1 \text{ Bq} = 2.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Ci}$ .

**CURRENT ASSETS****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those which are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.

**CURRENT CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with §264.142(a), (b), and (c).

**CURRENT LIABILITIES****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.

**CURRENT PLUGGING AND ABANDONMENT  
COST ESTIMATE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)

The most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with §144.62(a), (b), and (c) of this Title.

**CURRENT POST-CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)

The most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with §264.144(a), (b), and (c).

**CUSTODIAL AGENCY**

(10 CFR 61.2)

An agency of the government designated to act on behalf of the government owner of the disposal site.

**D**

**DAMAGED OR SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED THERMAL  
SYSTEM INSULATION ACM**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Thermal system insulation ACM on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other thermal system insulation equipment where the insulation has lost its structural integrity, or its covering, in whole or in part, is crushed, waterstained, gouged, punctured, missing, or not intact such that it is not able to contain fibers. Damage may be further illustrated by occasional punctures, gouges or other signs of physical injury to ACM; occasional water damage on the protective coverings/jackets; or exposed ACM ends or joints. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

**DAMAGED FRIABLE MISCELLANEOUS ACM**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Friable miscellaneous ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or, if applicable, which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate or which for any other reason lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical

**DAMAGED FRIABLE MISCELLANEOUS ACM (continued)**

injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

**DAMAGED FRIABLE SURFACING ACM**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Friable surfacing ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate, or which, for any other reason, lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

**DAMAGES**

**(CERCLA §101(6))**

Damages for injury or loss of natural resources as set forth in Section 107(a) or 111(b) of this Act.

**DARCY'S LAW**

**(Reference 23)**

The relationship that states that the rate of flow of ground water through a porous material is proportional to the pressure driving the water and inversely proportional to the length of the flow path.

**DARCY VELOCITY**

**(Reference 23)**

A standard unit of permeability, equivalent to the passage of one cubic centimeter of fluid of one centipoise viscosity flowing in one second under a pressure differential of one atmosphere through a porous medium having an area of cross section of one square centimeter and a length of one centimeter.

**DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES (DQO)**

**(Reference 20)**

Qualitative and quantitative statements that are developed before sampling begins to allow EPA to identify the quality of data that must be collected during Superfund actions.

**DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION****(Reference 6)**

Federal agencies pursue debarment and suspension to exclude a party from participating in Federal assistance and contracting programs. When there is adequate evidence of a serious act or omission, suspension is pursued immediately, pending completion of investigation or legal proceedings. Suspension proceedings provide for due process, and may include a hearing. Generally, suspension is temporary and does not exceed 18 months. Debarment is a longer exclusion from receiving Federal funds. The debarment process consists of a formal investigation, notification, hearing, and appeals process. Violations of the Drug-Free Workplace Act requirements can result in debarment of up to five years, but usually debarment does not exceed three years.

**DEBRIS****(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: A manufactured object; or plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: Any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in Subpart D, Part 268; process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75% of their original volume. A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by §268.45 and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection.

**DECOMMISSIONING****(Reference 25)**

Process of removing a facility from operation.

**DECONTAMINATION****(DOE 6430.1A)**

The act of removing a chemical, biological, or radiologic contaminant from, or neutralizing its potential effect on, a person, object or environment by washing, chemical action, mechanical cleaning, or other techniques.

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

The removal of radioactive contamination from facilities, equipment, or soils by washing, heating, chemical or

## **DECONTAMINATION (continued)**

electrochemical action, mechanical cleaning, or other techniques.

(Reference 25)

Removal of unwanted radioactive material from plants, soil, or equipment by chemical or mechanical processes or other techniques.

## **DEEP GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY**

(Reference 25)

Subterranean mined facility for the disposal of radioactive waste that employs natural geologic barriers to contain the waste over geological time scales.

## **DEEP-WELL INJECTION**

(Reference 22)

The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well, or through a dug well whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension.

## **DEFENSE WASTE**

(Reference 21)

Radioactive waste from any activity performed in whole or in part in support of DOE atomic energy defense activities; excludes waste under purview of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or generated by the commercial nuclear power industry.

## **DEGRADATION RATE or CHEMICAL PERSISTENCY**

(Reference 23)

The rate at which a chemical is broken down in the environment by hydrolysis, photodegradation, or soil metabolism; the length of time that a parent chemical persists in the environment.

## **DELISTING**

(Reference 16)

To be exempted from the RCRA hazardous waste "system," a listed hazardous waste, a mixture of a listed and solid waste, or a derived-from waste must be delisted (according to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22). Characteristic hazardous wastes never need to be delisted, but can be treated to no longer exhibit the characteristic. A contained-in waste also does not have to be delisted; it only has to "no longer contain" the hazardous waste.

**DE MINIMIS LOSSES****(Reference 28)**

Losses from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing.

**DE MINIMIS SETTLEMENTS****(Reference 27)**

Settlements that are smaller agreements separate from the larger settlement for the chosen cleanup remedy. Under de minimis settlements, contributors of a relatively small amount of waste to a site, or landowners who bought the site but did not contribute wastes to it, may resolve their liability.

**DEMONSTRATION****(RCRA §1004)**

The initial exhibition of a new technology process or practice or a significantly new combination or use of technologies, processes or practices, subsequent to the development stage, for the purpose of proving technological feasibility and cost effectiveness.

**DENSE NONAQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID****(Reference 2)**

A liquid that is more dense than liquid water and is not appreciably soluble in water. Hence, the liquid forms a second phase below the ground water.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)****(Reference 20)**

A Federal department that operates many military facilities that are potentially subject to CERCLA actions.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)****(10 CFR 60.2)**

The U.S. Department of Energy or its duly authorized representatives.

**(Reference 20)**

A Federal department that operates many nuclear weapons and research facilities that are potentially subject to CERCLA actions.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SITE**

**(DOE 5484.1)**

1) A DOE-owned or -controlled tract used for DOE operations:  
a) Containing one or more facilities (excluding tracts used primarily for substations and transmission towers, and similar utility facilities), or b) At which one or more major DOE operations or program activities are being carried out.

2) Either a tract owned by DOE or a tract leased or otherwise made available to the Federal Government under terms that afford to DOE rights of access and control substantially equal to those that DOE would possess if it were the holder of the fee (or pertinent interest therein) as agent of and on behalf of the Government. One or more DOE operations/program activities are carried out within the boundaries of the described tract.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WASTE**

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

Radioactive waste generated by activities of the Department (or its predecessors), waste for which the Department is responsible under law or contract, or other waste for which the Department is responsible. Such waste may be referred to as DOE waste.

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (DOI)**

**(Reference 20)**

A Federal department that is responsible for Federal lands on which Superfund sites may be located.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)**

**(Reference 20)**

A federal department that is responsible for bringing legal actions to court on behalf of EPA against potentially responsible parties.

**DEPOSITORY**

**(40 CFR 192.01(e))**

A disposal site (other than a processing site) selected under Section 104(b) or 105(b) of the AEA.

**DEPTH TO AQUIFER**

**(Reference 24)**

The vertical distance between the deepest point at which hazardous substances are suspected and the top of the shallowest aquifer that supplies drinking water.

**DERIVED-FROM RULE****(Reference 16)**

The derived-from rule states that any solid waste derived from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a listed RCRA hazardous waste is itself a listed hazardous waste (regardless of the concentration of hazardous constituents). For example, ash and scrubber water from the incineration of a listed waste are hazardous wastes on the basis of the derived-from rule. Solid wastes derived from a characteristic hazardous waste are hazardous wastes only if they exhibit a characteristic.

**DESIGNATED FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which 1) has received a permit (or interim status) in accordance with the requirements of Parts 270 and 124 of this chapter, 2) has received a permit (or interim status) from a State authorized in accordance with Part 271 of this chapter, or 3) is regulated under §261.6(c)(2) or Subpart F of Part 266 of this chapter, and 4) that has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to §260.20. If a waste is destined to a facility in an unauthorized State which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, then the designated facility must be a facility allowed by the receiving State to accept such waste.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The off-site disposer or commercial storer of PCB waste designated on the manifest as the facility that will receive a manifested shipment of PCB waste.

**DETECTABLE CONCENTRATION IN WATER****(Reference 23)**

Any concentration of a contaminant in water that is greater than or equal to the particular method detection limit.

**DETECTION LEVEL****(Reference 3)**

The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured with a 99% confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero.

**DIELECTRIC MATERIAL****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are

**DIELECTRIC MATERIAL (continued)**

used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping).

**DIFFUSION**

(Reference 23)

The spreading out of molecules, atoms, or ions into a vacuum, fluid, or porous medium in a direction tending to equalize concentrations in all parts of the system.

**DIKE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

An embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

**DILUTION**

(Reference 23)

Thinning down or weakening a compound by mixing with water or other solvents.

**DIOXIN**

(Reference 22)

A synthetic organic compound made up of chlorinated hydrocarbons known to cause birth defects, skin disorders, liver damage, immune system suppression, and cancer in laboratory animals at extremely low doses. Dioxin is produced in the combustion of solid waste and in the manufacturing of certain herbicides and wood preservatives. It has become a widespread environmental pollutant.

**DIRECTOR**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The Regional Administrator or the State Director, as the context requires, or an authorized representative. When there is no approved State program, and there is an EPA administered program, Director means the Regional Administrator. When there is an approved State program, Director normally means the State Director. In some circumstances, however, EPA retains the authority to take certain actions even when there is an approved State program. In such cases, the term Director means the Regional Administrator and not the State Director.

(10 CFR 60.2)

The Director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of

**DIRECTOR (continued)**

Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

**DIRECTOR OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

The EPA Regional Administrator, or, in the case of a state with a program approved under Section 9004, the Director of the designated state or local agency responsible for carrying out an approved UST program.

**DISC BRAKE PAD FOR HEAVY-WEIGHT VEHICLES (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in disc brake systems for vehicles rated at 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or more.

**DISC BRAKE PAD FOR LIGHT-AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT VEHICLES (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in disc brake systems for vehicles rated at less than 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR).

**DISCHARGE (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 311(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under Section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under Section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means threat of discharge.

**DISCHARGE or HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGE (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

**DISCHARGE TIME****(Reference 23)**

The time that would be required for water to move through an aquifer if the aquifer was an open conduit.

**DISCHARGE VELOCITY****(Reference 23)**

An apparent velocity, calculated from Darcy's law, which represents the flow rate at which water would move through an aquifer if the aquifer were an open conduit.

**DISCOVERY****(Reference 1)**

Discovery refers to the notification, observance, or detection of a release or substantial threat of release or discharge of a hazardous substance or oil into the environment. A discovery may be made through notification or investigation in accordance with statutory requirements, incidental observation by government agencies or the public, notifications by permit holders or inventory efforts conducted by Federal, State or local agencies.

**DISPERSANTS****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

**DISPERSION****(Reference 23)**

A system comprised of two phases, one of which is in the form of finely divided particles distributed throughout a bulk substance.

**DISPOSAL****(RCRA §1004)****(RCRA §1004(3))****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

**DISPOSAL (continued)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Intentionally or accidentally to discard, throw away, or otherwise complete or terminate the useful life of PCBs and PCB Items. Disposal includes spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges of PCBs as well as actions related to containing, transporting, destroying, degrading, decontaminating, or confining PCBs and PCB Items.

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The isolation of radioactive wastes from the accessible environment.

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

The isolation of radioactive wastes from the biosphere inhabited by man and containing his food chains by emplacement in a land disposal facility.

**(40 CFR 191.02(1))**

Permanent isolation of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste from the accessible environment with no intent of recovery, whether or not such isolation permits the recovery of such fuel or waste. For example, disposal of waste in a mined geologic repository occurs when all of the shafts to the repository are backfilled and sealed.

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

Emplacement of waste in a manner that assures isolation from the biosphere for the foreseeable future with no intent of retrieval and that requires deliberate action to regain access to the waste.

**(LLRWPA 2(1))**

The isolation of low-level radioactive waste pursuant to requirements established by the NRC under applicable laws.

**DISPOSAL (continued)**

**(NFWPA 2(9))**

The emplacement in a repository of high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or other highly radioactive material with no foreseeable intent of recovery, whether or not such emplacement permits the recovery of such waste.

**DISPOSAL AREA**

**(40 CFR 192.31(f))**

The region within the perimeter of an impoundment or pile containing uranium by product materials to which the post-closure requirements of Section 192.32(b)(1) of this subpart apply.

**DISPOSAL FACILITY**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on the land or water, and at which hazardous waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

**DISPOSAL SITE**

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

That portion of a land disposal facility which is used for disposal of waste. It consists of disposal units and a buffer zone.

**(40 CFR 192.01(d))**

The region within the smallest perimeter of residual radioactive material (excluding cover materials) following completion of control activities.

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

That portion of a disposal facility which is used to dispose of waste. For low-level waste, it consists of disposal units and a buffer zone.

**DISPOSAL SYSTEM****(40 CFR 191.12(a))**

Any combination of engineered and natural barriers that isolate spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste after disposal.

**DISPOSAL UNIT****(10 CFR 61.2)**

A discrete portion of the disposal site into which waste is placed for disposal. For near-surface disposal the unit is usually a trench.

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

A discrete portion (e.g., a pit, trench, tumulus, vault, or bunker) of the disposal site into which waste is placed for disposal.

**DISPOSER OF PCB WASTE****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any person who owns or operates a facility approved by EPA for the disposal of PCB waste which is regulated for disposal under the requirements of Subpart D of this part.

**DISTANCE TO RECEPTOR****(Reference 23)**

The distance from the contaminated soil to a user in the direction of ground water flow.

**DISTANCE TO SURFACE WATER****(Reference 24)**

The shortest distance that runoff would follow from a source to surface water.

**DISTILLATE RECEIVER****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A container or tank used to receive and collect liquid material (condensed) from the overhead condenser of a distillation unit and from which the condensed liquid is pumped to larger storage tanks or other process units.

**DISTILLATION OPERATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

An operation, either batch or continuous, separating one or more feed stream(s) into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor

**DISTILLATION OPERATION (continued)**

phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

**DISTRIBUTE IN COMMERCE AND DISTRIBUTION  
IN COMMERCE**

(TSCA §3)  
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

When used to describe an action taken with respect to a chemical substance or mixture or article containing a substance or mixture meant to sell, or the sale of, the substance, mixture, or article in commerce; to introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce, or the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of, the substance, mixture, or article; or to hold, or the holding of, the substance, mixture, or article after its introduction into commerce.

**DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT (Kd)**

(Reference 23)

Represents the partitioning of a contaminant between liquid and solid phases. Kd is a valid representation of this partitioning only if the reactions that cause the partitioning are fast and reversible and only if the isotherm is linear.

**DISTURBED ZONE**

(10 CFR 60.2)

That portion of the controlled area the physical or chemical properties of which have changed as a result of underground facility construction or as a result of heat generated by the emplaced radioactive wastes such that the resultant change of properties may have a significant effect on the performance of the geologic repository.

**DOE ORDERS**

(Reference 21)

Internal requirements that establish DOE policy and procedures for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(Reference 25)

Internal DOE agency requirements establishing policy and procedures for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

**DO-IT-YOURSELFER USED OIL  
COLLECTION CENTER**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any site or facility that accepts/aggregates and stores used oil collected only from household do-it-yourselfers.

**DOSE EQUIVALENT**

**(Reference 3)**

The product of the absorbed dose, the quality factor, and any other modifying factors. The dose equivalent is a quantity for comparing the biological effectiveness of different kinds of radiation on a common scale. The unit of dose equivalent is the rem. A millirem (mrem) is one one-thousandth of a rem.

**DOUBLE BLOCK AND BLEED SYSTEM**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

**DOUBLEWASH/RINSE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

A minimum requirement to cleanse solid surfaces (both impervious and nonimpervious) two times with an appropriate solvent or other material in which PCBs are at least 5 percent soluble (by weight). A volume of PCB-free fluid sufficient to cover the contaminated surface completely must be used in each wash/rinse. The wash/rinse requirement does not mean the mere spreading of solvent or other fluid over the surface, nor does the requirement mean a once-over wipe with a soaked cloth. Precautions must be taken to contain any runoff resulting from the cleansing and to dispose properly of wastes generated during the cleansing.

**DRAFT PERMIT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A document prepared under §124.6 indicating the Director's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit, as discussed in §124.5, are types of draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, as discussed in §124.5 is not a "draft permit." A proposed permit is not a draft permit.

**DRAINAGE LAYER**

**(Reference 26)**

Design to promote the rapid and efficient transport of water from the cover to an exit drain. May be comprised of either

**DRAINAGE LAYER (continued)**

granular or geosynthetic materials.

**DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY**

**(Reference 1)**

EPA's Office of Drinking Water's supplement to the Federal drinking water standards. Ten-day, one-day and chronic advisories are issued for a variety of substances that otherwise have no standards.

**DRINKING WATER POPULATION**

**(Reference 24)**

The number of residents, workers, and students who drink water drawn from wells or surface water intakes located within target distance limits.

**DRINKING WATER SUPPLY**

**(CERCLA §101(7))**

Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

**DRIP PAD**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative kick-back or drippage from treated wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

**DRUM BRAKE LINING**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Any asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in drum brake systems for vehicles rated at less than 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR).

**DRUMS**

**(Reference 24)**

Portable containers designed to hold a standard 55-gallon volume of wastes.

# **E**

## **EFFLUENTS**

(References 22, 26)

Waste materials discharged into the environment.

## **ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

## **ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNIT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A device which 1) Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in §261.22 of this chapter, or they are listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of the chapter only for this reason; and 2) Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in §260.10 of this chapter.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A device which is used for neutralizing wastes only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in §261.22 of this chapter, or are listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of this chapter only for this reason; and meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in §260.10 of this chapter.

## **EMERGENCY**

(Reference 4)

Those releases or threats of releases requiring initiation of on-site activity within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate.

## **EMERGENCY PERMIT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A RCRA permit issued in accordance with §270.61.

## **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)**

(Reference 27)

A Federal law that established a four-part program to define an emergency planning structure at the State and local levels;

**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND COMMUNITY  
RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (continued)**

require emergency notification of hazardous chemical releases; require notification of chemical use, storage, or production activities; and define annual emissions reporting requirements.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEANUP SERVICES**

**(Reference 20)**

Together with TAT and EERU, these contracts provide the technical assistance and cleanup service that EPA needs to implement an effective removal program.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION**

**(Reference 20)**

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), ERD is made up of three subordinate units: Response Operations Branch, Response Standards and Criteria Branch, and Environmental Response Team (ERT).

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM**

**(Reference 20)**

A central data base that provides EPA with a more comprehensive perspective on release notifications nationwide because it includes, in addition to the National Response Center (NRC) reports, notifications of releases reported directly to EPA Regional offices and to the U.S. Coast Guard district offices.

**EMERGENCY SITUATION**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

For continuing use of a PCB transformer exists when: neither a non-PCB transformer nor a PCB-contaminated transformer is currently in storage for reuse or readily available (i.e., available within 24 hours) for installation and immediate replacement is necessary to continue service to power users.

**ENCAPSULATION**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

The treatment of ACBM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

**ENCLOSURE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

An airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACBM to prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the air.

**ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT****(Reference 18)**

A study conducted as a supplement to a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and the risks posed to public health and/or the environment. EPA or State agencies conduct the study when legal action is pending to require potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for the site cleanup.

**ENERGY RECOVERY****(Reference 22)**

A form of resource recovery in which the organic part of the waste is converted to usable energy. Energy recovery from processed or raw refuse is achieved through combustion of the waste to produce high pressure steam used in an electric generation facility, through pyrolysis to produce an oil or gas product, and through anaerobic digestion to produce methane gas.

**ENFORCEMENT****(Reference 27)**

EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to respond to information requests or perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

**(Reference 4)**

EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

**ENFORCEMENT DECISION DOCUMENT****(Reference 18)**

A public document that explains EPA's selection of a cleanup alternative at a Superfund site through an EPA enforcement action. Similar to a Record of Decision.

**ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE POLICY****(Reference 22)**

EPA's policy to pursue "timely and appropriate" enforcement responses to address violations at federal facilities in a manner similar to responses at non-federal facilities.

**ENGINEERED BARRIER**

(10 CFR 61.2)

A man-made structure or device that is intended to improve the land disposal facility's ability to meet the performance objectives in Subpart C.

**ENGINEERED BARRIER SYSTEM**

(10 CFR 60.2)

The waste packages and the underground facility.

**ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS**

(Reference 4)

An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a remedial program feasibility study. The EE/CA must be made available for a 30 calendar day public comment period prior to the signing off of the Action Memorandum.

(Reference 20)

Performed to evaluate alternate removal actions or expedited response actions (ERAs) in terms of their effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

**ENTRY ROUTES**

(Reference 3)

Pathways by which soil gas can flow into a house. Openings through the flooring and walls where the house contacts the soil.

**ENVIRONMENT**

(TSCA §3)

Includes water, air, and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things.

**ENVIRONMENT (AL)**

(CERCLA §101(8))

A) The navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, and B) any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

**ENVIRONMENT(AL) (continued)**

**(DOE 4700.1)**

Air and water quality, land disturbances, ecology, climate, public and occupational health and safety, and socioeconomic (including non-availability of critical resources and institutional, cultural, and aesthetic considerations). For conciseness, these are normally referred to as environmental, health, and safety considerations.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)**

**(Reference 21)**

A written environmental analysis which is prepared pursuant to NEPA to determine whether a federal action would significantly affect the environment and thus require preparation of a more detailed environmental impact statement.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT**

**(Reference 20)**

Provides emergency response support to hazardous waste sites or spills posing an immediate threat.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

**(Reference 21)**

A document required of Federal Agencies by NEPA for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and lists alternative actions. The report documents the information required to evaluate the environmental impact of a project.

**(Reference 25)**

A study prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act which evaluates and compares the environmental consequences of a proposed major action, such as the construction of a new facility, and other alternatives to that action. The conclusion of an environmental impact statement is usually a record of decision to select the preferred alternative.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM (ERT)**

**(References 4, 20)**

EPA hazardous waste experts who provide 24-hour technical assistance to EPA Regional Offices and States during all types of emergencies involving releases at hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous Substances. ERT also provides hazardous site response training for all EPA employees.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION**

(Reference 21)

Clean up and restoration of sites contaminated with hazardous substances during past production or disposal activities.

(Reference 25)

Cleaning up and restoring of sites contaminated with hazardous substances.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE TEAM**

(Reference 20)

Contractor teams that provide laboratory, analytical, and review services to all areas of the Superfund program.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION**

(Reference 20)

Regional divisions that often provide data validation and quality assurance/quality control functions.

**EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage or disposal facility.

**EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The 12-digit number assigned to a facility by EPA upon notification of PCB waste activity under §761.205.

**EPA REGION**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

- o Region I-Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
- o Region II-New York, New Jersey, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- o Region III-Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
- o Region IV-Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

**EPA REGION (continued)**

- o Region V-Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.
- o Region VI-New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.
- o Region VII-Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.
- o Region VIII-Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.
- o Region IX-California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- o Region X-Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

**EPIDEMIOLOGY**

**(Reference 25)**

Study of the distribution and determinants of diseases and injuries in human populations.

**EQUILIBRIUM**

**(Reference 23)**

A balanced condition for a particular reversible chemical reaction.

**EQUIPMENT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

**(Reference 46)**

Equipment means each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange, and any control devices or systems required by Subparts AA and BB (§264.1031).

**EQUIVALENCY DEMONSTRATION**

**(Reference 26)**

For interim status facilities to show that closure satisfies all the requirements specified for permitted facilities in Part 264, even if the facility was otherwise subject to the interim status requirements.

**EQUIVALENT METHOD**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any testing or analytical method approved by the Administrator under §§260.20 and 260.21.

**EVACUATION****(Reference 1)**

Immediate and emergency actions undertaken to remove people from an affected area, typically following a classic emergency. Such actions are short in duration and continue until the immediate threat of exposure has subsided.

**EVAPOTRANSPIRATION****(Reference 26)**

Loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants growing thereon.

**EXCAVATION ZONE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

**EXCEPTION REPORT****(Reference 22)**

A report that RCRA generators who transport hazardous waste off-site must submit to the Regional Administrator if they do not receive a copy of the manifest signed and dated by the owner or operator of the designated facility to which their waste was shipped within 45 days from the date on which the initial transporter accepted the waste.

**EXCLUDED MANUFACTURING PROCESS****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A manufacturing process in which quantities of PCBs, as determined in accordance with the definition of inadvertently generated PCBs, calculated as defined, and from which releases to products, air, and water meet the requirements of items 1 through 5 of this definition, or the importation of products containing PCBs as unintentional impurities, which products meet the requirements of items 1 and 2 of this definition. 1) The concentration of inadvertently generated PCBs in products leaving any manufacturing site or imported into the United States must have an annual average of less than 25 ppm, with a 50 ppm maximum. 2) The concentration of inadvertently generated PCBs in the components of detergent bars leaving the manufacturing site or imported into the United States must be less than 5 ppm. 3) The release of inadvertently generated PCBs at the point at which emissions are vented to ambient air must be less than 10 ppm. 4) The amount of inadvertently generated PCBs added to water discharged from a manufacturing site must be less than 100 micrograms per resolvable gas chro-

**EXCLUDED MANUFACTURING PROCESS (continued)**

matographic peak per liter of water discharged. 5) Disposal of any other process wastes above concentrations of 50 ppm PCB must be in accordance with Subpart D of this part.

**EXCLUDED PCB PRODUCTS**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

PCB materials which appear at concentrations less than 50 ppm, including but not limited to: 1) Non-Aroclor inadvertently generated PCBs as a byproduct or impurity resulting from a chemical manufacturing process. 2) Products contaminated with Aroclor or other PCB materials from historic PCB uses (investment casting waxes are one example). 3) Recycled fluids and/or equipment contaminated during use involving the products described in items 1 and 2 of this definition (heat transfer and hydraulic fluids and equipment and other electrical equipment components and fluids are examples). 4) Used oils, provided that in the cases of items 1 through 4 of this definition: i) The products or source of the products containing 50 ppm concentration PCBs were legally manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, or used before October 1, 1984; ii) The products or source of the products containing 50 ppm concentrations PCBs were legally manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, or used, i.e., pursuant to authority granted by EPA regulation, by exemption petition, by settlement agreement, or pursuant to other Agency-approved programs; iii) The resulting PCB concentration (i.e. below 50 ppm) is not a result of dilution, or leaks and spills of PCBs in concentrations over 50 ppm.

**EXFILTRATION**

**(Reference 3)**

The movement of indoor air out of the house.

**EXISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT  
FACILITY or EXISTING FACILITY**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility has commenced construction if: 1) The owner or operator has obtained the Federal, State and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction; and either 2) i) A continuous on-site, physical construction program has begun; or ii) The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

**EXISTING PORTION****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Land surface area of an existing waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

**EXISTING TANK****(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

A tank that is used for the storage or processing of used oil and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to the effective date of the authorized used oil program for the State in which the tank is located. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin installation of the tank and if either 1) A continuous on-site installation program has begun, or 2) The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for installation of the tank to be completed within a reasonable time.

**EXISTING TANK SYSTEM****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank system used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or for which installation has commenced on or before December 22, 1988. Installation is considered to have commenced if: the owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system; and if, either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or, the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction at the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

**EXISTING TANK SYSTEM or EXISTING COMPONENT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either 1) a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun, or 2) the owner or operator has entered

**EXISTING TANK SYSTEM or EXISTING COMPONENT (continued)**

into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

**EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION**

**(Reference 1)**

A removal action led by a Remedial Project Manager and carried out by remedial contractors who are either in the process of conducting or are scheduled to initiate a response activity. ERAs have been designed to address those situations at NPL sites which were previously performed as initial remedial measures (e.g., fences, drainage controls, alternative water supplies).

**(Reference 20)**

Actions taken by the remedial program using removal program contract authorities. ERA's generally require an EE/CA and are designed to remove immediate threats discovered during a remedial investigation.

**EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES**

**(Reference 4)**

After adoption of a final remedial action plan, if any remedial action is taken, or any enforcement action under Section 106 is taken, or if any settlement or consent decree under Sections 106 or 122 is entered into, and if such action, settlement, or decree differs in any significant respects from the final plan, the lead agency is required to publish an explanation of the significant differences and the reasons the changes were made.

**EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL**

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any chemical compound, mixture, or device which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with sparks or flame.

**EXPOSURE**

**(Reference 23)**

Human contact with a physical, chemical, or biological agent through dermal absorption, inhalation, or ingestion.

**EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT****(Reference 5)**

As defined in Section 9003(h)(10) of SWDA, the term means an assessment to determine the extent of exposure of, or potential for exposure of, individuals to petroleum from a release from an underground storage tank based on such factors as the nature and extent of contamination and the existence of or potential for pathways of human exposure (including ground or surface water contamination, air emissions, and food chain contamination), the size of the community within the likely pathways of exposure, and the comparison of expected human exposure levels to the short-term and long-term health effects associated with identified contaminants and any available recommended exposure or tolerance limits for such contaminants. Such assessment shall not delay corrective action to abate immediate hazards or reduce exposure.

**EXPOSURE PATHWAY****(Reference 23)**

The passage of a contaminant from the source of contamination, through the transport media, to the exposure point and receptor.

**EXPOSURE POINT****(Reference 23)**

The point at which human contact with a contaminant occurs, such as a well.

**EXTERNAL RADIATION****(Reference 3)**

Radiation originating from a source outside the body, such as cosmic radiation. The source of external radiation can be either natural or man-made.

**EXTRACTION PROCEDURE (EP) TOXICITY****(Reference 7)**

A waste for which the EP test extract contains a concentration of a specified contaminant above its regulatory threshold.

**EXTRAMURAL COSTS****(Reference 1)**

CERCLA funds expended for services and equipment outside of EPA. In the Superfund removal program, these costs include, but are not limited to, cleanup contractor and consulting costs; support contractor costs; other Federal agency vendor and out-of-pocket costs; and costs for State and local assistance obtained through a procurement contract.

**EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**

(Reference 30)

Extremely hazardous substances are certain CERCLA hazardous substances that when released at levels above RQs require emergency notification of local and state emergency response authorities because of the potential for serious irreversible health effects.

The term "extremely hazardous substance" is found in Sect. 302 of Title III of SARA, and over 300 substances are listed in Appendix A (alphabetical order) or Appendix B (CAS number order) to 40 CFR 355. EPA defines extremely hazardous substances as "substances which could cause serious irreversible health effects from accidental releases" and are "most likely to induce serious acute reactions following short term exposure" (51 FR 41570 & 41573, November 17, 1986). These substances have a median lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) value ≤ 50 mg/kg of body weight, or an oral median lethal dose (LD<sub>50</sub>) ≤ 25 mg/kg of body weight. All SARA Title III extremely hazardous substances are also CERCLA hazardous substances, but RQs for a substance may be different under the two lists.

**F****FACILITY**

(CERCLA §101(9))

A) Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

1) All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

2) For the purpose of implementing corrective action under

**FACILITY (continued)**

§264.101, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under RCRA Section 3008(h).

(DOE 5000.3A)

Any equipment, structure, system, process or activity that fulfills a specific purpose. Examples include accelerators, storage areas, fusion research devices, nuclear reactors, production or processing plants, coal conversion plants, magnetohydrodynamics experiments, windmills, radioactive waste disposal systems and burial grounds, testing laboratories, research laboratories, transportation activities and accommodations for analytical examinations of irradiated and unirradiated components.

**FACILITY or ACTIVITY**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any HWM facility or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the RCRA program.

**FACILITY MAILING LIST**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The mailing list for a facility maintained by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 124.10(c)(viii).

**FACILITY NOTIFICATION**

(Reference 29)

Notice to EPA under CERCLA 103(c) of certain facilities where hazardous substances are or have been stored, treated, or disposed of. To provide a facility notification, you must complete and submit an EPA form identifying the facility; the amount and type of hazardous substance to be found there; and any known, suspected, or likely releases of such substances from the facility. Unless exempted (e.g., hazardous waste management facilities with permits or interim status under RCRA), you must file notice if you 1) presently own/operate such a facility; 2) owned/operated such a facility at the time of disposal; or 3) accepted hazardous substances for transport and selected such a facility for treatment, storage, or disposal. Note that giving facility notification is different from reporting a specific release.

**FACTOR****(Reference 24)**

The basic element of site assessment requiring data collection and evaluation for scoring purposes.

**FACTOR CATEGORY****(Reference 24)**

A set of related factors. Each pathway consists of three factor categories: likelihood of release or exposure, targets, and waste characteristics.

**FACT SHEET****(Reference 27)**

A document prepared and distributed by EPA to inform the public of Superfund site or program activities.

**FARM TANK****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements. A farm tank must be located on the farm property. "Farm" includes fish hatcheries, rangeland and nurseries with growing operations.

**FAULT****(Reference 22)**

A break in the earth's crust along which a measurable amount of movement has taken place.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the remedial investigation (RI), using data gathered during the RI. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

**(Reference 20)**

A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The feasibility study emphasizes data analysis, implementability of alternatives, and cost analyses, as well as compliance with mandates to protect human health and the environment and attain regulatory standards of

**FEASIBILITY STUDY (continued)**

other laws. The FS is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the RI, using data gathered during the RI.

**FEDERAL AGENCY**

(RCRA §1004)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government, any independent agency or establishment of the Federal Government including any Government corporation, and the Government Printing Office.

**FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT**

(Reference 22)

A federal act which allows the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban or regulate hazardous materials produced for use by consumers. Under the act, the commission has labeling authority over consumer products that are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritant or radioactive.

**FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND  
RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)**

(Reference 22)

A federal act which provides regulatory authority for registration and use of pesticides and similar products intended to kill or control insects, rodents, weeds and other living organisms.

**FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE**

(CERCLA §101(10))

"Federally permitted release" means A) discharges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), B) discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed and made part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under Section 402 of the FWPCA and subject to a condition of such permit charges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the FWPCA, C) continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under Section 402 of the FWPCA, which are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems, D) discharges in compliance with a legally enforceable permit under Section 404 of the FWPCA, E) releases in compliance with a legally enforceable final permit issued pursuant to Section 3005(a) through (d) of RCRA from a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal

## FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE (continued)

facility when such permit specifically identifies the hazardous substances and makes such substances subject to a standard of practice, control procedure or bioassay limitation or condition, or other control on the hazardous substances in such releases, F) any release in compliance with a legally enforceable permit issued under Section 102 or Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, G) any injection of fluids authorized under Federal underground injection control programs or State programs submitted for Federal approval (and not disapproved by the EPA Administrator) pursuant to Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act, H) any emission into the air subject to a permit or control regulation under Section 111, Section 112, Title I Part C, Title I Part D, or State implementation plans submitted in accordance with Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (and not disapproved by the EPA Administrator), including any schedule or waiver granted, promulgated, or approved under these sections, I) any injection of fluids or other materials authorized under applicable State law i) for the purpose of stimulating or treating wells for the production of crude oil, natural gas, or water, ii) for the purpose of secondary, tertiary, or other enhanced recovery of crude oil or natural gas, or iii) which are brought to the surface in conjunction with the production of crude oil or natural gas and which are reinjected, J) the introduction of any pollutant into a publicly owned treatment works when such pollutant is specified in and in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards of Section 307 (b) or (c) of the FWPCA and enforceable requirements in a pretreatment program submitted by a State or municipality for Federal approval under Section 402 of such Act, and K) any release of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material, as those terms are defined in the AEA of 1954, in compliance with a legally enforceable license, permit, regulation, or order issued pursuant to the AEA of 1954.

(Reference 31)

The general assumption underlying the exemptions from reporting requirements for federally permitted releases is that such releases have been evaluated through the permit process and are not considered to be harmful to human health and the environment.

**FEDERAL REGISTER (FR)****(Reference 20)**

Each federal working day, the Government Printing Office publishes current Presidential proclamations and Executive Orders, Federal agency regulations having general applicability and legal effect, proposed agency rules, and documents that are required by statute to be published in the Federal Register.

**FIBER RELEASE EPISODE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM resulting in visible emission.

**FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM (FIT)****(Reference 20)**

Contracts that provide support for pre-remedial activities, often by conducting preliminary assessments (PAs) and site investigations (SIs).

**FINAL AUTHORIZATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Approval by EPA of a State program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(b) of RCRA and the applicable requirements of Part 27 1, Subpart A.

**FINAL CLOSURE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities under Parts 264 and 265 of this chapter are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions in §262.34.

**FINAL STATUS****(Reference 22)**

Refers to the status of a permit held by owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities. Under final status, owners and operators are allowed to operate their facilities until the permit is renewed, reviewed or revoked.

**FINANCIAL ASSURANCE****(Reference 22)**

One of the financial requirements with which non-governmental owners and operators must comply under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 Subpart H. Financial assurance requires owners/operators to prepare written cost estimates for closing their facilities



1.0



1.1



1.25



2.8



3.2



3.6



4.0



2.5



2.2



2.0



1.8



1.4



1.6

**2 of 4**

**FINANCIAL ASSURANCE (continued)**

and to demonstrate the ability to pay those costs. States and the federal government are exempt from financial assurance requirements.

**FINANCIAL REPORTING YEAR**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

The latest consecutive twelve-month period for which any of the following reports used to support a financial test is prepared: a 10-K report submitted to the SEC; an annual report of tangible net worth submitted to Dunn and Bradstreet; or annual reports submitted to the Energy Information Administration or the Rural Electrification Administration. "Financial reporting year" may thus comprise a fiscal or a calendar year period.

**FIRST ATTEMPT AT REPAIR**

(RCRA/264.1031)

To take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.

**FIRST FEDERAL OFFICIAL**

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal official for any incident at the site.

**FISCAL YEAR**

(Reference 20)

For the U.S. government, begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. For example, FY88 began on October 1, 1988 and ended on September 30, 1989.

**FISHERY**

(Reference 24)

An area of a surface water body from which food chain organisms are taken or could be taken for human consumption on a subsistence, sporting, or commercial basis. Food chain organisms include fish, shellfish, crustaceans, amphibians, and amphibious reptiles.

**FIVE-YEAR PLAN****(Reference 25)**

U.S. Department of Energy, Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five Year Plan. DOE's yearly budget planning process and action plans for its activities in waste management and environmental restoration.

**FLAME ZONE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope.

**FLANGES****(Reference 26)**

Part of ancillary equipment used in tank systems.

**FLOODPLAIN****(Reference 22)**

The flat areas adjacent to stream channels and covered by water during periods of flooding.

**FLOORING FELT****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is made of paper felt intended for use as an underlayer for floor coverings, or to be bonded to the underside of vinyl sheet flooring.

**FLOW INDICATOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a vent stream.

**FLOW-THROUGH PROCESS TANK****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or byproducts from the production process.

**FLUORESCENT LIGHT BALLAST****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A device that electrically controls fluorescent light fixtures and that includes a capacitor containing 0.1 kg or less of dielectric.

**FOOD-CHAIN CROPS****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

**FORBIDDEN EXPLOSIVES****(Reference 28)**

One of ten categories of explosives expressly forbidden from transportation under Department of Transportation regulations, 49 CFR 173.51. These include explosive compounds which ignite spontaneously, new explosive compounds, explosive mixtures containing ammonium salt and a chlorate, explosive metals containing an acidic metal salt and a chlorate, leaking packages of explosives, nitroglycerin, loaded firearms, certain fireworks, and toy torpedoes.

**FOSSIL FUELS****(Reference 22)**

Fuel products formed naturally in the environment, including coal, oil, and natural gas.

**FRACTIONATION OPERATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A distillation operation or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.

**FREEBOARD****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein.

**FREE LIQUIDS****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

**FREE PRODUCT****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A regulated substance that is present as a non-aqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water).

**FRENCH DRAIN****(Reference 25)**

A system of trenches excavated to a depth below the water table with the possible placement of a collection pipe in the

**FRENCH DRAIN (continued)**

bottom of the trench. Drains are generally used either to lower the water table beneath a contamination source or to collect groundwater from an up gradient source in order to prevent leachate from reaching uncontaminated wells or surface water.

**FRIABLE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

When referring to material in a school building, means the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes previously nonfriable material after such previously nonfriable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

**FULLTIME EQUIVALENT**

**(Reference 20)**

Represents that level of effort or labor for one person for one year.

**FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT COMPONENT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A component which performs the same function or measurement and which meets or exceeds the performance specifications of another component.

**FUNCTIONAL SPACE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A room, group of rooms, or homogeneous area (including crawl spaces or the space between a dropped ceiling and the floor or roof deck above), such as classroom(s), a cafeteria, gymnasium, hallway(s) designated by a person accredited to prepare management plans, design abatement projects, or conduct response actions.

**FUND or TRUST FUND**

**(CERCLA §101(11))**

The Hazardous Substance Response Fund established by Section 221 of this Act or, in the case of a hazardous waste disposal facility for which liability has been transferred under Section 107(k) of this Act, the Post-closure Liability Fund established by Section 232 of this Act.

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The Hazardous Substance Superfund established by Section 9507

**FUND or TRUST FUND (continued)**

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

**FUTURE LIABILITY**

(Reference 27)

Refers to potentially responsible parties' obligations to pay for additional response activities beyond those specified in the Record of Decision or consent decree.

**G**

**GAMMA RADIATION**

(Reference 3)

A form of electromagnetic, high-energy radiation emitted from a nucleus. Gamma rays are essentially the same as x-rays and require heavy shieldings, such as concrete or steel, to be stopped.

**GAS CHROMATOGRAPH/MASS SPECTROMETER**

(Reference 27)

A highly sophisticated instrument that identifies the molecular composition and concentrations of the various chemicals in water and soil samples.

**GATHERING LINES**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any pipeline, equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

**GENERAL ENVIRONMENT**

(40 CFR 191.02(o))

The total terrestrial, atmospheric, and aquatic environments outside sites within which any activity, operation, or process associated with the management and storage of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste is conducted.

**GENERAL NOTICE LETTER**

(Reference 27)

A letter, issued by EPA, advising potentially responsible parties of their potential liability at a Superfund site.

**GENERATOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Part 261 of this chapter or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any person, by site location, whose act, or process produces "hazardous waste" identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

**GENERATOR OF PCB WASTE****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any person whose act or process produces PCBs that are regulated for disposal under Subpart D of this part, or whose act first causes PCBs or PCB Items to become subject to the disposal requirements of Subpart D of this part, or who has physical control over the PCBs when a decision is made that the use of the PCBs has been terminated and therefore is subject to the disposal requirements of Subpart D of this part. Unless another provision of this part specifically requires a site-specific meaning, "generator of PCB waste" includes all of the sites of PCB waste generation owned or operated by the person who generates PCB waste.

**GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE MODELING SYSTEM****(Reference 24)**

Population database maintained by EPA's Office of Toxic Substances; provides residential populations in specified distance rings around a point location.

**GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY****(10 CFR 60.2)**

A system which is intended to be used for, or may be used for, the disposal of radioactive wastes in excavated geologic media. A geologic repository includes: 1) The geologic repository operations area, and 2) the portion of the geologic setting that provides isolation of the radioactive waste.

**GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY OPERATIONS AREA****(10 CFR 60.2)**

A high-level radioactive waste facility that is part of a geologic repository, including both surface and subsurface

**GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY OPERATIONS AREA (continued)**

areas, where waste handling activities are conducted.

**GEOLOGIC SETTING (10 CFR 60.2)**

The geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical systems of the region in which a geologic repository operations area is or may be located.

**GOVERNMENT AGENCY (10 CFR 61.2)**

Any executive department, commission, independent establishment, or corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States; or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

**GRAIN SIZE (Reference 23)**

Size of a soil particle; basis for soil textural classes.

**GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION (Reference 20)**

Made up of the following four branches: Grants Operations Branch; Grants Information and Analysis Branch, which handles Interagency Agreements and the Asbestos-in-Schools Grants; Compliance Branch, which manages environmental and suspension activities for both grants and contracts; and Grants Policies and Procedures Branch, which oversees the regulations, policies, and procedures for EPA assistance agreements.

**GRANTS OPERATIONS BRANCH (Reference 20)**

As part of the Grants Administration Division, awards EPA Headquarters grants and research and development grants to the public.

**GRIZZLY SCREEN (Reference 3)**

Screen made of heavy fixed bars, used to remove oversized stones, stumps, etc.

**GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

The value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum design

**GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING (continued)**

loaded weight of a single vehicle.

**GROUND WATER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)  
(40 CFR 191.12(h))

Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

(CERCLA §101(12))

Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

(10 CFR 60.2)

All water which occurs below the land surface.

(Reference 3)

Subsurface water that is in the pore spaces of soil and geologic units.

**GROUT**

(Reference 21)

A cement-like substance used to solidify and immobilize liquid low-level radioactive waste for disposal or to stabilize disposal trenches.

**GUARANTOR**

(CERCLA 101(13))

Any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator under this Act.

**GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS**

(Reference 22)

Documents issued by EPA [and DOE] mainly to elaborate and provide direction on the implementation of regulations.

**GUNNITE**

(Reference 26)

Type of liner.

# H

## **HALF-LIFE**

**(Reference 3)**

The length of time in which any radioactive substance will lose one-half its radioactivity. The half-life may vary in length from a fraction of a second to thousands of years.

## **HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS OR HOCs**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond which are listed under appendix III to this part.

## **HAMMER PROVISION**

**(Reference 22)**

A statutory requirement that goes into effect automatically if EPA fails to issue regulations by certain dates specified in the statute.

## **HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT**

**(Reference 30)**

A hazardous air pollutant is a substance anticipated to cause either mortality or serious illness when released; therefore, its release to the air is regulated under the CAA.

Under the CAA, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) are established. Section 112(a) defines the term as "an air pollutant which no ambient air quality standard is applicable and which in the judgment of the [EPA] Administrator causes, or contributes to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to result in an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness." The eight hazardous air pollutants--asbestos, benzene, beryllium, coke oven emission, inorganic arsenic, mercury, radionuclides, and vinyl chloride--are listed at 40 CFR 61.01(a). EPA is considering the addition of chromium from industrial cooling towers, cadmium, and hazardous organics and organic solvent cleaners. Bills currently in the House and Senate propose to add 191 additional hazardous air pollutants.

## **HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS**

**(Reference 20)**

Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) that Congress passed in 1984. HSWA added the land disposal restrictions, minimum technology requirements, and

## **HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (continued)**

expanded corrective action authorities to the RCRA statute.

### **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL**

**(Reference 30)**

Hazardous chemicals are found in the workplace, and under OSHA. Their use may be regulated, or worker protection standards may apply.

Under 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z, "hazardous chemicals" are defined as "any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard." Physical hazards include combustible liquids, compressed gases, explosives, flammables, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophorics, and reactives. A health hazard is any chemical for which there is good evidence that acute or chronic health effects occurs in exposed employees. Hazardous chemicals include carcinogens; toxic or highly toxic agents; reproductive toxins; irritants; corrosives; sensitizers; hepatotoxins; nephrotoxins; agents that act on the hematopoietic system; and agents that damage the lungs, skin, eyes or mucous membranes.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Standard requires manufacturers and importers to evaluate the hazards associated with chemicals and communicate this information to users of these chemicals. This communication takes two forms. First, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) is supplied with each chemical manufactured or imported. Second, the familiar four-color diamond label with special warnings for health (blue), fire (red), reactivity (yellow), and cancer (white) hazards is placed on the hazardous chemical container. Under the OSHA regulations, hazardous chemicals are regulated in the workplace either through the setting of permissible exposure limits (PELs); threshold limit values (TLVs); or through requirements for worker training, safe work practices, labeling, ventilation, proper storage, or worker protective equipment.

### **HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT(S)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Those constituents listed in appendix VIII to Part 261 of this chapter.

**(Reference 24)**

Hazardous substance.

**HAZARDOUS DEBRIS****(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of this chapter, or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of Part 261 of this chapter.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL****(Reference 30)**

The term "hazardous material" has been defined under Sect. 1802 of HMTA as "a substance or material in a quantity and form which may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when transported in commerce." Transport of hazardous materials requires shipping papers, descriptions of the materials, manifests for hazardous materials that are also RCRA hazardous wastes, shipper's certification, marking, placarding, and proper packaging. Special requirements apply for transportation by rail (49 CFR 174), aircraft (49 CFR 175), vessel (49 CFR 176), and public highway (49 CFR 177). There are also specifications for shipping containers (49 CFR 178), tank cars (49 CFR 179), and maintenance of shipping packaging (49 CFR 180). OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart H, detail how hazardous materials should be stored after they are transported.

A Hazardous Materials Table that has more than 16,000 entries is found at 49 CFR 172.101. The Table includes explosives, oxidizing materials, corrosives, flammables, gases, poisons, radioactive substances, and agents capable of causing disease. Requirements for labeling, packaging, and shipping are given in the Table. An appendix to 49 CFR 172.101 lists reportable quantities (RQs) for those hazardous materials that are also CERCLA hazardous substances.

**HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION (HSCD)****(Reference 20)**

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), HSCD is made up of five subordinate units: Remedial Planning Staff, Site Policy and Guidance Branch, Remedial Planning and Response Branch, Design and Construction Management Branch, and State and Local Coordination Branch. This Division also includes the Fund-lead Regional Coordinators.

**HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION (HSED)****(Reference 20)**

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the

**HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION (continued)**

Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), HSED is made up of four subordinate units: Site Assessment Branch, Analytical Operations Branch, Hazard Ranking and Listing Branch, and Toxics Integration Branch.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**

(CERCLA §101(14))

The term "hazardous substance" means A) any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the FWPCA, B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of this Act, C) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the SWDA has been suspended by Act of Congress), D) any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA, E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the CAA, and F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Sub-paragraphs A) through F) of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

(Reference 20)

Section 101(14) of CERCLA, as amended, defines "hazardous substance" chiefly by reference to other environmental statutes, such as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, FWPCA, Clean Air Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act. The term excludes petroleum, crude oil or any fraction thereof, natural gas, natural gas liquids, or synthetic gas usable for fuel. Under the Act, OERR also may include other substances that it specifically designates as "hazardous."

(DOE 5480.14)

Any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the FWPCA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designed pursuant to Section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3002 of the SWDA; any toxic

## HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (continued)

pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the CAA; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of EPA has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of TSCA.

(Reference 30)

A hazardous substance is any substance that when released to the environment in an uncontrolled or unpermitted fashion becomes subject to the reporting and possibly response provisions of the CWA and CERCLA.

Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA requires the designation of "hazardous substances" that when discharged into or upon navigable waters of the United States are subject to certain reporting and response requirements. These hazardous substances and their corresponding RQs are listed at 40 CFR 117.3. and RQ is a threshold quantity such that when a release of a hazardous substance equals or exceeds the RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center in Washington, DC.

Section 101(4) of CERCLA expands the universe of hazardous substances and has its own reporting and response requirements when a release to any environmental medium exceeds an RQ. CERCLA defines a hazardous substance as: any substance designated under Sect. 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated as hazardous pursuant to Sect. 102 of CERCLA; any listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous waste; any toxic pollutant listed under Sect. 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under Sect. 112 of the CAA; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture subject to Sect. 7 of TSCA.

A list of CERCLA hazardous substances and corresponding RQs is found in 40 CFR 302.4. All CWA Sect. 311 hazardous substances are also CERCLA hazardous substances, but not vice versa (the 40 CFR 302.4 list is larger than the 40 CFR 117.3 list). RQs under the two lists are supposed to be equivalent.

(Reference 31)

Hazardous substances are 1) any elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, or substances specially designated by EPA under

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (continued)**

Sect. 311 of the CWA (40 CFR 116.4) or under Sect. 102 of CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4); 2) any toxic pollutants listed under Sect. 307(a) of the CWA; 3) any hazardous substances regulated under Sect. 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; 4) any listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous wastes; 5) any hazardous air pollutants listed under Sect. 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA); or 6) any imminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures regulated under Sect. 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

EPCRA also establishes emergency reporting requirements for "extremely hazardous substances" (40 CFR 355, Appendix A). The list of extremely hazardous substances is the same list of substances published in Appendix A of the November 1985 "Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program Interim Guidance." All of these substances are also CWA and CERCLA "hazardous" substances.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE or HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (DOE 5000.3A)**

Any solid, liquid, or gaseous material that satisfies the regulatory definition provided in 40 CFR Part 300. Oil is excluded from this definition.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE UST SYSTEM (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

An underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in Section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST system.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE (RCRA §1004)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 261.3)  
(Reference 1)**

A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristic may: A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)****(Reference 28)**

A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristic may a) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Note that RCRA defines hazardous wastes in terms of properties of a solid waste. Therefore, if a waste is not a solid waste, it cannot be a hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.3).

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Those wastes designated as hazardous by EPA regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.

**(Reference 30)**

A hazardous waste is a solid waste that must be treated, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with applicable requirements under Subtitle C of RCRA.

Section 1004(5) of RCRA defines "hazardous waste" as "a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed." "Solid wastes" include garbage, refuse, sludge from waste or water treatment plants or air pollution control facilities, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or gaseous material from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations, and community activities. Solid wastes do not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage; irrigation return flows; industrial discharges permitted under Sect. 402 of the CWA; or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 [AEA, Sect. 1004(5)]. In the implementing regulations for RCRA at 40 CFR 261, Subpart C, characteristics of hazardous wastes are identified as ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. Over 400 hazardous wastes are listed at 40 CFR 261, Subpart D. These wastes are divided into three

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)**

categories: hazardous wastes from non-specific sources (40 CFR 261.32); hazardous wastes from specific sources (40 CFR 261.32); and discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues (40 CFR 261.33).

All RCRA Subtitle C hazardous wastes are also CERCLA hazardous substances.

**(Reference 40)**

The RCRA regulatory framework identifies those solid wastes that must be managed as hazardous wastes. A solid waste is hazardous if it is not excluded from the hazardous waste regulations, and 1) it is listed in one of three lists developed by EPA and contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR 261.31-33 (a listed waste) or 2) it exhibits one or more of four characteristics identified at 40 CFR 261.21-24--"ignitability," "corrosivity," "reactivity," and "toxicity" (a characteristic waste).

**(Reference 41)**

In order for a waste to be hazardous waste, it must first meet the definition of a solid waste. A solid waste is any material that is discarded by being abandoned (disposed of, burned or incinerated, or accumulated or treated prior to disposal or incineration), recycled (or accumulated, treated, or stored prior to recycling), or considered inherently waste-like as defined in 40 CFR 261.2(d). Furthermore, to be a hazardous waste a solid waste must: 1) exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified under 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.24 (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) or 2) be listed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.31 through 261.33 or 3) be a mixture that contains a nonhazardous solid waste and a listed or characteristic hazardous waste [40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iii)&(iv)].

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSTITUENT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A constituent that caused the Administrator to list the hazardous waste in Part 261, Subpart D, of this chapter, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of §261.24 of this chapter.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSTITUENT (continued)****(Reference 30)**

A hazardous waste constituent is the specific substance in a hazardous waste that makes it hazardous and, therefore, subject to regulation under Subtitle C of RCRA.

The term "hazardous waste constituent" is defined at 40 CFR Part 260.10 as "a constituent that caused the [EPA] Administrator to list the hazardous waste in Part 261, Subpart D, of this chapter, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of Part 261.24 of this chapter." However, the presence of a hazardous constituent in a waste does not automatically make it a "hazardous waste" subject to RCRA. Hazardous constituents are listed in Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261. Under Part 264, Subpart F, groundwater monitoring is required for hazardous constituents listed in Appendix IX to 40 CFR 261 to detect releases from land-based units.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION****(RCRA §1004)**

The act or process of producing hazardous waste.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT****(RCRA §1004)**

The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (for example, one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, an incinerator, a tank and its associated piping and underlying containment system and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (continued)**

they are placed.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT SHUTDOWN (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit for less than 24 hours is not a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping operation are not hazardous waste management unit shutdowns.

**HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS) (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The method used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of hazardous substance releases to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage.

(DOE 5480.14)

The methodology used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of inactive hazardous waste facilities to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage (see Appendix A, 40 CFR 300).

(Reference 4)

A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. EPA and States use the HRS to calculate a site score, from 0 to 100, based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water to affect people. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous waste site should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDY (TSCA §3)**

Any study of any effect of a chemical substance or mixture on health or the environment or on both, including underlying data and epidemiological studies, studies of occupational exposure to a chemical substance or mixture, toxicological, clinical, and ecological studies of a chemical substance or

## **HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDY (continued)**

mixture, and any test performed pursuant to this Act.

### **HEALTH ASSESSMENT**

**(Reference 27)**

A study, required by CERCLA and performed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), that determines the potential risks to human health posed by a site.

**(Reference 33)**

The ATSDR is required by CERCLA to conduct a health assessment for every site proposed to be included on the NPL. ATSDR regulations (42 CFR 90.2) define a health assessment as "the evaluation of data and information on the release of hazardous substances into the environment in order to assess any current or future impact on public health, develop health advisories or other recommendations, and identify studies or actions needed to evaluate and mitigate or prevent human health effects."

The ATSDR's health assessments are not the same as EPA's risk assessments performed as part of the CERCLA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (FI/FS) at NPL sites. A health assessment is generally a qualitative description or statement of the public health impacts of a site. A risk assessment is a more quantitative assessment containing a numerical estimate of the likelihood that the contaminant exposures at a site will result in specific undesirable consequences.

### **HEAT EXCHANGE COEFFICIENT**

**(Reference 23)**

Represents the transfer of heat between two materials or substances.

### **HEATING OIL**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4-light, No. 4-heavy, No. 5-light, No. 5-heavy, and No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers, or furnaces.

**HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT****(Reference 23)**

The constant for the partitioning of a pollutant between the vapor and water phases.

**HIGH-CONCENTRATION PCBs****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

PCBs that contain 500 ppm or greater PCBs, or those materials which EPA requires to be assumed to contain 500 ppm or greater PCBs in the absence of testing.

**HIGH-CONTACT INDUSTRIAL SURFACE****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Surface in an industrial setting which is repeatedly touched, often for relatively long periods of time. Manned machinery and control panels are examples of high-contact industrial surfaces. High-contact industrial surfaces are generally of impervious solid material. Examples of low-contact industrial surfaces include ceilings, walls, floors, roofs, roadways and sidewalks in the industrial area, utility poles, unmanned machinery, concrete pads beneath electrical equipment, curbing, exterior structural building components, indoor vaults, and pipes.

**HIGH-CONTACT RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SURFACE****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

A surface in a residential/commercial area which is repeatedly touched, often for relatively long periods of time. Doors, wall areas below 6 feet in height, uncovered flooring, windowsills, fencing, banisters, stairs, automobiles, and children's play areas such as outdoor patios and sidewalks are examples of high-contact residential/commercial surfaces. Examples of low-contact residential/commercial surfaces include interior ceilings, interior wall areas above 6 feet in height, roofs, asphalt roadways, concrete roadways, wooden utility poles, unmanned machinery, concrete pads beneath electrical equipment, curbing, exterior structural building components (e.g., aluminum/vinyl siding, cinder block, asphalt tiles), and pipes.

**HIGH-EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A filtering system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter or larger.

**HIGH-GRADE ELECTRICAL PAPER****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper and consisting of asbestos fibers and high-temperature resistant organic binders and used in or with electrical devices for purposes of insulation or protection. Major applications of this product include insulation for high-temperature, low voltage applications such as in motors, generators, transformers, switch gears, and other heavy electrical apparatus.

**HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE****(10 CFR 60.2)**

1) Irradiated reactor fuel, 2) liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel, and 3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted.

**HIGH LEVEL WASTE (HLW) FACILITY****(10 CFR 60.2)**

A facility subject to the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission pursuant to Sections 202(3) and 202(4) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1244).

**HOMOGENEOUS AREA****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

An area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.

**HOST ROCK****(10 CFR 60.2)**

The geologic medium in which the waste is emplaced.

**HOT SPOTS****(Reference 2)**

Zones where contaminants are present at much higher concentrations than surrounding areas.

**HOT WELL****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A container for collecting condensate as in a steam condenser serving a vacuum-jet or steam-jet ejector.

**HOUSEHOLD "DO-IT-YOURSELF" USED OIL** (RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Oil that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their personal vehicles.

**HOUSEHOLD "DO-IT-YOURSELF" USED OIL GENERATOR** (RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

An individual who generates household "do-it-yourself" used oil.

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE** (Reference 28)

Any material (including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunk-houses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas).

**HUMIDITY GRADIENT** (Reference 23)

The rate of decrease of the amount of water vapor in air with distance usually in the direction in which it decreases most rapidly.

**HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY** (Reference 23)

A coefficient of proportionality describing the rate at which water can move through a permeable medium.

**HYDRAULIC GRADIENT** (Reference 23)

The change in total head with a change in distance in a given direction; the direction is that which yields a maximum rate of decrease in head.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT TANK** (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

**HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT** (10 CFR 61.2)

Any soil or rock unit or zone which by virtue of its porosity or permeability, or lack thereof, has a distinct influence on the storage or movement of groundwater.

**HYDROLOGY****(Reference 4)**

The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

**HYDROLYSIS****(Reference 23)**

The degradation of a contaminant by chemical reactions involving water or an aqueous solution.

**HYDROPHOBIC CONTAMINANTS****(Reference 23)**

Compounds that do not have a strong affinity for water.

**I****IGNITABILITY****(Reference 7)**

[A characteristic of] a waste with a flash point lower than 140°F.

**IGNITABLE COMPRESSED GAS****(Reference 28)**

According to 40 CFR 261.21 (a)(3), an ignitable compressed gas is defined at 49 CFR 173.300 and determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under §§ 260.20 and 260-21. 49 CFR 173.300 does not specifically define an ignitable compressed gas, but does define a flammable compressed gas for which either of the following occurs: 1) a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent regardless of the lower limit or 2) the gas fails tests which use one of three Bureau of Explosives test apparatuses. A compressed gas is defined as any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70 degrees F or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130 degrees F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100 degrees F.

**IMMEDIATE REMOVAL****(Reference 1)**

The revised NCP no longer distinguishes between "immediate" and "planned" removals. Immediate removals were previously

## **IMMEDIATE REMOVAL (continued)**

defined as actions taken to prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life or health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances.

## **IMMINENT ENDANGERMENT ORDER**

**(Reference 22)**

Used by the responsible agency under authority of RCRA Section 7003 to force any person contributing to an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment caused by the handling of nonhazardous or hazardous solid waste to take steps to clean up the problem.

## **IMMINENTLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE or IMMINENTLY HAZARDOUS MIXTURE**

**(Reference 30)**

An imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture is subject to regulation under TSCA for its manufacture, distribution in commerce, and use.

Section 7 of TSCA authorizes EPA to commence civil actions regarding "imminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures." These are defined as "a chemical substance or mixture which presents an imminent and unreasonable risk of serious or widespread injury to health or the environment."

A risk is considered imminent if the unregulated manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the substance or mixture is likely to result in injury to health or the environment.

There is no "list" of imminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures. EPA currently regulates polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), fully halogenated chlorofluoroalkanes, asbestos, and hexavalent chromium under Sect. 6 of TSCA.

## **IMPERVIOUS SOLID SURFACES**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Solid surfaces which are nonporous and thus unlikely to absorb spilled PCBs within the short period of time required for cleanup of spills under this policy. Impervious solid surfaces include, but are not limited to, metals, glass, aluminum siding, and enameled or laminated surfaces.

**IMPLEMENTABILITY****(Reference 2)**

The technical and administrative feasibility of an action as well as the availability of needed goods and services.

**IMPLEMENTATION****(RCRA §1004)**

For purposes of Federal financial assistance, does NOT include the acquisition, leasing, construction, or modification of facilities or equipment or the acquisition, leasing, or improvement of land.

**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

EPA, or, in the case of a state with a program approved under Section 9004 (or pursuant to a memorandum of agreement with EPA), the designated state or local agency responsible for carrying out an approved UST program.

**IMPORT****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

To bring into the customs territory of the United States except for: 1) shipment through the customs territory of the United States for export without any use, processing, or disposal within the customs territory of the United States; or 2) entering the customs territory of the United States as a component of a product during normal personal or business activities involving use of the product.

**IMPORTANT TO SAFETY****(10 CFR 60.2)**

With reference to structures, systems, and components means those engineered structures, systems, and components essential to the prevention or mitigation of an accident that could result in a radiation dose to the whole body, or any organ, of 0.5 rem or greater at or beyond the nearest boundary of the unrestricted area at any time until the completion of permanent closure.

**IMPORTER****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Anyone who imports a chemical substance, including a chemical substance as part of a mixture or article, into the customs territory of the United States. Importer includes the person primarily liable for the payment of any duties on the merchandise or an authorized agent acting on his or her behalf. The term includes as appropriate: 1) The consignee, 2) The importer of record, 3) The actual owner if an actual owner's

**IMPORTER (continued)**

declaration and superseding bond has been filed in accordance with 19 CFR 141.20, 4) The transferee, if the right to withdraw merchandise in a bonded warehouse has been transferred in accordance with Subpart C of 19 CFR Part 144.

**IMPURITY**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

A chemical substance which is unintentionally present with another chemical substance.

**INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE**

(DOE 5480.14)

An area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed or otherwise come to be located. It can be any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft. Excluded are areas that have a permit issued, or have been accorded interim status under Subtitle C of the SWDA or the Memorandum of Understanding between the DOE and the EPA for hazardous waste and radioactive mixed waste management, or operated under the provisions of DOE 5480.2 and DOE 5820.2.

**INACTIVE PORTION**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

That portion of a facility which is not operated after the effective date of Part 261 of this chapter.

**INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY**

(Reference 1)

Any facility no longer in operation that manufactured, recycled, handled, stored or transported hazardous materials or wastes as a primary ingredient, product or by-product of operations or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such previous operations.

**INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**

(Reference 1)

Any former legal or illegal operation or site whose primary purpose was to handle, exchange, transfer, store, treat or dispose of hazardous materials or wastes or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such facility or site.

**INADVERTENT INTRUDER****(10 CFR 61.2)**

A person who might occupy the disposal site after closure and engage in normal activities, such as agriculture, dwelling construction, or other pursuits in which the person might be unknowingly exposed to radiation from the waste.

**INCINERATION****(Reference 4)**

Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials under controlled conditions to destroy hazardous waste.

**INCINERATION VESSEL****(CERCLA §101(38))**

Any vessel which carries hazardous substances for the purpose of incineration of such substances, so long as such substances or residues of such substances are on board.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any enclosed device that uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor is listed as an industrial furnace; or meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

**INCINERATOR****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

An engineered device using controlled flame combustion to thermally degrade PCBs and PCB Items. Examples of devices used for incineration include rotary kilns, liquid injection incinerators, cement kilns, and high temperature boilers.

**INCOMPATIBLE WASTE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste which is unsuitable for: 1) Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or 2) Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

**INDEPENDENTLY AUDITED****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An audit performed by an independent certified public

**INDEPENDENTLY AUDITED (continued)**

accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

**INDIAN TRIBE**

**(CERCLA §101(36))**

Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians.

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

An Indian Tribe as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450).

**INDICATOR CONSTITUENTS**

**(Reference 22)**

Waste constituents (e.g., specific conductance, total organic carbon, total organic halogen) that provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous materials in groundwater or another environmental media.

**INDIVIDUAL GENERATION SITE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

**INDOOR AIR**

**(Reference 3)**

That air that occupies the space within the interior of a house or other building.

**INDUSTRIAL BUILDING**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A building directly used in manufacturing or technically productive enterprises. Industrial buildings are not generally or typically accessible to other than workers. Industrial buildings include buildings used directly in the production of power, the manufacture of products, the mining of raw materials, and the storage of textiles, petroleum

## **INDUSTRIAL BUILDING (continued)**

products, wood and paper products, chemicals, plastics, and metals.

## **INDUSTRIAL FURNACE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: 1) Cement kilns; 2) Lime kilns; 3) Aggregate kilns; 4) Phosphate kilns; 5) Coke ovens; 6) Blast furnaces; 7) Smelting, melting and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machine, roasters, and foundry furnaces); 8) Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; 9) Methane reforming furnaces; 10) Pulping liquor recovery furnaces; 11) Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; 12) Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for the production of acid from halogenated hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid product has a halogen acid content of at least 3%, the acid product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum halogen content of 20% as-generated; 13) Such other devices as the Administrator may, after notice and comment, add to this list on the basis of one or more of the following factors: the design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products; the use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product; the use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks; the use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product; the use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and other factors, as appropriate.

## **INDUSTRIAL WASTES**

**(Reference 22)**

Solid and liquid wastes generated by industry. Often this is in the form of slags, sludges, cakes, fines and dusts. Only a few communities consider industrial wastes as a subset of municipal solid wastes.

**INFILTRATION RATE****(Reference 23)**

A soil characteristic determining or describing the maximum rate at which water can enter the soil under specified conditions, including the presence of an excess of water.

**INFORMATION EXCHANGE****(Reference 27)**

A phase that occurs early in the negotiation process through which EPA and potentially responsible parties exchange information and knowledge about past activities at a Superfund site.

**INFORMATION REPOSITORY****(Reference 34)**

Under the CERCLA program, an information repository (40 CFR 300.430) contains all the information on response activities that is available to the public. While the administrative record will contain only those documents that form the basis for selecting a response action, the information repository will contain a copy of all items made available to the public.

Similarly, under the proposed corrective action rule at RCRA-permitted facilities (55 FR 30798-30884), the information repository is the compilation of all documents relevant to public understanding of the corrective action activities at the facility that is available to the public.

**(Reference 4)**

A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents -- such as a public school, city hall, or library.

**INFRARED INCINERATOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any enclosed device that uses electric powered resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

**IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

That the piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous waste stream that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

**INGROUND TANK****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A device meeting the definition of "tank" in §260.10 whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.

**IN HEAVY LIQUID SERVICE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

**INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE****(Reference 1)**

IRMs are no longer used for remedial actions. They previously were defined as remedial implementation subactivities that could be undertaken during remedial response to limit exposure or threat of exposure to a significant health or environmental hazard or to stabilize an existing situation at a site in order to permit the implementation of additional actions. IRMs were response actions taken prior to the selection of final remedial measures. The revised NCP redefined the response category of removals to include all activities formerly categorized as IRMs.

**INJECTION WELL****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A well into which fluids are injected.

**INLAND WATERS****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the U.S. in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

**INLAND ZONE****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term "inland zone" delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

**IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The piece of equipment contains or contacts a waste stream

**IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE (continued)**

where the vapor pressure of one or more of the components in the stream is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20°C, the total concentration of the pure components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20°C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight, and the fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

**INNER LINER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

**INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**

(Reference 27)

New or inventive methods to treat effectively hazardous waste and reduce risks to human health and the environment.

**IN OPERATION**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

**INORGANIC COMPLEXATION**

(Reference 23)

The attachment of a transition-metal ion to another molecule or ion by means of a coordinate covalent bond.

**INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

(Reference 27)

Compounds composed of mineral materials, including elemental salts and metals such as iron, aluminum, mercury, and zinc.

**IN OR NEAR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Within the interior of, on the roof of, attached to the exterior wall of, in the parking area serving, or within 30 meters of a non-industrial non-substation building. Commercial buildings are typically accessible to both members of the general public and employees, and include public assembly properties, educational properties, institutional properties, residential properties, stores, office buildings, and transportation centers (e.g., airport terminal buildings,

**IN OR NEAR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS (continued)**

subway stations, bus stations, or train stations).

**IN SITU SAMPLING SYSTEMS**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

**IN-SITU STRIPPING**

(Reference 27)

A treatment system that removes or strips volatile organic compounds from contaminated ground water or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

**INSPECTION (RCRA)**

(Reference 22)

A process whereby duly designated state or federal representatives enter facilities of hazardous waste handlers, access records, and inspect and obtain samples from the handlers to determine whether facilities are in compliance with state and federal hazardous waste regulations. Six types of inspections are conducted under the RCRA Subtitle C program: compliance evaluation inspection (CEI), case development inspection (CDI), comprehensive groundwater monitoring inspection (CME), compliance sampling inspection (CSI), operations and maintenance inspections (O&M), and laboratory audits.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL**

(Reference 20)

Responsible for overseeing the implementation by EPA of Federal environmental legislation; conducting internal management audits, financial management and indirect cost audits, and operation and maintenance audits of EPA programs and operations; overseeing the accounting systems and procedures of EPA contractors and subcontractors; and conducting criminal investigations of EPA personnel, contractors, and subcontractors.

**INSTALLATION INSPECTOR**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A person who, by reason of his knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.

**INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS****(Reference 2)**

Controls prohibiting or limiting access to contaminated media; may consist of deed restrictions, use restrictions, permitting requirements, etc.

**INTAKE****(Reference 26)**

The amount of substance taken into the body per unit body weight per unit time and is calculated separately for each environmental medium--air, ground water, surface water, and soil.

**INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT****(Reference 22)**

A solid waste management strategy that ranks the preferred alternatives in the following order: source reduction and reuse, recycling, resource recovery (e.g., front end recovery, waste-to-energy incineration) and landfill disposal.

**INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT (IAG)****(Reference 1)**

A written agreement, enforceable by law, between EPA and another Federal agency where goods and/or services are provided, whether or not in exchange for monetary reimbursement, or where policy agreements are delineated. IAGs for CERCLA activities may function both as obligating documents and as reporting documents necessary for EPA financial and program management.

**(Reference 20)**

A comprehensive document that addresses all hazardous waste activities that will be conducted at a Federal facility or with another Federal Agency (e.g., Corps of Engineers), from the RI/FS through the implementation of the remedial action. An IAG formalizes the procedure and timing for submittal and review of documents and establishes a mechanism to resolve disputes.

**INTERIM ACTION****(Reference 2)**

An action that initiates remediation of a site but may not constitute the final remedy.

**INTERIM AUTHORIZATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has

## **INTERIM AUTHORIZATION (continued)**

met the requirements of Section 3006(c) of RCRA and applicable requirements of Part 271, Subpart B.

### **INTERIM STATUS**

**(Reference 22)**

Allows owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities (specifically TSDs) that were in existence, or for which construction had commenced, prior to November 19, 1980 to continue to operate without a permit after this date. Owners and operators of TSDs are eligible for interim status on an ongoing basis if the TSD is in existence on the effective date of regulatory changes under RCRA that cause the facility to be subject to Subtitle C regulation, such as the TCLP. Owners and operators in interim status are subject to, and must comply with, the applicable standards in 40 CFR Part 265. Interim status is gained through the notification process and by submitting Part A of the permit application.

**(Reference 25)**

Temporary permit condition that allows hazardous waste management facilities seeking a RCRA permit to continue operating until a final decision is made by EPA or the State to approve or deny the facility permit request.

**(Reference 26)**

Established under Section 3005(e) of RCRA. It allows owners and operators of facilities in existence by November 19, 1980 (or brought under Subtitle C due to an amendment) who meet certain conditions to continue operating until a final permit application is approved or denied.

**(Reference 47)**

Interim status is the period during which the owner/operator of a TSDF is treated as having been issued a RCRA permit even though a final determination on the permit has not yet been made by the regulator. Owners/operators of TSDFs in existence on November 19, 1980, or brought under Subtitle C regulation due to a legislative or regulatory change, may continue to operate as if they have a permit until their permit is issued or denied as long as they:

- o submit notification of hazardous waste activity and describe the location and general nature of the activity under Section 3010 (a) of RCRA [40 CFR 270.10],

## **INTERIM STATUS (continued)**

- o submit a RCRA Part A permit application six months after the publication of regulations that render the facility subject to 40 CFR 265 standards, or 30 days after the facility first becomes subject to these standards [40 CFR 270.10],
- o comply with applicable 40 CFR 265 standards, and
- o submit a RCRA Part B permit application within 6 months of a request for such application by an EPA Regional Administrator or the director of the State environmental agency administering the RCRA program [40 CFR 270.10].

Owners/operators of land disposal facilities must submit a RCRA Part B permit application, groundwater monitoring certification, and financial responsibility certification within 12 months of becoming subject to 40 CFR 265 standards. (Federal facilities are exempt from financial responsibility requirements). Failure to meet any of the above requirements can result in LOIS.

If EPA or an authorized State decides to grant a permit to TSDF, the facility becomes subject to the requirements specified in its permit and the 40 CFR 264 standards applicable to the facility. If a permit is denied, the facility owner/operator will be notified that interim status is terminated. The facility owner/operator must submit a closure plan to the applicable regulatory authority within 15 days of termination of interim status [40 CFR 265.112 (d)(3)(i)]. Closure must be accomplished within 90 days of closure plan approval unless a longer time period is approved by the applicable regulatory authority [40 CFR 265.113(a)].

### **INTERMUNICIPAL AGENCY**

(RCRA §1004)

An agency established by two or more municipalities with responsibility for planning or administration of solid waste.

### **INTERNAL RADIATION**

(Reference 3)

Radiation originating from a source within the body as a result of the inhalation, ingestion, or implantation of natural or man-made radionuclides in body tissues.

### **INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

**INTERSTATE AGENCY****(RCRA §1004)**

An agency of two or more municipalities in different States, or an agency established by two or more States, with authority to provide for the management of solid wastes and serving two or more municipalities located in different States.

**INTRAMURAL COSTS****(Reference 1)**

CERCLA funds expended for costs internal to EPA. For Superfund removals, these include EPA direct costs such as salaries, travel, and per diem of on-site EPA personnel, supplies, direct equipment rental and maintenance; direct costs incurred by ERT; and indirect costs, including EPA HQ and Regional administrative and management costs and EPA laboratory costs.

**INTRUDER BARRIER****(10 CFR 61.2)**

A significant depth of cover over the waste that inhibits contact with waste and helps to ensure that radiation exposures to an inadvertent intruder will meet the performance objectives set forth in this part, or engineered structures that provide equivalent protection to the inadvertent intruder.

**IN VACUUM SERVICE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Equipment is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa below ambient pressure.

**INVESTIGATION****(Reference 1)**

Investigations, monitoring, surveys, testing, and other information gathering as deemed necessary or appropriate to identify the existence and extent of the release or the threat of release, the source and nature of the hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants involved and the extent of danger to public health or welfare or the environment. In addition, EPA may undertake such planning, legal, fiscal, economic, engineering, architectural, and other studies or investigations to plan or direct response actions, to recover the costs thereof, and to enforce the provisions of CERCLA, as amended. These costs and the time spent implementing the 104(b) activities are exempt from the twelve-month/\$2 million statutory limitations.

**ION EXCHANGE****(Reference 3)**

The reversible exchange of ions contained in a crystal for different ions in solution, without destroying the crystal structure or disturbing the electrical neutrality.

**ISOGRAM PLAN****(Reference 26)**

Type of plan prepared to guide the level of cleanup required at various areas within a container storage system.

**ISOLATION****(10 CFR 60.2)**

Inhibiting the transport of radioactive material so that amounts and concentrations of this material entering the accessible environment will be kept within prescribed limits.

**ISOTOPES****(Reference 3)**

Different forms of the same chemical element that are distinguished by having different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus. A single element may have many isotopes. For example, the three isotopes of hydrogen are protium, deuterium, and tritium.

## J-K

**KARST****(Reference 24)**

A kind of terrain with characteristics of relief and drainage arising from a high degree of rock solubility. The majority of karst conditions occur in limestone areas, but karst may also occur in areas of dolomite, gypsum, or salt deposits. Features associated with karst terrain may include irregular topography, abrupt ridges, sinkholes, caverns, abundant springs, disappearing streams, and a general lack of a well-developed surface drainage system of tributaries and streams.

**KNOWN TO or REASONABLY ASCERTAINABLE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

All information in a person's possession or control, plus all information that a reasonable person might be expected to possess, control, or know, or could obtain without unreasonable burden or cost.

## L

### **LABORATORY**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

A facility that analyzes samples for PCBs and is unaffiliated with any entity whose activities involve PCBs.

### **LAKE**

(Reference 24)

A type of surface water body which includes: 1) Natural and artificially-made lakes or ponds that lie along rivers or streams (but excluding the Great Lakes), 2) Isolated but perennial lakes, ponds, and wetlands, 3) Static water channels or oxbow lakes contiguous to streams or rivers, 4) Streams or small rivers, without diking, that merge into surrounding perennially-inundated wetlands, 5) Wetlands contiguous to water bodies defined as lakes are considered to be part of the lake.

### **LAND DISPOSAL**

(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)

Placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit, and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

### **LAND DISPOSAL FACILITY**

(10 CFR 61.2)

The land, buildings, and equipment which is intended to be used for the disposal of radioactive wastes into the subsurface of the land. For purposes of this chapter, a geologic repository as defined in Part 60 is not considered a land disposal facility.

### **LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS**

(Reference 20)

A RCRA program that restricts land disposal of RCRA hazardous wastes and requires treatment to promulgated treatment standards. The LDRs may be an important ARAR for Superfund actions.

### **LANDFILL**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous

**LANDFILL (continued)**

waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

**LANDFILL CELL**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill which uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits.

**LAND TREATMENT**

(Reference 24)

Landfarming or other land treatment method of waste management in which liquid wastes or sludges are spread over land and tilled, or liquids are injected at shallow depths into soils.

**LAND TREATMENT FACILITY**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

**LAND USE**

(Reference 23)

Planned or proposed future use of a site.

**LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS**

(Reference 22)

Those generators that produce: 1) over 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month; or, 2) over 1 kilogram of acutely hazardous waste per month.

**LATERAL DISPERSIVITY**

(Reference 23)

Distribution or suspension of fine particles in directions lateral to the flow path of a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water.

**LEACHATE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

**LEACHATE (continued)****(Reference 4)**

A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

**LEACHING****(Reference 23)**

The removal of materials in solution from the soil by percolating water.

**LEAD AGENCY****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The agency that provides OSC/Remedial Project Manager (RPM) to plan and implement response action under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or state (or political subdivision of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOE or Department of Defense (DOD), then DOE or DOD will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOE, or DOD, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities whether the remedy is selected by the federal agency for non-National Priorities List (NPL) sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA Section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

**(Reference 1)**

The Federal agency (or State agency, political subdivision or Indian tribe operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA) that has primary responsibility for coordinating response action under the NCP. A Federal lead agency is the agency that provides the OSC. In the case of a

**LEAD AGENCY (continued)**

State as lead agency, the State shall carry out the same responsibilities delineated for OSCs in the NCP (except coordinating and directing Federal agency response actions).

**LEAK or LEAKING**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any instance in which a PCB Article, PCB Container, or PCB Equipment has any PCBs on any portion of its external surface.

**LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

**LEGAL DEFENSE COSTS**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Any expenses that an insurer incurs in defending against claims of third parties brought under the terms and conditions of an insurance policy.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Any expense that an owner or operator or provider of financial assurance incurs in defending against claims or actions brought by EPA or a state to require corrective action or to recover the costs of corrective action; by or on behalf of a third party for bodily injury or property damage caused by an accidental release; or by any person to enforce the terms of a financial assurance mechanism.

**LETTER CONTRACTS WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS**

**(Reference 1)**

One mechanism by which EPA procures the services of States, localities and independent contractors to perform specific activities at EPA-lead removal projects. They are non-competitive and have stringent restrictions on their use.

**LIABLE or LIABILITY****(CERCLA §101(32))**

Under this Title, the term shall be construed to be the standard of liability which obtains under Section 311 of the FWPCA.

**LIABILITIES****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

**LICENSE****(10 CFR 61.2)**

A license issued under the regulations in Part 61 of this chapter. "Licensee" means the holder of such a license.

**LINER****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or leachate.

**LIQUID TRAP****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering, and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

**LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE****(Reference 42)**

Under 40 CFR 261.31-33, EPA has established three basic listings of hazardous wastes: 1) wastes from non-specific sources (F wastes), 2) wastes from specific sources (K wastes), and 3) discarded commercial chemicals (P and U wastes).

The F listings are referred to as wastes from non-specific sources because F wastes can be produced by a variety of industries. For example, the F listings include wastes from electroplating and metal heat treating operations and spent solvents, which are commonly generated by a variety of DOE

## LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)

activities. However, to determine if the F listings apply to a waste, specific information is needed regarding the particular process that generated it and, in some cases, the constituents present in the waste. For example, the F001-F005 spent solvent listings apply only to chemicals that 1) contain specific constituents; 2) are used for their solvent properties (e.g., degreaser, extractant); and 3) are considered "spent" (no longer fit for use without first being reprocessed). It is important to note that for any of the listed wastes, one cannot determine whether a waste meets the listing definition based only on the presence of regulated constituents; information is also needed about how the waste was generated.

The K listings consist of wastes from specific industries (e.g., those associated with wood preserving and primary and secondary lead smelting). These wastes are much less likely to be encountered at DOE facilities.

The P and U listings include numerous chemicals designated as hazardous waste if they are discarded unused. These chemicals are regulated as listed wastes either because they are toxic or, in a few cases, because they exhibit a characteristic (such as ignitability). The P-listed chemicals are considered more toxic than U-listed chemicals and, thus, are identified as "acute hazardous waste." The listings apply to the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate, provided the chemical listed is the only active ingredient in the formulation. Other inert ingredients can constitute most of the formulation. Off-specification unused chemicals, residues from spilling these chemicals, and residues in containers that held these products are also included in the P and U listings when discarded.

## LISTED WASTE(S)

(Reference 22)

Hazardous wastes that have been placed on one of three lists developed by EPA: nonspecific source wastes; specific source wastes; commercial chemical products. These lists were developed by examining different types of waste and chemical products to see if they exhibit one of four characteristics, meet the statutory definition of hazardous waste, are acutely toxic or acutely hazardous, or are otherwise toxic.

**LISTED WASTE(S) (continued)**

**(Reference 26)**

A solid waste characterized as hazardous because it has been placed on one of three lists developed by the EPA. Non-specific source wastes; specific source wastes; commercial chemical products.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM**

**(Reference 27)**

An EPA program that provides up to \$25,000 directly to local governments to help ease the financial burden of conducting temporary emergency measures in response to a hazardous substance threat.

**LOCATION**

**(Reference 23)**

The position of a site with respect to potential migration of contaminants to ground water.

**LOCATION STANDARDS**

**(Reference 22)**

RCRA standards that prohibit siting a new facility in a location where flood or seismic events could affect a waste management unit.

**LOIS**

**(Reference 47)**

Loss of interim status under RCRA.

**LONGITUDINAL DISPERSIVITY**

**(Reference 23)**

The distribution or suspension of fine particles along the flow path of a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water.

**LONG-TERM CONTRACT**

**(RCRA §1004)**

When used in relation to solid waste supply, means a contract of sufficient duration to assure the viability of a resource recovery facility (to the extent that such viability depends upon solid waste supply).

**LONG-TERM CONTRACTING STRATEGY**

**(Reference 27)**

Refers to EPA's efforts to analyze the long-term contracting needs of the Superfund program and design or realign contracts to meet those needs.

**LONG TERM RESPONSE ACTIONS****(Reference 20)**

Actions such as ground-water pump and treat operations that require extensive timeframes to achieve remedial cleanup objectives.

**LOSS/DECAY****(Reference 23)**

The degradation of chemicals resulting in a reduction in the concentration of contaminants in soil or ground water.

**LOW-CONCENTRATION PCBs****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

PCBs that are tested and found to contain less than 500 ppm PCBs, or those PCB-containing materials which EPA requires to be assumed to be at concentrations below 500 ppm (i.e., untested mineral oil dielectric fluid).

**LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE****(References 22, 26)**

Waste that contains radioactivity and is not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material.

**LOW-LEVEL WASTE****(References 21, 25)**

Radioactive waste not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material.

**LUBRICATING OIL****(RCRA §1004)**

The fraction of crude oil which is sold for purposes of reducing friction in any industrial or mechanical device. Such term includes re-refined oil.

**M****MAINTENANCE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing product.

**MAJOR FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any facility or activity classified as such by the Regional

## **MAJOR FACILITY (continued)**

Administrator, or, in the case of approved State programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director.

## **MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY (Reference 5)**

To qualify for Federal response action, an UST site must be deemed a major public health or environmental emergency. (This definition is more strict than that for current hazardous substance removal actions and is intended to significantly limit the number of Federal-lead UST responses, so that only health or environmental emergencies are addressed). Such an emergency exists if the following criteria are met:

- o The release poses an immediate and substantial threat of direct human, animal, or food chain exposure to petroleum; or
- o The release poses an immediate threat of fire and/or explosion; or
- o The release poses an immediate and substantial threat to public drinking water supplies; or
- o The release poses an immediate threat to human health or substantial amounts of property, or poses an immediate and substantial threat to natural resources.

## **MALFUNCTION (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Any sudden failure of a control device or a hazardous waste management unit or failure of a hazardous waste management unit to operate in a normal or usual manner, so that organic emissions are increased.

## **MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

## **MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or surface water restoration.

**MANAGEMENT REVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM**

(Reference 27)

An EPA report, commissioned by the EPA Administrator and published in May 1989, that provides an assessment of the Superfund program and suggests a practical strategy for realizing the greatest environmental benefit possible, given the long-term, incremental nature of Superfund.

**MANIFEST**

(RCRA §1004)

The form used for identifying the quantity, composition, and the origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The shipping document EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A, originated and signed by the generator in accordance with the instructions included in the appendix to Part 262.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The shipping document originated and signed by the generator which contains the information required by Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 262.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The shipping document EPA form 8700-22 and any continuation sheet attached to EPA form 8700-22, originated and signed by the generator of PCB waste in accordance with the instructions included with the form and Subpart K of this part.

**MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The U.S. EPA twelve digit identification number assigned to the generator plus a unique five digit document number assigned to the Manifest by the generator for recording and reporting purposes.

**MANNED CONTROL CENTER**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

An electrical power distribution control room where the operating conditions of a PCB Transformer are continuously monitored during the normal hours of operation (of the facility), and, where the duty engineers, electricians, or

**MANNED CONTROL CENTER (continued)**

other trained personnel have the capability to deenergize a PCB Transformer completely within 1 minute of the receipt of a signal indicating abnormal operating conditions such as an overtemperature condition or overpressure condition in a PCB Transformer.

**MANUFACTURE**

(TSCA §3)

To import into the customs territory of the United States (as defined in general headnote 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States), produce, or manufacture.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

To produce, manufacture, or import into the customs territory of the United States.

**MANUFACTURE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

To import, produce, or manufacture with the purpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage for the manufacturer and includes, among other things such "manufacture" of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture: 1) For commercial distribution, including for test marketing, and 2) For use by the manufacturer, including use for product research and development, or as an intermediate. "Manufacture for commercial purposes" also applies to substances that are produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another substance or mixture, including both byproducts and coproducts that are separated from that other substance or mixture, and impurities that remain in that substance or mixture. Byproducts and impurities may not in themselves have commercial value. They are nonetheless produced for the purpose of obtaining a commercial advantage since they are part of the manufacture of a chemical product for a commercial purpose.

**MANUFACTURING PROCESS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

All of a series of unit operations operating at a site, resulting in the production of a product.

**MARK**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The descriptive name, instructions, cautions, or other information applied to PCBs and PCB Items, or other objects

**MARK (continued)**

subject to these regulations.

**MARKED**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The marking of PCB items and PCB storage areas and transport vehicles by means of applying a legible mark by painting, fixation of an adhesive label, or by any other method that meets the requirements of these regulations.

**MARKET/MARKETERS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The processing or distributing in commerce, or the person who processes or distributes in commerce, used oil fuels to burners or other marketers, and may include the generator of the fuel if it markets the fuel directly to the burner.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS**

(Reference 20)

A non-enforceable goal established under the Safe Drinking Water Act for drinking water that considers only health-based factors.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS**

(Reference 20)

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system that serves 15 or more connections and 25 or more people. The standards set as MCLs take into account the feasibility and cost of attaining the standard.

**MEDIA**

(Reference 27)

Components of the environment, including surface water, ground water, soil, and air, which are the subject of regulatory concern and activities.

**MEDICAL WASTE**

(RCRA §1004)

Any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. Such term does not include any hazardous waste identified or listed under Subtitle C or any household waste as defined in regulations under Subtitle C.

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)**

**(Reference 1)**

An agreement between EPA and another agency (Federal, State, or local) that sets forth basic policies and procedures governing their relationship on matters of mutual interest and responsibility. There is no exchange of funds under this type of agreement. In the context of this document, an MOU usually refers to one type of agreement that may be negotiated between EPA and another Federal agency to delineate the role of that agency in EPA or USCG-lead removals.

**(Reference 20)**

A statement agreed to by two or more parties that recognizes the interrelationship of their functions and specifies appropriate interactions between or among the parties.

**MERCURY (Hg)**

**(Reference 27)**

A silver, liquid metal that is highly toxic and can be absorbed through the skin. It is used in thermometers, batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, pharmaceuticals, and many other products.

**MESH**

**(Reference 3)**

Number of wires per inch in a screen.

**METALS**

**(Reference 27)**

Compounds such as chromium and lead that can be toxic at relatively low concentrations.

**MICROREM**

**(Reference 3)**

A unit of radiation "dose equivalent" that is equal to one one-millionth of a rem.

**MICROREM PER HOUR**

**(Reference 3)**

A unit of measure of the rate at which "dose equivalent" is being incurred as a result of exposure to radiation.

**MIDNIGHT DUMP**

**(Reference 1)**

Any classic, illegal dumping of hazardous substances into the air, land, water or other element, whether accidental or deliberate.

**MIGRATION****(Reference 22)**

The movement of hazardous waste through an environmental media, that is, air, water or land.

**MILLBOARD****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of paper and similar in consistency to cardboard produced in sections rather than as a continuous sheet. Major applications of this product include: thermal protection for large circuit breakers; barriers from flame or heat; linings in floors, partitions, and fire doors; linings for stoves and heaters; gaskets; table pads; trough liners; covers for operations involving molten metal; and stove mats.

**MILLIREM****(Reference 3)**

A unit of radiation "dose equivalent" that is equal to one one-thousandth of a rem.

**MINERAL OIL PCB TRANSFORMER****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any transformer originally designed to contain mineral oil as the dielectric fluid and which has been tested and found to contain 500 ppm or greater PCBs.

**MINER OF ASBESTOS****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A person who produces asbestos by mining or extracting asbestos-containing ore so that it may be further milled to produce bulk asbestos for distribution in commerce, and includes persons who conduct milling operations to produce bulk asbestos by processing asbestos-containing ore. Milling involves the separation of the fibers from the ore, grading and sorting the fibers, or fiberizing crude asbestos ore. To mine or mill is to "manufacture" for commercial purposes under TSCA.

**MINING OVERBURDEN RETURNED TO  
THE MINE SITE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine.

**MISCELLANEOUS ACM** (TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Miscellaneous material that is ACM in a school building.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL** (TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

**MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENT** (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface collecting agent, biological additive, or burning agent, that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation.

**MISCELLANEOUS UNIT** (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A hazardous waste management unit where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container, tank, surface impoundment, pile, land treatment unit, landfill, incinerator, boiler, industrial furnace, underground injection well with appropriate technical standards under 40 CFR Part 146, containment building, corrective action management unit, or unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit under §270.65.

**MISSILE LINER** (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product used as a liner for coating the interior surfaces of rocket motors.

**MIXED FUNDING** (Reference 27)

Settlements in which potentially responsible parties and EPA share the costs of the response action.

**MIXED WASTE(S)** (Reference 21)

Mixed waste contains both radioactive and hazardous components, as defined by AEA and RCRA.

(Reference 25)

Waste containing both radioactive and hazardous components, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act and the Resource Conservation

**MIXED WASTE(S) (continued)**

and Recovery Act, respectively.

(Reference 28)

Waste that contains a hazardous waste component regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA and a radioactive waste component regulated under the AEA.

**MIXING RATE**

(Reference 23)

The rate that infiltrate and ground water are combined.

**MIXTURE**

(TSCA §3)  
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction; except that such term does include any combination which occurs, in whole or in part, as a result of a chemical reaction if none of the chemical substances comprising the combination is a new chemical substance and if the combination could have been manufactured for commercial purposes without a chemical reaction at the time the chemical substances comprising the combination were combined.

(Reference 40)

For the purposes of the "Mixture Rule," a mixture is any combination of a listed or characteristic hazardous waste and a non-hazardous solid waste.

**MIXTURE RULE**

(Reference 16)

Under the mixture rule, when any solid waste and a listed hazardous waste are mixed, the entire mixture is a listed hazardous waste. For example, if a generator mixes a drum of listed F006 electroplating waste with a non-hazardous wastewater (wastewaters are solid wastes), the entire mixture of the F006 and wastewater is a listed hazardous waste. Mixtures of solid wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes are hazardous only if the mixture exhibits a characteristic.

**MOBILE TREATMENT UNIT**

(Reference 28)

Any device or equipment or combination of devices or

**MOBILE TREATMENT UNIT (continued)**

equipment, that treats a hazardous waste and that is designed to be transported and operated at more than one site.

**MONITORING**

(10 CFR 61.2)

Observing and making measurements to provide data to evaluate the performance and characteristics of the disposal site.

**MONITORING AND ANALYSIS ORDER**

(Reference 22)

Used to evaluate the nature and extent of a substantial hazard to human health or the environment that exists at a hazardous waste TSD facility. It can be issued to either the current owner or to a past owner or operator if the facility is not currently in operation or the present owner could not be expected to have knowledge of the release potential.

**MONITORING WELLS**

(Reference 4)

Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction in which ground water flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

**MORATORIUM**

(Reference 27)

During the negotiation process, a period of 60 or 90 days during which EPA and potentially responsible parties may reach settlement but no site response activities can be conducted.

**MOST EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL**

(Reference 25)

An exposure component sometimes used in risk assessment calculation to identify individuals at greatest risk from a given hazard.

**MOTOR FUEL**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any grade of gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine.

**MOVEMENT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

**MULTIATTRIBUTE UTILITY ANALYSIS****(Reference 25)**

A mathematical algorithm designed to aid in the selection of choices with multiple and sometimes conflicting objectives. Through the assignation of different value objectives, the algorithm selects the choice that can satisfy the most objectives at the same time. It is the basis of DOE's priority system.

**MUNICIPALITY****(RCRA §1004)**

A) Means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law, with responsibility for the planning or administration of solid waste management, or an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or Alaska Native village or organization, and B) includes any rural community or unincorporated town or village or other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision thereof.

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Garbage, refuse, sludges, wastes, and other discarded materials resulting from residential and non-industrial operations and activities, such as household activities, office functions, and commercial housekeeping wastes.

**N****NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS****(Reference 20)**

Standards established under the Clean Air Act that regulate the ambient air quality for six priority pollutants. These may be potential ARARs for Superfund sites.

**NATIONAL CAPACITY VARIANCE****(Reference 25)**

EPA determination that extends the effective date of certain Land Disposal Restrictions and allows continued land disposal of wastes known to contain constituents that: 1) exhibit RCRA

**NATIONAL CAPACITY VARIANCE (continued)**

defined hazardous characteristics, or 2) are prohibited from land disposal. Granting of a National Capacity Variance is primarily triggered by the unavailability of either treatment capacity or treatment technology to render such waste nonhazardous.

**NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR  
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS**

**(Reference 20)**

Standards set under the Clean Air Act that regulate the release of hazardous substances from specific sources. These standards may be ARARs for Superfund sites.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)**

**(Reference 22)**

A federal act passed in 1969, which established a national environmental policy; required all Federal agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before implementing any major actions; and established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) within the Office of the President.

**NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION**

**(Reference 20)**

A Federal administration that may provide assistance on coastal zone or atmospheric issues.

**NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES  
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**(CERCLA §101(31))**

The national contingency plan published under Section 311(c) of the FWPCA or revised pursuant to Section 105 of this Act.

**(Reference 1)**

Officially known as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300), the NCP outlines the responsibilities and authorities for responding to releases into the environment of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants under the statutory authority of CERCLA and Section 311 of the CWA.

**(Reference 20)**

The Federal regulation (40 CFR 300) that guides the Superfund program. The revised NCP was newly signed on February 2, 1990.

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an approved program.

**NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The list, compiled by EPA pursuant to CERCLA Section 105, of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the U.S. that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response.

**(References 4, 20)**

EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

**NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)**

**(Reference 4)**

The center operated by the U.S. Coast Guard that receives and evaluates reports of oil and hazardous substance releases into the environment and notifies the appropriate agency(ies). The NRC can be contacted 24-hours a day, toll free at (800) 424-8802.

**NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT)**

**(Reference 4)**

Representatives of twelve Federal agencies that coordinate Federal responses to nationally significant pollution incidents and provide advice and technical assistance to the responding agency(ies).

**NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE**

**(Reference 20)**

Consists of the Strike Teams established by the U.S. Coast Guard on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts. These teams can provide a variety of response support services including communications, technical advice and assistance, specialized equipment, training, and contingency planning.

**NATURALLY-OCCURRING OR ACCELERATOR-PRODUCED  
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

**(Reference 3)**

Any radioactive material except for material classified as source, by-products, or special nuclear material under the AEA of 1954, as amended.

**NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA)**

**(DOE 5400.4)**

An assessment (conducted under 43 CFR Part 11), based on the results of a Natural Resource Damage Preassessment Screen of a release, that 1) establishes whether a natural resource injury has occurred and resulted from the release, 2) quantifies the effects of the release in injury, and 3) determines the financial compensation appropriate for the injury.

**(Reference 48)**

A NRDA is a process whereby a natural resource trustee may pursue compensation on behalf of the public for injury to natural resources resulting from releases of hazardous substances. This process is defined in the NRDA regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), 43 CFR 11.

The NRDA process applicable to DOE encompasses four phases: 1) the preassessment screen, 2) the assessment plan, 3) the assessment, and 4) the post-assessment.

**NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE PREASSESSMENT SCREEN**

**(DOE 5400.4)**

A desk-top review of existing data (conducted under 43 CFR Part II) that is triggered when DOE is notified by an on-scene coordinator or lead agency of a potential injury due to a release to a natural resource for which DOE is a trustee. Such a review is to be completed as expeditiously as possible, with a minimal amount of field work, and provide a preliminary identification of the substance released and its source, initial estimates of the pathways for the purposes of identifying resources that may be impacted, and further identification of important resources that may justify further assessment.

**NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGES**

**(Reference 48)**

CERCLA Section 101(16) defines natural resources as "land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water

## **NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGES (continued)**

supplies, and other such resources...." An injury to a natural resource is a measurable adverse change in the chemical or physical quality or viability of that resource. Damages are assessed on the basis of loss or reduction in quantity and quality of natural resource services. Resource services are physical and biological functions performed by the natural resources, including human uses of those services and services to other resources and ecosystems. Examples of resource services include habitat, food, recreation, aesthetic value, drinking water, flood control, and waste assimilation. Damages represent the dollar value or the economic loss resulting from the injury. Damages assessed are residual damages (i.e., damages that are not or cannot be addressed by the remedial or corrective action or result from such actions).

### **NATURAL RESOURCES**

(CERCLA §101(16))

Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the fishery conservation zone established by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any State or local government, any foreign government, any Indian Tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian Tribe.

### **NAVIGABLE WATERS**

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

As defined by 40 CFR 110.1, the waters of the U.S., including the territorial seas. The term includes: a) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; b) interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; c) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:

- 1) that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other such purposes;
- 2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce;
- 3) that are used or could be used for industrial purposes

**NAVIGABLE WATERS (continued)**

by industries in interstate commerce;  
d) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this Section; e) tributaries of waters identified in Paragraphs a) through d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and f) wetlands adjacent to waters identified in Paragraphs a) through e) of this definition, provided that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the U.S.

**NEAR-SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITY (10 CFR 61.2)**

A land disposal facility in which radioactive waste is disposed of in or within the upper 30 meters of the earth's surface.

**NEGOTIATIONS (Reference 27)**

After potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are identified for a site, EPA coordinates with them to reach a settlement. Negotiated settlements result in PRPs paying for or conducting cleanup activities under EPA supervision. If negotiations fail, EPA can order the PRPs to conduct the cleanup or EPA can pay for the cleanup using Superfund monies and then sue the PRPs to recover costs.

**NET WORKING CAPITAL (RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Current assets minus current liabilities.

**NET WORTH (RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.

**NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (TSCA §3)**

Any chemical substance which is not included in the chemical substance list compiled and published under Section 8(b).

**NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY  
or NEW FACILITY (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced after October 21, 1976.

**NEW HWM FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A hazardous waste management facility which began operation or for which construction commenced after November 19, 1980.

**NEW TANK****(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

A tank that will be used to store or process used oil and for which installation has commenced after the effective date of the authorized used oil program for the State in which the tank is located.

**NEW TANK SYSTEM****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after December 22, 1988.

**NEW TANK SYSTEM or NEW TANK COMPONENT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A tank system or component that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation has commenced after July 14, 1986; except, however, for purposes of §264.193(g)(2) and §265.193(g)(2), a new tank system is one for which construction commences after July 14, 1986. (See also "existing tank system.")

**NEW USES OF ASBESTOS****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Commercial uses of asbestos not identified in §763.165 the manufacture, importation or processing of which would be initiated for the first time after August 25, 1989. The following products are also not new uses of asbestos: acetylene cylinders, arc chutes, asbestos diaphragms, battery separators, high grade electrical paper, missile liner, packing, reinforced plastic, sealant tape, specialty industrial gaskets, and textiles.

**NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE****(Reference 36)**

EPA's interpretation of the term "no action alternative" may not strictly correspond to the meaning DOE may attach to this term for purposes of complying with Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In NEPA terminology, the "no action alternative" could be that alternative which involves nothing beyond the preexisting conditions at a site (including any built-in safeguards). In a CERCLA Record of Decision, however,

## **NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE (continued)**

the "no action alternative" equates with a determination to do nothing further at a site on the national priority list, and it can ONLY be selected if the RI/FS reveals that there are no remaining unacceptable health or environmental risks due to the site. In promulgating revisions to the NCP, EPA interpreted this to mean that the government could literally "walk away" from the site, essentially leaving it available for completely unrestricted use. Thus, EPA has given the term "no action alternative" a special meaning.

EPA's definition is important to DOE because EPA provides oversight for and must concur with DOE's decisions about remedial activities. Since current DOE policy (DOE Order 5400.4) requires integrating CERCLA and NEPA requirements, it is important that DOE continue to use the term "no action alternative" as required by NEPA, while at the same time recognizing the contrasting nature of the EPA/CERCLA interpretation.

### **NO FURTHER REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED**

**(Reference 24)**

Site disposition decision that further response under the Federal Superfund is not necessary.

**(Reference 27)**

A determination made by EPA following a preliminary assessment that a site does not pose a significant risk and so requires no further activity under CERCLA.

### **NO-MIGRATION VARIANCE PETITION**

**(Reference 25)**

Petition filed by a hazardous waste management facility to be exempted from Land Disposal Restrictions established under RCRA. In general, the facility operator must successfully demonstrate that hazardous waste will not migrate from the proposed disposal area as long as such waste is considered hazardous under RCRA. Prior to final EPA approval, no-migration petitions must be subjected to public comment.

### **NON-BINDING ALLOCATIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY**

**(Reference 27)**

Process for EPA to propose a way for potentially responsible parties to allocate costs among themselves.

**NONCOMMERCIAL PURPOSES****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

With respect to motor fuel, means not for resale.

**NON-COMPLIANCE****(Reference 27)**

If a potentially responsible party (PRP) does not meet the agreement set forth in a negotiated settlement, the PRP is in "non-compliance" and EPA can invoke penalties, usually in the form of fines.

**NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS****(Reference 9)**

Any pollutant not identified as either conventional or toxic in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.21(i)(2).

**NONFRIABLE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Material in a school building which when dry may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

**NONIMPERVIOUS SOLID SURFACES****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Solid surfaces which are porous and are more likely to absorb spilled PCBs prior to completion of the cleanup requirements prescribed in this policy. Nonimpervious solid surfaces include, but are not limited to, wood, concrete, asphalt, and plasterboard.

**NON-PCB TRANSFORMER****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any transformer that contains less than 50 ppm PCB; except that any transformer that has been converted from a PCB Transformer or a PCB-Contaminated transformer cannot be classified as a non-PCB Transformer until reclassification has occurred, in accordance with the requirements of §761.30 (a)(2)(v).

**NONRESTRICTED ACCESS AREAS****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Any area other than restricted access, outdoor electrical substations, and other restricted access locations, as defined in this Section. In addition to residential/commercial areas, these areas include unrestricted access rural areas (areas of low density development and population where access is uncontrolled by either man-made barriers or naturally occurring barriers, such as rough terrain, mountains, or cliffs).

**NON-ROOF COATING****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a coating, cement, adhesive, or sealant and not intended for use on roofs. Major applications of this product include: liquid sealants; semi-liquid glazing, caulking and patching compounds; asphalt-based compounds; epoxy adhesives; butyl rubber sealants; vehicle undercoatings; vinyl sealants; and compounds containing asbestos fibers that are used for bonding, weather proofing, sound deadening, sealing, coating; and other such applications.

**NONSUDDEN ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An occurrence which takes place over time and involves continuous or repeated exposure.

**NON-TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS****(Reference 1)**

Removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a planning period of more than six months available before on-site activities must begin. The lead agency will undertake an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for non-time-critical removals.

**NON-TOXIC THRESHOLD LEVEL****(Reference 23)**

The "safe" level of a contaminant that is based on a NOEL (no observable effect level) from animal toxicity testing in combination with a human safety factor.

**NONWASTEWATERS****(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Wastes that do not meet the criteria for wastewaters in Paragraph (f) of this section.

**NO SUSPECTED RELEASE****(Reference 24)**

A professional judgement conclusion based on site and pathway conditions indicating that a hazardous substance is not likely to have been released to the environment. (No suspected release is the PA term analogous to the HRS "potential to release.")

**NOTICE LETTER****(Reference 1)**

An EPA enforcement action intended to notify PRPs of their

**NOTICE LETTER (continued)**

potential liability and their rights. Notice letters are a first step in determining whether a PRP is willing and financially capable of undertaking a proper response.

**NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY**

**(Reference 22)**

A letter sent to the owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment facility whose Part B permit application is incomplete. The Notice of Deficiency describes the additional information required to complete the Part B permit application.

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (NPRM)**

**(Reference 20)**

A document published in the Federal Register that sets forth proposed regulatory language, provides notice of issues to be commented on, and presents other supplementary and background information about the rulemaking.

**NOTIFICATION**

**(Reference 1)**

Section 103(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, requires that any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility notify the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as he/she has knowledge of any release of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant involving a reportable quantity (RQ). EPA has issued a final rule on reportable quantities and notification requirements (50 FR 13456, April 4, 1985, 51 FR 34534, September 29, 1986).

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX**

**(Reference 25)**

Major facilities involved in the production and testing of nuclear weapons, operating under Department of Energy Defense Programs.

**Q**

**OBLIGATION**

**(Reference 1)**

The amount of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period.

**OBLIGATION (continued)**

These will include outlays for which obligations have not been previously recorded and will reflect adjustments for differences between previously recorded obligations and actual outlays to liquidate those obligations (OMB Circular A-34).

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (OSHA) (Reference 22)**

A federal act which provides the regulatory vehicle for assuring the safety and health of workers in firms generally employing more than 10 people. Its goal is to set standards of safety that will prevent injury and/or illness among workers. Safety, chiefly encompassing the physical work place, and health, which governs exposure to settings that could induce acute or chronic health effects, are covered by the act.

**OCCURRENCE (RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

An accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in a release from an underground storage tank.

**OCEAN (Reference 24)**

A type of surface water body which includes: 1) Ocean areas seaward from a baseline distance of 12 miles from shore, 2) The Great Lakes, along with wetlands contiguous to them.

**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (OERR) (Reference 20)**

Under the supervision of a Director, is responsible to the Assistant Administrator for the emergency and remedial response functions of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). The Director is responsible for developing national strategy, programs, technical policies, regulations, and guidelines for the control of abandoned hazardous waste sites and response to and prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills.

**OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING (Reference 20)**

Coordinates civil and criminal enforcement actions with the U.S. Department of Justice and provides Superfund enforcement support through the activities of the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC). The NEIC performs special

**OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING (continued)**

environmental monitoring work, evidence audit control processes to ensure proper chain-of-custody procedures, cleanup of Federal facility sites, and nonbinding preliminary allocations of responsibility (NBARS).

**OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (OPM) (Reference 20)**

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), OPM is made up of three subordinate units: Policy and Analysis Staff, Management and Evaluation Staff, and Resources Management Staff.

**OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (Reference 20)**

As part of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), is responsible for managing and implementing the RCRA program.

**OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (OSWER) (Reference 20)**

Provides policy, guidance, and direction for EPA's hazardous waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations for solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal; national management of Superfund; and the development of guidelines for the Emergency Preparedness, "Community Right-to-Know," and Underground Storage Tank programs.

**OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT (OWPE) (Reference 20)**

As part of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), provides enforcement policy and support for the Superfund and RCRA programs.

**OFFSHORE FACILITY (CERCLA §101(17))  
(CWA §311(a)(11))**

Any facility of any kind located in, on, or under, any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel.

**OFF-SITE****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any site which is not onsite.

**OFF-SITE DISPOSAL****(Reference 1)**

Transport of hazardous substances from a CERCLA removal site to a RCRA-approved facility for storage, treatment, destruction or secure disposition. Off-site disposal must be in accordance with Section 121(d)(3) of CERCLA as amended by SARA, and EPA's off-site disposal policy, entitled "Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-site Response Actions" (memorandum from the AA, OSWER to the RAs, May 6, 1985).

**OIL****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

**(DOE 5000.3A)**

Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

**OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM****(Reference 20)**

An automated informational repository data base containing 126 fields of information on physical, chemical, biological, toxicological, and commercial data on approximately 1,400 oil and hazardous materials that are potentially harmful to human health and welfare and/or the environment.

**OIL POLLUTION FUND****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The fund established by Section 311(k) of the CWA.

**ON GROUND TANK****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A device meeting the definition of "tank" in §260.10 and that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.

**ON-SCENE COORDINATOR**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct federal responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

**ONSHORE FACILITY**

**(CERCLA §101(18))**

Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under, any land or non-navigable waters within the United States.

**(CWA §311(a)10)**

Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the U.S. other than submerged land.

**ON-SITE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

On the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right(s)-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right(s)-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which the person controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Within the boundaries of a contiguous property unit.

**ON-SITE (continued)****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The areal extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action.

**ON-SITE HANDLING, STORAGE, AND PROCESSING****(Reference 22)**

All activities associated with the handling, storage, and processing of solid wastes before being collected and taken to a disposal area.

**ON THE PREMISES WHERE STORED****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

With respect to heating oil, means UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used.

**OPEN BURNING****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The combustion of any material without the following characteristics: 1) Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion, 2) Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and 3) Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

**OPEN DUMP****(RCRA § 1004)**

Any facility or site where solid waste is disposed of which is not a sanitary landfill which meets the criteria promulgated under Section 4004 and which is not a facility for disposal of hazardous waste.

**OPEN-ENDED VALVE OR LINE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

**OPERABLE UNIT****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discrete portion of a remedial response manages migration, or eliminates or mitigates a release, threat of release, or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of operable units, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. Operable units may

**OPERABLE UNIT (continued)**

address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or initial phases of an action, or may consist of any set of actions performed over time or any actions that are concurrent but located in different parts of a site.

(Reference 2)

An overall response action that by itself eliminates or mitigates a release, a threat of a release, or an exposure pathway.

(Reference 20)

An action taken as one part of an overall site cleanup. For example, a carbon adsorption system could be installed to halt rapidly spreading groundwater contaminants while a more comprehensive and long-term remedial investigation/feasibility to investigate soil contamination is underway. A number of operable units can be used in the course of a site cleanup.

**OPERATING COSTS**

(Reference 22)

Recurring program costs, such as labor, equipment operation and maintenance, utilities, administration and promotion.

**OPERATIONAL LIFE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

The period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under Subpart G.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions.

(Reference 4)

Activities conducted at a site after a response action occurs, to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

(Reference 20)

Activities conducted at a site, generally by States, after a response action occurs to ensure that the cleanup or

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (continued)**

containment system is functioning properly.

**OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A program of work practices to maintain friable ACBM in good condition, ensure clean up of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACBM disturbance or damage.

**OPERATOR (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system.

(DOE 5480.5)

An individual designated by management to perform operations or conduct activities with radioactive materials at a nuclear facility.

(AEA Chap.2, 11, r)

Any individual who manipulates the controls of a utilization or production facility.

(CERCLA §101(20))

A) The term "operator" means: i) in the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, such vessel, ii) in the case of an onshore facility or an offshore facility, any person owning or operating such facility, and iii) in the case of any abandoned facility, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately prior to such abandonment. Such term does not include a person, who, without participating in the management of a vessel or facility, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect his security interest in the vessel or facility; in the case of any facility, title or control of which was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to a unit of State or local government, any person who owned, operated, or

## **OPERATOR (continued)**

otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately beforehand.

B) In the case of a hazardous substance which has been accepted for transportation by a common or contract carrier and except as provided in Section 107(a)(3) or (4) of this Act, i) the term "owner or operator" shall mean such common carrier or other bona fide for hire carrier acting as an independent contractor during such transportation, ii) the shipper of such hazardous substance shall not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release during such transportation which resulted solely from circumstances or conditions beyond his control.

C) In the case of a hazardous substance which has been delivered by a common or contract carrier to a disposal or treatment facility and except as provided in Section 107(a)(3) or (4) i) the term "owner or operator" shall not include such common or contract carrier, and ii) such common or contract carrier shall not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release at such disposal or treatment facility resulting from circumstances or conditions beyond its control.

D) The term "owner or operator" does not include a unit of State or local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign. The exclusion provided under this Paragraph shall not apply to any State or local government which has caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from the facility, and such a State or local government shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent, both procedurally and substantively, as any non-governmental entity, including liability under Section 107.

### **ORGANIC CARBON PARTITION COEFFICIENT**

**(Reference 23)**

Soil:water partition coefficient for a contaminant normalized to the soil's organic carbon content.

### **ORGANIC COMPLEXATION or CHELATING**

**(Reference 23)**

A process in which a metal ion is bound to nonmetal atoms (e.g., nitrogen, carbon, or oxygen) to form a heterocyclic ring having coordinate covalent bonds.

**ORGANIC COMPOUNDS****(Reference 27)**

Chemical compounds composed of carbon and hydrogen, including materials such as oils, pesticides, and solvents.

**ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MARKET PART****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Any part installed in or on a motor vehicle in the manufacturer's production line.

**OTHER RESTRICTED ACCESS (NONSUBSTATION)  
LOCATIONS****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Areas other than electrical substations that are at least 0.1 kilometer (km) from a residential/commercial area and limited by man-made barriers (e.g., fences and walls) to substantially limited by naturally occurring barriers such as mountains, cliffs, or rough terrain. These areas generally include industrial facilities and extremely remote rural locations. (Areas where access is restricted but are less than 0.1 km from a residential/commercial area are considered to be residential/commercial areas.)

**OUTDOOR ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Outdoor, fenced-off, and restricted access areas used in the transmission and/or distribution of electrical power outdoor electrical substations restrict public access by being fenced or walled off as defined under §761.30(1)(1)(ii). For purposes of this TSCA policy, outdoor electrical substations are defined as being located at least 0.1 km from a residential/commercial area. Outdoor fenced-off and restricted access areas used in the transmission and/or distribution of electrical power which are located less than 0.1 km from a residential/commercial area are considered to be residential/commercial areas.

**OVERFILL RELEASE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

**OWNER****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

**OWNER (continued)****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

In the case of an UST system in use on November 8, 1984, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns an UST system used for storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances; and in the case of any UST system in use before November 8, 1984, but no longer in use on that date, any person who owned such UST immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

**OWNER OR OPERATOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under RCRA.

**OXIDATION****(Reference 23)**

A reaction in which electrons are transferred from one atom to another.

**OXIDIZER****(Reference 28)**

A substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.

**P****PACKING****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a mechanical seal in circumstances involving rotary, reciprocating, and helical motions, and which are intended to restrict fluid or gas leakage between moving and stationary surfaces. Major applications of this product include: seals in pumps; seals in valves; seals in compressors; seals in mixers; seals in swing joints; and seals in hydraulic cylinders.

**PARENT CORPORATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

A corporation which directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation which is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a "subsidiary" of the parent corporation.

**PART A****(Reference 22)**

The first part of the two part application that must be submitted by a hazardous waste TSD facility to receive a permit. It contains general facility information such as location, waste types, quantities, process types, and capacities. There is a standard form for the PART A.

**PART B****(Reference 22)**

The second part of the permit application that includes detailed and highly technical information concerning the hazardous waste TSD facility in question. There is no standard form for the PART B. Instead, the facility must submit information, based on the regulatory requirements, on exactly how the operator or owner will comply with RCRA.

**PARTIAL CLOSURE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Parts 264 and 265 of this chapter at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

**PARTITION COEFFICIENT****(Reference 23)**

A mathematical expression to represent the ratio of a contaminant concentration in each of two phases (e.g., soil: water).

**PARTS PER BILLION/PARTS PER MILLION****(Reference 18)**

Units commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example, one ounce of trichloroethylene (TCE) in one million ounces of water is one ppm; one ounce of TCE in one billion ounces of water is one ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition-sized swimming pool, the water will contain about one ppb of TCE.

**PA-SCORE****(Reference 24)**

EPA's computer program that automates PA site scoring.

**PATHWAY****(Reference 24)**

The environmental medium through which a hazardous substance may threaten targets. The PA evaluates the migration and threat potential through the ground water, surface water, air, and soil exposure pathways.

**PCB and PCBs****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance. Refer to §761.1(b) for applicable concentrations of PCBs. PCB and PCBs as contained in PCB items are defined in §761.3. For any purposes under this Part, inadvertently generated non-Aroclor PCBs are defined as the total PCBs calculated following division of the quantity of monochlorinated biphenyls by 50 and dichlorinated biphenyls by 5.

**PCB ARTICLE****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any manufactured article, other than a PCB Container, that contains PCBs and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs. "PCB Article" includes capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, pipes and any other manufactured item 1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, 2) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and 3) which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition which have no commercial purpose separate from that of the PCB Article.

**PCB ARTICLE CONTAINER****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device used to contain PCB Articles or PCB Equipment, and whose surface(s) has not been in direct contact with PCBs.

**PCB CONTAINER****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB Articles and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.

**PCB-CONTAMINATED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any electrical equipment, including but not limited to transformers (including those used in railway locomotives and

**PCB-CONTAMINATED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (continued)**

self-propelled cars), capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches (including sectionalizers and motor starters), electromagnets, and cable, that contain 50 ppm or greater PCB, but less than 500 ppm PCB. Oil-filled electrical equipment other than circuit breakers, reclosers, and cable whose PCB concentration is unknown must be assumed to be PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment. (See Sec.761.30 (a) and (h) for provisions permitting reclassification of electrical equipment containing 500 ppm or greater PCBs to PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment).

**PCB EQUIPMENT (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any manufactured item, other than a PCB Container or a PCB Article Container, which contains a PCB Article or other PCB Equipment, and includes microwave ovens, electronic equipment, and fluorescent light ballasts and fixtures.

**PCB ITEM (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any PCB Article, PCB Article Container, PCB Container, or PCB Equipment, that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any PCB or PCBs.

**PCB TRANSFORMER (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.

**PCB WASTE(S) (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Those PCBs and PCB Items that are subject to the disposal requirements of Subpart D of this part.

**PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT (Reference 21)**

A term used to denote all activities (qualitative and quantitative) carried out to 1) determine the long-term ability of a site/facility to effectively isolate the waste and ensure the long-term health and safety of the public and 2) provide the basis for demonstrating regulatory compliance. Performance assessment serves as a focal point for site characterization, model development and uncertainty analysis.

**PERFORMANCE CONFIRMATION (10 CFR 60.2)**

The program of tests, experiments, and analyses which is

**PERFORMANCE CONFIRMATION (continued)**

conducted to evaluate the accuracy and adequacy of the information used to determine with reasonable assurance that the performance objectives for the period after permanent closure will be met.

**PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

**(Reference 2)**

An evaluation undertaken after remediation has been implemented to determine the effectiveness of the remedial action.

**PERMANENT CLOSURE**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Final backfilling of the underground facility and the sealing of shafts and boreholes.

**PERMIT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State to implement the requirements of this part and Parts 271 and 124. Permit includes permit by rule (§270.60), and emergency permit (§270.61). Permit does not include RCRA interim status (Subpart G of this part), or any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

**PERMIT-BY-RULE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A provision of these regulations stating that a facility or activity is deemed to have a RCRA permit if it meets the requirements of the provision.

**PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

**(Reference 22)**

Requirements in a RCRA permit, including ambient, performance, design, and/or operating standards contained in the regulations that the owner or operator must meet in perpetuity in constructing, operating, closing, and caring for the facility.

**PERSON**

**(CERCLA §101(21))**

An individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States

**PERSON (continued)**

Government, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

**(RCRA §1004(15))**

An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

An individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal agency, corporation, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. "Person" also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States Government.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any natural or judicial person including any individual, corporation, partnership, or association; any State or political subdivision thereof; any interstate body; and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Any natural person, firm, company, corporation, joint-venture, partnership, sole proprietorship, association, or any other business entity; any State or political subdivision thereof, or any municipality; any interstate body and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

**PERSON (continued)****(AEA Chap. 2, 11, s)**

1) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, Government agency other than the Commission, any State or any political subdivision of, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and 2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

1) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, government agency other than the Commission or DOE (except that the DOE is considered a person within the meaning of the regulations in this Part to the extent that its facilities and activities are subject to the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission pursuant to law), any State or any political subdivision of or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and 2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

**PERSONNEL or FACILITY PERSONNEL****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

All persons who work at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of Part 264 or 265 of this chapter.

**PETROLEUM****(Reference 5)**

As defined in Section 9001(8) of SWDA, "the term 'petroleum' means petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60°F and 14.7 pounds/square inch absolute)." This term includes, but is not limited to, gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel.

**PETROLEUM MARKETING FACILITIES****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Include all facilities at which petroleum is produced or refined and all facilities from which petroleum is sold or transferred to other petroleum marketers or to the public.

**PETROLEUM MARKETING FIRMS**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

All firms owning petroleum marketing facilities. Firms owning other types of facilities with USTs as well as petroleum marketing facilities are considered to be petroleum marketing firms.

**PETROLEUM UST SYSTEM**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

An underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

**pH**

(Reference 22)

A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a scale of 0 to 14 (low is acidic, high is alkaline or caustic, 7 is neutral). The pH of normal rainwater can be as low as 5.6 because of carbonic acid resulting from the natural process of water taking up atmospheric carbon dioxide. Virtually all of eastern North America receives rain with a pH below 5.0. This is referred to as "acid rain."

**PHASE I**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

That phase of the Federal hazardous waste management program commencing on the effective date of the last of the following to be initially promulgated: 40 CFR Parts 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 270 and 271. Promulgation of Phase I refers to promulgation of the regulations necessary for Phase I to begin.

**PHASE II**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

That phase of Federal hazardous waste management program commencing on the effective date of the first Subpart of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F through R to be initially promulgated. Promulgation of Phase II refers to promulgation of the regulations necessary for Phase II to begin.

**PHOTOLYSIS**

(Reference 23)

The degradation of a contaminant by chemical reactions catalyzed by light.

**PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Excavation, movement of earth, erection of forms or structures, or similar activity to prepare an HWM facility to accept hazardous waste.

**PICOCURIE (pCi)****(Reference 3)**

A unit of measurement of radioactivity. A curie is the amount of any radionuclide that undergoes exactly  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  radioactive disintegrations per second. A picocurie is one trillionth ( $10^{-12}$ ) of a curie, or 0.037 disintegrations per second.

**PICOCURIE PER LITER (pCi/l)****(Reference 3)**

A common unit of measurement of the concentration of radioactivity in a gas or liquid. A picocurie per liter corresponds to 0.037 radioactive disintegrations per second in every liter.

**PILE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

**(References 22, 26)**

Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

**(Reference 24)**

Any non-containerized accumulation above the ground surface of solid, non-flowing wastes; includes open dumps. Some types of piles are: Chemical Waste Pile -- consists primarily of discarded chemical products, by-products, radioactive wastes, or used or unused feedstocks; Scrap Metal or Junk Pile -- consists primarily of scrap metal or discarded durable goods such as appliances, automobiles, auto parts, or batteries, composed of materials suspected to contain or have contained a hazardous substance; Tailings Pile consists primarily of any combination of overburden from a mining operation and tailings from a mineral mining, beneficiation, or processing operation; Trash Pile -- consists primarily of paper, garbage, or discarded non-durable goods which are suspected to contain or

**PILE (continued)**

have contained a hazardous substance.

**PILOT TESTS**

**(Reference 27)**

Testing of a cleanup technology, performed under actual site conditions, to identify potential problems prior to full-scale implementation.

**PIPE or PIPING**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials.

**PIPELINE FACILITIES**

**(including gathering lines)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

New and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities, or buildings.

**PIPELINE WRAP**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of paper felt intended for use in wrapping or coating pipes for insulation purposes.

**PLACEMENT**

**(Reference 26)**

Also referred to as land disposal. For landfill closures, a facility must investigate whether closure activities constitute land disposal. Waste removed from a unit, treated, and placed back in to the unit, is considered land disposal and the waste is subject to the LDRs.

**PLANNED REMOVAL**

**(Reference 1)**

Under the previous NCP, a removal action at an incident that 1) could not await a listing on the NPL for the initiation of response or 2) allowed more time than an immediate removal to plan the response, but that still required expeditious attention to prevent/mitigate risk to public health, welfare or the environment. Planned removals are not conducted under the current NCP.

**PLASMA ARC INCINERATOR**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any enclosed device using a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an

**PLASMA ARC INCINERATOR (continued)**

afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

**PLAT or SURVEY PLAT (Reference 26)**

A small piece of land; or a plan, map, or chart of a piece of land.

**PLUTONIUM (Reference 3)**

A heavy, radioactive, man-made metallic element. Its most important isotope is fissionable  $^{238}\text{Pu}$ , which is produced by the irradiation of  $^{238}\text{U}$ . Routine analysis cannot distinguish between the  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{240}\text{Pu}$  isotopes, hence, the term  $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ .

**POINT SOURCE (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

**POLICY (Reference 22)**

A principle, plan, or course of action, as pursued by a government, organization, individual, etc.

**POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (Reference 27)**

The definition of political subdivision varies from State to State, so each State determines what units of government meet its legislative definition. A political subdivision can participate in Superfund cleanup as a lead or support agency when EPA and the State agree that this enhances the cleanup process and results in an efficient, economical, and well coordinated use of resources.

**POLLUTANT or CONTAMINANT (CERCLA §101(33))**

Includes, but not limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism,

**POLLUTANT or CONTAMINANT (continued)**

either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring; except that the term "pollutant or contaminant" shall not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Subparagraphs (A) through (F) of Paragraph (14) and shall not include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

**POLLUTION REPORTS**

**(Reference 1)**

Reports submitted by the OSC to EPA Headquarters to report on a release, the decision to activate the Fund, and progress at the response (including a description of activities and status of funding).

**POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS or PCBs**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3.

**POROSITY (SOIL)**

**(Reference 23)**

The volume percentage of the total soil bulk not occupied by solid particles.

**POSING AN EXPOSURE RISK TO FOOD OR FEED**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Being in any location where human food or animal feed products could be exposed to PCBs released from a PCB Item. A PCB Item poses an exposure risk to food or feed if PCBs released in any way from the PCB Item have a potential pathway to human food or animal feed. EPA considers human food or animal feed to include items regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the Food and Drug Administration as human food or animal feed; this includes direct additives. Food or feed is excluded from this definition if it is used or stored in private homes.

**POST-CLOSURE CARE****(Reference 44)**

After completing closure at HWMUs closed with wastes in place, DOE facilities must monitor and maintain the unit to preserve the integrity of the containment system and to detect any releases of contaminants from the unit for 30 years. The length of the post-closure care period may be altered at EPA's discretion.

HWMUs managing radioactive mixed wastes must be closed, and post-closure care initiated, in accordance with low level waste requirements established in DOE Order 5400.5 and 5820.2A and associated guidance documents, as well as RCRA environmental protection, closure, post-closure, and monitoring requirements.

**POST-CLOSURE PERMIT****(Reference 45)**

A RCRA post-closure permit details the requirements for the performance of post-closure care at facilities where wastes will remain in place after closure of a hazardous waste management unit. It also contains all of the conditions applicable to the permit such as its duration and recordkeeping requirements. The post-closure permit serves as the basis for any enforcement actions deemed necessary by EPA or an authorized State during the post-closure period.

**POST-CLOSURE PLAN****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of §§264.117 through 264.120.

**(Reference 44)**

A post-closure plan is a detailed description of all activities to be conducted and their frequency during the post-closure care period.

**POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those activities that are necessary to sustain the integrity of a Fund-financed removal action following its conclusion. Post-removal site control may be a removal or remedial action under CERCLA. The term includes, but is not limited to, activities such as relighting gas flares, replacing filters, and collecting leachate.

**POTENTIAL DAMAGE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Circumstances in which: 1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. 2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.

**POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES (PRP)****(Reference 29)**

Those identified by EPA as potentially liable under CERCLA for cleanup costs. PRPs may include generators and present or former owners/operators of certain facilities or real property where hazardous wastes have been stored, treated, or disposed of, as well as those who accepted hazardous waste for transport and selected the facility.

**POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY****(Reference 4)**

An individual(s) or company(ies) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to cleanup hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

**POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Circumstances in which: 1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. 2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become significantly damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage. 3) The material is subject to major or continuing disturbance, due to factors including, but not limited to, accessibility or, under certain circumstances, vibration or air erosion.

**POZZOLONIC MATERIALS****(Reference 26)**

Cement kiln flyash or flyash from fossil fuel power plants, and other such materials; often used in combination with Portland cement as a stabilization technique.

**PRACTICABILITY****(Reference 2)**

An action is practicable from an engineering perspective if it can be implemented within cost and time constraints, is not unreasonably difficult or complex, and is reliable.

**PRECIPITATION RECHARGE****(Reference 23)**

The replenishment of ground water from infiltration of precipitation. Quantity measured using a rain gauge and calculating water level changes.

**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate.

**(Reference 1)**

An evaluation of the extent of release and degree of threat to human health and the environment in order to determine whether the release meets the criteria for a CERCLA-funded removal.

**(Reference 20)**

The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA and States use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection (SI) is undertaken.

**PRESCORE****(Reference 24)**

EPA's computer program that automates site scoring with the Hazard Ranking System.

**PRESSURE RELEASE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Actions taken to reduce disturbance of ACBM or otherwise eliminate the reasonable likelihood of the material's becoming

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES (continued)**

damaged or significantly damaged.

**PRIMACY**

(Reference 26)

Exists in a State which has an approved UIC program.

**PRIMARY DOCUMENT**

(DOE 5400.4)

Those reports that are major, discrete portions of a remedial investigation/feasibility study or remedial design/remedial action.

**PRIMARY PROCESSOR OF ASBESTOS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

A person who processes for commercial purposes bulk asbestos.

**PRIMARY TARGET**

(Reference 24)

A target which, based on professional judgement of site and pathway conditions and target characteristics, has a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance. (Primary target is the PA term analogous to the HRS target exposed to Level I or Level II actual contamination.)

**PROBABLE POINT OF ENTRY**

(Reference 24)

The point at which runoff from the site most likely enters surface water.

**PROCESS**

(TSCA §3)  
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce: A) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which it was received by the person so preparing such substance or mixture, or B) as part of an article containing the chemical substance or mixture.

**PROCESS FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

The preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce with the purpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage for the processor. Processing of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture is included. If a chemical or mixture

**PROCESS FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES (continued)**

containing impurities is processed for commercial purposes, then those impurities are also processed for commercial purposes.

**PROCESS HEATER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to produce steam.

**PROCESSING**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived product. Processing includes, but is not limited to: blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and re-refining.

**PROCESSOR**

(TSCA §3)

Any person who processes a chemical substance or mixture.

**PROCESS VENT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum producing system, or through a tank (e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations.

**PROCUREMENT ITEM**

(RCRA §1004)

Any device, good, substance, material, product, or other item whether real or personal property which is the subject of any purchase, barter, or other exchange made to procure such item.

**PROCUREMENT REQUEST**

(Reference 1)

The document for committing funds under a contract between EPA and a private firm.

**PROCURING AGENCY****(RCRA §1004)**

Any Federal agency, or any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds for such procurement, or any person contracting with any such agency with respect to work performed under such contract.

**PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS****(Reference 9)**

Standards that apply to all nondomestic discharges and prohibit pollutants that cause fire or explosions, corrosion, obstructions, high temperatures at POTWs, problems with worker health and safety, or interference.

**PROHIBITION****(Reference 54)**

1) The act of prohibiting by authority, 2) an order to restrain or stop.

**PROJECT****(Reference 17)**

A remedy described in the Record of Decision that must be accomplished. It may be the remedy for an entire site or an operable unit.

**PROJECT CEILING****(Reference 1)**

Represents the total funding approved for a removal action and is established in the initial removal Action Memorandum. The total project ceiling is comprised of an itemized breakout of the following cost categories: cleanup contractor, letter contracts with States, site-specific IAGs, TAT, NCLP analytical services, ERT/REAC, and EPA intramural costs. RAs may authorize ceilings up to \$2 million, provided the project is not expected to exceed that amount or is not a non-NPL site involving a nationally significant or precedent-setting issue. Costs that would exceed the project ceiling require a ceiling increase, which must be approved through a ceiling increase request.

**PROJECT PLANNING****(Reference 11)**

Includes such activities as scoping data collection efforts, initiating identification of ARARs, and work plan preparation.

**PROMULGATE****(Reference 22)**

To publish or make known officially (e.g., a law or statute).

**PROPERTY DAMAGE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Shall have the meaning given this term by applicable state law. This term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for property damage. However, such exclusions for property damage shall not include corrective action associated with releases from tanks which are covered by the policy.

**PROPOSED PLAN****(Reference 4)**

A public participation requirement of SARA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, the rationale for the preference, reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the remedial investigation/feasibility study, and presents any waivers to cleanup standards of Section 121(d)(4) which may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under Agency consideration.

**PROVIDER OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

An entity that provides financial assurance to an owner or operator of an underground storage tank through one of the mechanisms listed in §§280.95 and 280.103, including a guarantor, insurer, risk retention group, surety, issuer of a letter of credit, issuer of a state-required mechanism, or a state.

**PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD****(Reference 27)**

A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. Also, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft feasibility study and Proposed Plan.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSIST TEAM****(Reference 20)**

A U.S. Coast Guard organization available through the NRC to

**PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSIST TEAM (continued)**

assist OSCs and Regional offices in meeting demands for public information and participation.

**PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW) (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "State" or "municipality" (as defined by Section 502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

**PUBLIC VESSEL (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

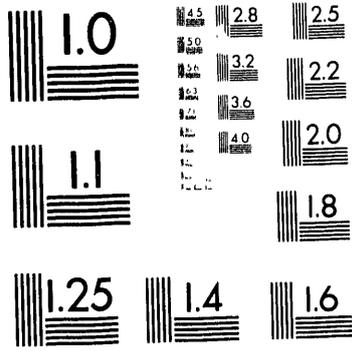
Public vessel, as defined by Section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the U.S., or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce.

**PUMP AND TREAT (Reference 25)**

Groundwater remediation technique involving the extraction of contaminated groundwater from the subsurface to remove contaminants and subsequent return of the treated water to its source.

**PYROPHORIC LIQUID (10 CFR 61.2)**

Any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130°F (54.5°C). A pyrophoric solid is any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under normal conditions is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard. Included are spontaneous combustible and



**3 of 4**

**PYROPHORIC LIQUID (continued)**

water-reactive materials.

**Q**

**QUALIFIED GROUND-WATER SCIENTIST**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in ground-water hydrology and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable that individual to make sound professional judgements regarding ground-water monitoring and contaminant fate and transport.

**QUALIFIED INCINERATOR**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

1) An incinerator approved under the provisions of §761.70. Any level of PCB concentration can be destroyed in an incinerator approved under §761.70, or 2) A high efficiency boiler which complies with the criteria of §761.60(a)(2)(iii)(A), and for which the operator has given written notice to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator in accordance with the notification requirements for the burning of mineral oil dielectric fluid under §761.60(a)(2)(iii)(B), or 3) An incinerator approved under Section 3005(c) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)) (RCRA), or 4) Industrial furnaces and boilers which are identified in 40 CFR 260.10 and 40 CFR 266.41(b) when operating at their normal operating temperatures (this prohibits feeding fluids, above the level of detection, during either startup or shutdown operations).

**QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A written document, associated with all remedial site sampling activities, which presents in specific terms the organization (where applicable), objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) activities designed to achieve the data quality objectives of a specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). The QAPP is prepared for each specific project or continuing operation (or group of similar projects or continuing operations). The QAPP

**QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN (continued)**

will be prepared by the responsible program office, regional office, laboratory, contractor, recipient of an assistance agreement, or other organization. For an enforcement action, potentially responsible parties may prepare a QAPP subject to lead agency approval.

**QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC) (Reference 4)**

A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites meet established standards.

**QUANTIFIABLE LEVEL/LEVEL OF DETECTION (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

2 micrograms per gram from any resolvable gas chromatographic peak, i.e. 2 PPM.

**QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT (Reference 25)**

A methodology to evaluate the extent of human exposure to environmental contaminants with potential health effects, in the face of incomplete knowledge of the molecular mechanisms that lead to disease. Quantitative risk assessments quantify the hazards associated with a particular pollutant under specific conditions of exposure, the result is a calculation that relates a contaminant's known chemical characteristics, toxicological behavior, and conditions of exposure to the probable incidence of the adverse effect under consideration in a given population.

**R**

**RADIATION (Reference 3)**

Refers to the process of emitting energy in the form of rays or particles that are thrown off by disintegrating atoms. The rays or particles emitted may consist of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation.

**RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE (Reference 22)**

Any material that is considered both AEA classified

**RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE (continued)**

radioactive waste and hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle C.

**RADIOACTIVE WASTE (10 CFR 60.2)**

High-level wastes and other radioactive materials other than HLW that are received for emplacement in a geologic repository.

**RADIOACTIVITY (Reference 3)**

A property possessed by some elements, such as uranium, whereby alpha, beta, or gamma rays are spontaneously emitted.

**RADIONUCLIDE (Reference 3)**

Any naturally occurring or artificially produced radioactive element or isotope.

**RADON (Reference 3)**

A colorless, odorless, naturally occurring, radioactive gaseous element formed by radioactive decay of radium atoms. Chemical symbol is Rn, atomic weight is 222, half-life is 3.82 days.

**RADON PROGENY/RADON DAUGHTER (Reference 3)**

A term used to refer collectively to the intermediate products in the radon decay chain. Each "daughter" is an ultrafine radioactive particle that decays into another radioactive "daughter" until finally a stable nonradioactive molecule of lead is formed and no further radioactivity is produced.

**RCRA (RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-580, as amended by Pub. L. 95-609 and Pub. L. 96-482, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.)

**RCRA CONTINGENCY PLAN (Reference 39)**

The plan sets out an organized, planned and coordinated course of action to be followed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or unplanned sudden or non-sudden releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste

**RCRA CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)**

constituents.

**RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT** (Reference 20)

The first step in the RCRA corrective action process, generally equivalent to the PA/SI taken in Superfund.

**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION** (Reference 20)

The second step of a RCRA corrective action, generally equivalent to the RI portion of the Superfund process.

**RCRA PART A PERMIT** (Reference 21)

The first part of a RCRA permit application that identifies treatment, storage, and disposal units within a to-be-permitted facility.

**RCRA PART B PERMIT** (Reference 21)

The detailed second part of a RCRA permit application that describes wastes managed, quantities, and facilities.

**REACTIVITY** (Reference 7)

A waste that is explosive, reacts violently with water, or generates toxic gases when exposed to water or liquids that are moderately acidic or alkaline.

**RECLAIMED MATERIAL** (RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)

A material processed to recover a usable product or a material which is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.

(Reference 28)

A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.

**RECLAMATION** (Reference 22)

The restoration of air, land, or water to a better or more useful state, such as reclamation of strip-mined land by

**RECLAMATION (continued)**

sanitary landfilling or reclamation of abandoned landfills by creating recreational parkland.

**RECORD OF COMMUNICATION**

**(Reference 4)**

A register of all verbal communications between EPA and citizens regarding site concerns.

**RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)**

**(Reference 4)**

A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**RECORDS OF DECISION SYSTEM**

**(Reference 27)**

A detailed data base of ROD information used to promote national consistency of remedies chosen at similar sites.

**RECOVERABLE**

**(RCRA §1004)**

Refers to the capability and likelihood of being recovered from solid waste for a commercial or industrial use.

**RECOVERED MATERIAL**

**(RCRA §1004)**

Waste material and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

**RECOVERED RESOURCES**

**(RCRA §1004)**

Material or energy recovered from solid waste.

**RECYCLED MATERIAL**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Material used, reused, or reclaimed.

**RECYCLED OIL**

**(RCRA §1004)**

Any used oil which is reused, following its original use, for any purpose (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes oil which is re-refined, reclaimed, burned, or reprocessed.

**RECYCLED PCBs****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Those PCBs which appear in the processing of paper products or asphalt roofing materials from PCB-contaminated raw materials. Processes which recycle PCBs must meet the following requirements: 1) There are no detectable concentrations of PCBs in asphalt roofing material products leaving the processing site. 2) The concentration of PCBs in paper products leaving any manufacturing site processing paper products, or in paper products imported into the United States, must have an annual average of less than 25 ppm with a 50 ppm maximum. 3) The release of PCBs at the point at which emissions are vented to ambient air must be less than 10 ppm. 4) The amount of Aroclor PCBs added to water discharged from an asphalt roofing processing site must at all times be less than 3 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) for total Aroclors (roughly 3 parts per billion (3 ppb)). Water discharges from the processing of paper products must at all times be less than 3 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) for total Aroclors (roughly 3 ppb), or comply with the equivalent mass-based limitation. 5) Disposal of any other process wastes at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater must be in accordance with Subpart D of this part.

**RECYCLING****(Reference 49)**

The use or reuse of a waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, as an ingredient, or as feedstock in an industrial or energy producing process; the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material; or removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused.

**(Reference 50)**

Using, reusing, or reclaiming materials/waste, including processes that regenerate a material or recover a usable product from it.

**REDUCTION****(Reference 23)**

The acceptance of one or more electrons from another substance.

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located, or his designee.

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR (continued)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Regional Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

**REGIONAL AUTHORITY**

**(RCRA §1004)**

The authority established or designated under Section 4006.

**REGIONAL COORDINATOR**

**(Reference 1)**

The ERD staff member designated to provide liaison with and assistance to a specific Region. RCs assist in preparing annual and quarterly SCAPs, clarify program policy and procedure, and assist in preparing and coordinating HQ review and approval processes.

**REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER**

**(Reference 20)**

Provides facilities and personnel for communications, information storage, and other requirements for coordinating response.

**REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM**

**(Reference 4)**

Representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies who may assist in coordination of activities at the request of the On-scene Coordinator or Remedial Project Manager before and during response actions.

**REGIONAL SUPERFUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR**

**(Reference 1)**

The Regional office staff person responsible for designing and implementing a site-specific community relations program. The RSCRC works closely with the sites' OSCs to coordinate site-specific community relations activities and to establish community relations profiles and plans, when appropriate.

**REGULATED SUBSTANCE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any substance defined in Section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C, and petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit

**REGULATED SUBSTANCE (continued)**

and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term "regulated substance" includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

**REGULATION**

**(Reference 22)**

The legal mechanism that spells out how a statute's broad policy directives are to be carried out. Regulations are published in the Federal Register and then codified in the Code of Federal Regulations.

**REGULATORY COMPLIANCE**

**(Reference 22)**

Meeting the requirements of federal or state regulations. For RCRA TSD facilities this includes meeting requirements regarding facility design, construction, operation, performance, closure and post-closure care.

**REINFORCED PLASTIC**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of plastic. Major applications of this product include: electro-mechanical parts in the automotive and appliance industries; components of printing plates; and as high-performance plastics in the aerospace industry.

**RELEASE**

**(CERCLA §101(22))**

Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes A) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons, B) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine, C) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the AEA, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the NRC

**RELEASE (continued)**

under Section 170 of such Act, or, for the purposes of Section 104 of this Title or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under Section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, and D) the normal application of fertilizer.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing from an UST into ground water, surface water or subsurface soils.

**(DOE 5000.3A)**

Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or otherwise disposing of substances into the environment. This includes abandoning/discarding of any type of receptacle containing substances or the stockpiling of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance in an unenclosed containment structure.

**(Reference 31)**

Currently, EPA considers a "release" to be virtually all conceivable contacts with the environment, including any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment. The abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing hazardous substances is also considered a release to the environment. However, EPA has indicated that certain administrative exemptions from reporting hazardous substances "contact" with the environment may be appropriate.

Some releases are excluded, including 1) releases solely in the workplace, 2) exhaust emissions from vehicles, aircraft, vessels, pumping station engines, etc., 3) normal applications of fertilizer, 4) releases of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material subject to Sect. 170 of the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) or Sects. 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA), and 5) "federally-permitted" releases.

**RELEASE DETECTION****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

**RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)  
(References 8,10,13)**

Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that, while not "applicable" to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site. Only those state standards that are identified in a timely manner and are more stringent than federal requirements may be relevant and appropriate.

**RELOCATION****(Reference 1)**

The provision of housing for populations at risk from a release of hazardous substances. The relocation may be for a few days or several months and lasts until the threat is eliminated or reduced to safe levels. Relocation may consist of 1) permanent relocation of residents, businesses, and community facilities, and 2) temporary relocation of threatened individuals. At the present time, the removal program conducts only temporary relocation with the exception of certain dioxin sites in the State of Missouri, as explicitly provided for in Section 118 of SARA.

**REMEDIAL ACTION****(Reference 4)**

The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the NPL.

**REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES****(Reference 2)**

Cleanup objectives that specify the level of cleanup, area of cleanup (area of attainment), and time required to achieve cleanup (restoration time frame).

**REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN****(Reference 29)**

This plan details the technical approach for implementing remedial response. It includes the methods to be followed during the entire remediation process -- from developing remedial design to implementing the selected remedy through construction.

**REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION****(Reference 20)**

The actual construction that occurs during the remedial action (RA) phase at a site on the National Priorities List (NPL).

**REMEDIAL DESIGN****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The technical analysis and procedures which follow the selection of remedy for a site and result in a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the remedial action.

**(Reference 4/20)**

An engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision (ROD) when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at a site on the NPL.

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by a release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization, and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS)****(Reference 4)**

Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

- o Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site;
- o Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;
- o Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (continued)**

- o Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

**REMEDIAL PLANNING**

(Reference 20)

A type of contract that is awarded on an east-west zone basis and used to promote the continuity of contractor performance from RI/FS to construction management (or remedial action), increase the level of competition for contract awards, and facilitate the delegation of contract management to the Regions. The ARCS contracts will replace the REM contracts.

**REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER**

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial or other response actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

(Reference 1)

The designated EPA Regional official who coordinates, manages, and monitors site activities covered in both EPA and State-lead remedial responses. RPMs also may be designated by the USCG or other Federal agencies to coordinate and direct Federal remedial or other response actions resulting from releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from USCG vessels or other Federal agency facilities or vessels, respectively.

**REMEDIAL RESPONSE**

(Reference 4)

A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

**REMEDIAL WORK ELEMENT**

(Reference 17)

A portion of a project that has been broken out through phasing. This will be a separate contract package for procurement of remedial design work elements as well as remedial action work elements.

**REMEDICATION**

(Reference 23)

A measure or solution that resolves a particular problem of a

**REMEDIATION (continued)**

contaminated site.

**REMEDIATION WASTE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

All solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soil and sediments) and debris, which contain listed hazardous wastes or which themselves exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic, that are managed for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under §264.101 and RCRA Section 3008(h). For a given facility, remediation wastes may originate only from within the facility boundary, but may include waste managed in implementing RCRA Sections 3004(v) or 3008(h) for releases beyond the facility boundary.

**REMEDY or REMEDIAL ACTION**

**(CERCLA §101(24))**

Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of or in addition to removal actions in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches, clay cover, neutralization, cleanup of released hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials, recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and runoff, onsite treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, and any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities where the President determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, such relocation is more cost-effective than and environmentally preferable to the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition offsite of hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare; the term includes offsite transport and offsite storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials.

**REMEDY or REMEDIAL ACTION (continued)**

**(40 CFR 192.01(b))**

Any action performed under Section 108 of the AEA, as added by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

**(DOE 5820.2A)**

Activities conducted at DOE facilities to reduce potential risks to people and/or harm to the environment from radioactive and/or hazardous substance contamination.

**(DOE 5400.5)**

Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment.

**REMOVAL**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

The taking out or the stripping of substantially all ACBM from a damaged area, a functional space, or a homogeneous area in a school building.

**(CWA §311(a)(8))**

Removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

**REMOVAL ACTION**

**(Reference 20)**

An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

**REMOVAL COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**(Reference 20)**

An automated system used to track removal costs and produce management reports on site costs and utilization of personnel, equipment, and materials. RCMS can also be used to project the cost of a removal action and to assist the OSC in rapidly reviewing contractor invoices.

**REMOVAL SITE EVALUATION****(Reference 27)**

A document that determines if a removal action is necessary; the evaluation is composed of the preliminary assessment and the site inspection.

**REMOVAL TRACKING SYSTEM****(Reference 20)**

Provides a comprehensive removal data base that includes start date, location, lead agency, and NPL status.

**REMOVE or REMOVAL****(CERCLA §101(23))**

The cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment, such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under Section 104(b) of this Act, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

**REPAIR****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

To restore a tank or UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Returning damaged ACBM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent fiber release.

**REPAIRED****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

**REPLACEMENT UNIT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit 1) from

## **REPLACEMENT UNIT (continued)**

which all or substantially all of the waste is removed, and 2) that is subsequently reused to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. "Replacement unit" does not apply to a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in accordance with an approved closure plan or EPA or State approved corrective action.

## **REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ)**

**(DOE 5000.3A)**

For any CERCLA hazardous substance, the quantity established in Table 302.4 and Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 302, the release of which requires notification unless federally permitted.

**(Reference 1)**

The quantity of a hazardous substance that, if released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment and must be reported to either the National Response Center or EPA. RQs are set forth in 40 CFR 302.

**(Reference 20)**

Established under CERCLA Section 102 as triggers for notification of the Federal government when hazardous substances are released. The release of a hazardous substance that equals or exceeds its RQ must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (NRC).

**(Reference 31)**

A reportable quantity (RQ) is the amount of a hazardous substance which, when released to the environment, must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC). Reportable quantities are "action levels" that may trigger an appropriate response to a release under provisions of the CWA, CERCLA, or EPCRA. Because the RQs are set at levels intended to trigger the assessment of possible responses including "no action," the RQ values themselves do not necessarily correspond to unacceptable levels based upon exposures or risk assessments.

Under Sects. 311 of the CWA and 102(a) of CERCLA, RQs for all hazardous substances were initially set at one pound. However, EPA has statutory authority to adjust RQ levels up or

## **REPORTABLE QUANTITY (continued)**

down depending on the relative toxicity or carcinogenicity of individual substances.

By regulation, the RQ for radionuclides has been redefined in units of the curie (Ci), and specific RQs--ranging from 0.001 to 1000 Ci--have been promulgated for 757 radionuclides (54 FR 22524, May 24, 1989).

RQs for the same substance are not necessarily set at the same value under each listing. For example, the RQ for hydrofluoric acid is 100 pounds under both the CWA (40 CFR 117.3) and EPCRA (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) but is 5000 pounds under CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4). This situation is somewhat confusing, and EPA is in the process of revising all three lists in order to set a single RQ value for each substance whenever possible.

### **REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, ground water) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

### **REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)

- 1) "Requirements" as used in this policy refers to both the procedural responses and numerical decontamination levels set forth in this policy as constituting adequate cleanup of PCBs.
- 2) "Standards" refers to the numerical decontamination levels set forth in this policy.

### **RE-REFINED OIL**

(RCRA §1004)

Used oil from which the physical and chemical contaminants acquired through previous use have been removed through a refining process.

### **RE-REFINING DISTILLATION BOTTOMS**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

The heavy fraction produced by vacuum distillation of filtered and dehydrated used oil. The composition of still bottoms varies with column operation and feedstock.

### **RESIDE**

(Reference 24)

Under the soil exposure pathway, a resident or student within

**RESIDE (continued)**

200 feet of any area of suspected contamination associated with the site.

**RESIDENT (Reference 24)**

A person whose place of residence (full- or part-time) is within the target distance limit.

**RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL AREAS (TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Those areas where people live or reside, or where people work in other than manufacturing or farming industries. Residential areas include housing and the property on which housing is located, as well as playgrounds, roadways, sidewalks, parks, and other similar areas within a residential community. Commercial areas are typically accessible to both members of the general public and employees and include public assembly properties, institutional properties, stores, office buildings, and transportation centers.

**RESIDENTIAL TANK (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes.

**RESIDENT POPULATION (Reference 24)**

Under the soil exposure pathway, the number of residents and students within 200 feet of any area of suspected contamination associated with the site.

**RESIDUE (Reference 22)**

The solid matter remaining after completion of a physical or chemical process, such as incineration.

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION (RCRA §1004)**

Reduction of the amounts of solid waste that are generated, reduction of overall resource consumption, and utilization of recovered resources.

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) (Reference 22)**

A 1976 federal law on which much of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's solid and hazardous waste program is

## **RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (continued)**

based. Commonly referred to as RCRA, this act is an amendment to the first piece of federal policy on solid waste management called the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965. RCRA was amended in 1980 and again on November 8, 1984 by HSWA. Although RCRA was passed to control all varieties of solid waste disposal, both hazardous and nonhazardous, and to encourage recycling and alternative energy sources, its major emphasis during the 1970s and 1980s had been the control of hazardous waste disposal.

**(Reference 4)**

A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

**(Reference 20)**

A Federal law that established a structure to track and regulate hazardous wastes from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The law also regulates the disposal of solid waste that may not be considered hazardous.

### **RESOURCE RECOVERY**

**(Reference 22)**

The recovery of materials or energy from waste often via a high technology, physical/chemical conversion facility.

**(RCRA §1004)**

The recovery of material or energy from solid waste.

### **RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY**

**(RCRA §1004)**

Any facility at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse.

**RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM**

**(RCRA §1004)**

A solid waste management system which provides for collection, separation, recycling, and recovery of solid wastes, including disposal of nonrecoverable waste residues.

**RESPOND or RESPONSE**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto.

**RESPONSE ACTION**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM.

**(Reference 4)**

A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities.

- o Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction.
- o Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems.
- o Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies.
- o Identifying and removing the source of ground water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

**(Reference 29)**

Any remedial action, removal action, or cleanup at a site under CERCLA 101. Includes enforcement-related activities.

**RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTOR**

**(Reference 20)**

Any person who agrees, by contract, to provide a removal or remedial action at a facility listed on the NPL, or to provide evaluation, planning, engineering, surveying and mapping, design, construction, equipment, or any ancillary services related to a removal or remedial action.

**RESPONSIBLE PARTY****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

The owner of the PCB equipment, facility, or other source of PCBs or his/her designated agent (e.g., a facility manager or foreman).

**(Reference 1)**

Person liable under Section 107(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, for response costs and natural resource damage: 1) the owner or operator of a vessel or a facility, 2) any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances were disposed of, 3) any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment, of hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person, by any other party or entity, at any facility or incineration vessel owned or operated by another party or entity and containing such hazardous substances, and 4) any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substance for transport to disposal or from which there was a release or a threatened release which causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance.

**(Reference 20)**

A party that admits to or that EPA or the DOJ prove was responsible for contamination at a Superfund site.

**RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY****(Reference 4)**

A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. It is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

**RESTART****(Reference 1)**

The incineration of new on-site removal activities at an incident for which CERCLA funds have previously been expended for removal activities. Restarts generally are initiated in response to uncontrollable situations caused by unforeseen occurrences such as adverse weather conditions, vandalism, fire or explosion or other unanticipated catastrophes.

**RESTORATION TIME FRAME**

**(Reference 2)**

Time required to achieve cleanup levels.

**RESTRICTED AREA**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any area access to which is controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials. "Restricted area" shall not include areas used as residential quarters, although a separate room or rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.

**RETARDATION**

**(Reference 23)**

Hinder, delay, or slow the progress of contaminant migration to ground water.

**RETRIEVAL**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The act of intentionally removing radioactive waste from the underground location at which the waste had been previously emplaced for disposal.

**RETROFILL**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

To remove PCB or PCB-contaminated dielectric fluid and to replace it with either PCB, PCB-contaminated, or non-PCB dielectric fluid.

**REVISED HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM**

**(Reference 27)**

Modifications to the HRS, as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, that became effective March 15, 1991.

**REVOLVING SCREEN**

**(Reference 3)**

A screen with a surface that revolves around an axis; the screen surface may be inclined or vertical.

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

**(Reference 18)**

An evaluation performed as part of the remedial investigation to assess conditions at a Superfund site and determine the risk posed to public health and/or the environment.

**RISK ASSESSMENT (continued)****(Reference 37)**

A risk assessment is an evaluation of the potential adverse impact of a given event (e.g., the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance) upon the well-being of a person or a population. It is a process by which information or experience concerning the cause and effect under a set of circumstances (e.g., exposure) is integrated with the extent of those circumstances to quantify or otherwise describe risk.

**RISK REDUCTION****(Reference 27)**

EPA's efforts to reduce, control, or eliminate human health, welfare, and ecological risks posed by environmental problems.

**ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN****(Reference 3)**

A unit of radiation exposure that indicates the potential impact on human cells.

**ROLLBOARD****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of paper that is produced in a continuous sheet, is flexible, and is rolled to achieve a desired thickness. Asbestos rollboard consists of two sheets of asbestos paper laminated together. Major applications of this product include: office partitioning; garage paneling; linings for stoves and electric switch boxes; and fire-proofing agent for security boxes, safes, and files.

**ROOF COATING****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a coating, cement, adhesive, or sealant on roofs. Major applications of this product include: waterproofing; weather resistance; sealing; repair; and surface rejuvenation.

**ROOFING FELT****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper felt intended for use on building roofs as a covering or underlayer for other roof coverings.

**ROTARY SIFTER****(Reference 3)**

Circular motion applied to a rectangular or circular screen surface.

**ROUTINE ANALYTICAL SERVICES****(Reference 20)**

RAS are routine laboratory analyses of samples by contract labs as part of the Contract Lab Program (CLP). RAS activities are managed by the Analytical Operations Branch of the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR).

**ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AREA****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

An area, such as a boiler room or mechanical room, that is not normally frequented by students and in which maintenance employees or contract workers regularly conduct maintenance activities.

**RUN-OFF****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

**RUN-ON****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

**RUPTURE OF A PCB TRANSFORMER****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A violent or non-violent break in the integrity of a PCB Transformer caused by an overtemperature and/or overpressure condition that results in the release of PCBs.

**S****SALE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN RESALE****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Sale of PCBs for purposes of disposal and for purposes of use, except where use involves sale for distribution in commerce. PCB Equipment which is first leased for purposes of use any time before July 1, 1979, will be considered sold for purposes other than resale.

**SANITARY LANDFILL****(RCRA §1004)**

A facility for the disposal of solid waste which meets the criteria published under Section 4004.

**SANITARY WASTE****(Reference 21)**

Wastes, such as garbage, that are generated by normal housekeeping activities and that are not hazardous or radioactive. It also includes liquids which are treated in sewage treatment plants.

**SATURATED ZONE****(10 CFR 60.2)**

That part of the earth's crust beneath the regional water table in which all voids, large and small, are ideally filled with water under pressure greater than atmospheric.

**SATURATED ZONE or ZONE OF SATURATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

**SCALPING****(Reference 3)**

Removal of small amounts of oversized material from feed.

**SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Act and regulations.

**SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR****(Reference 20)**

Available at the request of the OSC to assist with responses to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The SSC also provides scientific support in the development of Regional and local contingency plans.

**SCOPE OF WORK****(Reference 1)**

The specific set of response activities approved in the Removal Action Memorandum.

**SCRAP METAL****(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.

**SCRUBBER****(Reference 22)**

A device for the removal, or washing out, of entrained liquid droplets or dust, or the removal of an undesired gas component from process gas streams.

**SEALANT TAPE****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is initially a semi-liquid mixture of butyl rubber and asbestos, but which solidifies when exposed to air, and which is intended for use as a sealing agent. Major applications of this product include: sealants for building and automotive windows, sealants for aerospace equipment components, and sealants for insulated glass.

**SECONDARY MATERIAL(S)****(Reference 22)**

Spent materials -- materials that can no longer serve their original purpose without reprocessing; sludges -- residues from the treatment of air or wastewater; by-products -- residues from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations; chemical products -- chemical products and production intermediaries; and scrap metal -- bits and pieces of metal from processing operations and consumer use.

**(Reference 28)**

Any material that potentially can be a solid or hazardous waste when recycled. The following are types of secondary materials: spent materials, sludges, byproducts, scrap metal, and commercial chemical products recycled in ways that differ from their normal use.

**(Reference 41)**

Secondary material is defined in 50 FR 616 (January 4, 1985) as "material that potentially can be a solid and hazardous waste when recycled."

**SECONDARY PROCESSOR OF ASBESTOS****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A person who processes for commercial purposes an asbestos mixture.

**SECONDARY TARGET****(Reference 24)**

A target which, based on professional judgement of site and

**SECONDARY TARGET (continued)**

pathway conditions and target characteristics, has a relatively low likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance. (Secondary target is the PA term analogous to the HRS target exposed to potential contamination.)

**SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT**

(Reference 24)

A terrestrial or aquatic resource, fragile natural setting, or other area with unique or highly-valued environmental or cultural features.

**SENSOR**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

**SEPARATOR TANK**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A device used for separation of two immiscible liquids.

**SEPTIC TANK**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A water-tight covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

**SERVICE STATION DEALER**

(CERCLA §101(37))

A) Any person i) who owns or operates a motor vehicle service station, filling station, garage, or similar retail establishment engaged in the business of selling, repairing, or servicing motor vehicles, where a significant percentage of the gross revenue of the establishment is derived from the fueling, repairing, or servicing of motor vehicles, and ii) who accepts for collection, accumulation, and delivery to an oil recycling facility, recycled oil that has been removed from the engine of a light duty motor vehicle or household appliances by the owner of such vehicle or appliances, and is presented, by such owner, to such person for collection, accumulation, and delivery to an oil recycling facility.

B) For purposes of Section 114(c), the term "service station

## **SERVICE STATION DEALER (continued)**

dealer" shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the previous Paragraph, include any government agency that establishes a facility solely for the purpose of accepting recycled oil that satisfies the criteria set forth in the previous Paragraph, and, with respect to recycled oil that satisfies the criteria set forth in the previous Paragraph, owners or operators of refuse collection services who are compelled by State law to collect, accumulate, and deliver such oil to an oil recycling facility.

C) The President shall promulgate regulations regarding the determination of what constitutes a significant percentage of the gross revenues of an establishment for purposes of this paragraph.

## **SETTLEMENT**

(Reference 26)

Uniformly distributed recession of a landfill due to compression of the foundation, liner, or waste or the dewatering of the waste. May primarily occur prior to cover construction.

## **SHAKING SCREENS**

(Reference 3)

Several screen surfaces in a series, usually slightly inclined, with different apertures and slow linear motion essentially in place of the screen.

## **SHEET GASKET**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

1) An asbestos-containing product consisting of asbestos and elastomeric or other binders rolled in homogeneous sheets at some point in its manufacture and intended for use as a gasket, or 2) any asbestos-containing product made from braided or twisted rope, slit or woven tape, yam, or other textile products intended for use as a gasket. Sheet gaskets are used to seal the space between two Sections of a component and thereby prevent leakage in such applications as: exhaust, cylinder head, and intake manifolds; pipe flanges; autoclaves; vulcanizers; pressure vessels; cooling towers; turbochargers; and gear cases. This category includes flange, spiralwound, tadpole, manhole, handhole, door, and other gaskets or seals.

## **SIEVE BENDS**

(Reference 3)

Screens with stationary parallel bars at a right angle to the

**SIEVE BENDS (continued)**

feed flow; the surface may be straight, with a steep incline, or curved to 300°.

**SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ISSUES**

**(DOE 5400.2A)**

A significant environmental compliance issue is one which is or has the potential of being precedent setting or controversial, and/or involves Headquarters notification, concurrence, or approval. Examples of environmental compliance issues which may be significant include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Settlement agreements involving DOE and other potentially responsible parties and regulatory authorities for cleanup of hazardous waste sites.
- 2) Hazardous waste and mixed waste permits and permit applications.
- 3) Proposed consent decrees and consent administrative orders related to environmental compliance.
- 4) Notices of violations, administrative orders, or other notifications from regulatory authorities such as State or EPA warning letters or similar actions alleging lack of compliance with environmental regulations or requirements.
- 5) Proposed Federal Facility Compliance Agreements, memorandums of understanding, or any other agreements involving environmental compliance with local, State, or Federal entities.
- 6) Lawsuits pertaining to environmental compliance, including proposed settlements, notices of intent to sue, and other related matters.
- 7) Results of verification activities such as inspections, audits, reviews, surveillances, appraisals, or assessments by contractors, field elements, Headquarters, or Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies that reveal noncompliance issues.
- 8) Reports or other notifications to or from Federal, State, or local regulatory authorities concerning violations of environmental regulations, permits, or agreements.

**SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED FRIABLE  
MISCELLANEOUS ACM**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Damaged friable miscellaneous ACM where the damage is extensive and severe.

**SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED FRIABLE  
SURFACING ACM**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Damaged friable surfacing ACM in a functional space where the damage is extensive and severe.

**SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF GROUND WATER**

**(40 CFR 191.12(n))**

1) An aquifer that: i) is saturated with water having less than 10,000 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids; ii) is within 2,500 feet of the land surface; iii) has a transmissivity greater than 200 gallons per day per foot, provided, that any formation or part of a formation included within the source of ground water has a hydraulic conductivity greater than two gallons per day per square foot; and iv) is capable of continuously yielding at least 10,000 gallons per day to a pumped or flowing well for a period of at least one year; or 2) an aquifer that provides the primary source of water for a community water system as of the effective date of this subpart.

**SINTERING MACHINE**

**(Reference 26)**

Type of pyrometallurgical device included in category of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces.

**SITE**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A contiguous property unit. Property divided only by a public right-of-way shall be considered one site. There may be more than one manufacturing plant on a single site.

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The location of the controlled area.

**SITE (continued)****(40 CFR 191.02(n))**

An area contained within the boundary of a location under the effective control of persons possessing or using spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste that are involved in any activity, operation, or process covered by this Subpart.

**(DOE 4700.1)**

A geographic entity comprising land, buildings, and other facilities required to perform program objectives. Generally a site has, organizationally, all of the required facilities management functions. That is, it is not a satellite of some other site.

**(Reference 1)**

An area or a location at which hazardous substances have been stored, treated, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. This includes all contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treatment, storage, or disposal of improvements on the land used for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances. A site may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (e.g., impoundments, containers, buildings, or equipment).

**SITE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM****(Reference 27)**

A means of evaluating hazardous waste sites, through preliminary assessments and site inspections, to develop a Hazard Ranking System score that is used to determine if a site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

**SITE CHARACTERIZATION****(10 CFR 60.2)**

The program of exploration and research, both in the laboratory and in the field, undertaken to establish the geologic conditions and the ranges of those parameters of a particular site relevant to the procedures under this Part. Site characterization includes borings, surface excavations, excavation of exploratory shafts, limited subsurface lateral excavations and borings and geophysical testing needed to decide whether site characterization should be undertaken.

**SITE CLOSURE AND STABILIZATION****(10 CFR 61.2)**

Those actions that are taken upon completion of operations

**SITE CLOSURE AND STABILIZATION (continued)**

that prepare the disposal site for custodial care and that assure that the disposal site will remain stable and will not need ongoing active maintenance.

**SITE INSPECTION**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

An on-site investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature of the associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the preliminary assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.

**(Reference 20)**

A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment (PA), designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) to determine whether response action is needed.

**(Reference 21)**

The collection of information from a CERCLA (Superfund) site to determine the extent and severity of hazards posed by the site. It follows a pre-assessment and is more extensive.

**SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**(Reference 20)**

A site-specific schedule or action plan, usually prepared by the Remedial Project Manager (RPM).

**SITE MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

**(Reference 2)**

A planning phase in which the types of response approaches to be taken to address site problems and their optimal sequence are identified.

**(Reference 11)**

Identifies the response approaches that will be taken to address the site problems. Two response approaches can be taken to remediate ground water at Superfund sites: 1) Removal actions, and 2) Remedial actions, which can be final, or interim actions. Removal actions are authorized for any release that presents a threat to public health, welfare, or

**SITE MANAGEMENT PLANNING (continued)**

the environment.

**SITE SAFETY PLAN**

**(Reference 27)**

A crucial element of all removal actions and the remedial design/remedial action phase of remedial actions, it includes information on equipment being used, precautions to be taken, and steps to take in the event of an emergency situation at the site.

**SITE/SPILL-ID**

**(Reference 1)**

A unique two-character alphanumeric site identification number obtained from the Regional Financial Office for Regionally-funded removals or from Headquarters Funds Control Center for Coast Guard removals.

**SIZE CLASSES OF DISCHARGES**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in Subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

- a) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
- b) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- c) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Size classes of releases refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in Subpart B. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

- a) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses

**SIZE CLASSES OF DISCHARGES (continued)**

minimal threat to public health or welfare or the environment.

b) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.

c) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern.

**SLUDGE**

(RCRA §1004)

Any solid, semisolid or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

**SLUDGE DRYER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any enclosed thermal treatment device that is used to dehydrate sludge and that has a maximum total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge itself, of 2,500 Btu/lb of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.

**SLURRY**

(Reference 26)

A watery mixture of insoluble matter.

**SMALL MANUFACTURER, PROCESSOR,  
OR IMPORTER**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

A manufacturer or processor who employed no more than 10 full-time employees at any one time in 1981.

**SMALL QUANTITIES FOR RESEARCH  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Any quantity of PCBs 1) that is originally packaged in one or more hermetically sealed containers of a volume of no more

**SMALL QUANTITIES FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)**

than five (5.0) milliliters, and 2) that is used only for purposes of scientific experimentation or analysis, or chemical research on, or analysis of, PCBs, but not for research or analysis for the development of a PCB product.

**SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A generator who generates less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

**SOIL**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

All vegetation, soils and other ground media, including but not limited to, sand, grass, gravel, and oyster shells. It does not include concrete and asphalt.

**(Reference 14)**

Materials that are primarily of geologic origin such as sand, silt, loam, or clay that are indigenous to the natural geologic environment at or near the CERCLA site. (In many cases, soil is mixed with liquids, sludges, and/or debris.)

**SOIL GAS**

**(Reference 3)**

Those gaseous elements and compounds that occur in the small spaces between particles of the earth or soil. Rock can contain gas also. Such gases can move through or leave the soil or rock depending on changes in pressure. Radon is a gas that forms in the soil wherever radioactive decay of radium occurs.

**SOIL MOISTURE (WATER) POTENTIAL**

**(Reference 23)**

A measure of the difference in the free energy state of soil water and that of pure water. Technically defined as that amount of work that must be done per unit quantity of pure water in order to transport reversibly and isothermally an infinitesimal quantity of water from a pool of pure water, at a specified elevation and at atmospheric pressure, to the soil water (at the point under consideration).

**SOIL STABILIZATION**

**(Reference 25)**

Techniques to prevent soil from moving or eroding. Measures

## **SOIL STABILIZATION (continued)**

primarily include: using surface water controls such as changing the contour of the land to alter runoff or run on characteristics of the site; providing a cover barrier to infiltration by reducing the permeability of the land surface through surface sealing or capping; and vegetating the site to hold soil in place, increase evaporation, and decrease infiltration.

## **SOLID WASTE**

(RCRA §1004)  
(Reference 28)

Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (86 Stat. 880), or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

(RCRA/40 CFR 261.2)

Any discarded material that is not excluded by §261.4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under §§260.30 and 260.31. A discarded material is any material which is: abandoned, recycled, or considered inherently waste-like. Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being: disposed of; burned or incinerated; or accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.

Materials are solid wastes if they are recycled or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling: 1) used in a manner constituting disposal; applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal or used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste). (However, commercial chemical products listed in §261.33 are not solid wastes if they are applied to the land and that is their ordinary manner of use.); 2) burning for

## **SOLID WASTE (continued)**

energy recovery: burned to recover energy or used to produce a fuel or are otherwise contained in fuels (in which cases the fuel itself remains a solid waste). (However, commercial chemical products listed in §261.33 are not solid wastes if they are themselves fuels.); 3) reclaimed; 4) accumulated speculatively.

Inherently waste-like materials. The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner: 1) Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026, and F028; 2) Secondary materials fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste or are listed as a hazardous waste as defined in Subparts C or D of this part, except for brominated material that meets the following criteria: The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45%; the material must contain less than a total of 1% of toxic organic compounds listed in appendix VIII; and the material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hardpiping); 3) The Administrator will use the following criteria to add wastes to that list: The materials are ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or the materials contain toxic constituents listed in Appendix VIII of Part 261 and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the materials substitute (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and are not used or reused during the recycling process; and the material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.

Materials that are not solid waste when recycled. 1) Materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being: used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed. The material must be returned as a substitute for raw material feedstock, and the process must use raw materials as principal feedstocks. 2) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process: materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land, or materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels, or materials

## **SOLID WASTE (continued)**

accumulated speculatively.

Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes or are conditionally exempt from regulation. Respondents in actions to enforce regulations implementing Subtitle C of RCRA who raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste, or is conditionally exempt from regulation, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.

**(Reference 42)**

Because "hazardous" wastes are a subset of "solid" wastes under RCRA, one must first understand what a solid waste is. The determination of whether a waste is a solid waste is complex and requires careful analysis. However, in general, 40 CFR 261.2 defines a solid waste as any material that has been discarded by being 1) abandoned 2) recycled (in certain instances), or 3) considered inherently waste-like (e.g., certain dioxin-containing wastes). The term "abandoned" includes materials that are disposed of, burned or incinerated, or accumulated or treated prior to conducting such activities.

### **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**(RCRA §1004)**

The systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste.

### **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**

**(RCRA §1004)**

1) Any resource recovery system or component thereof, 2) any system, program, or facility for resource conservation, and 3) any facility for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment or disposal of solid wastes including hazardous wastes, whether such facility is associated with facilities generating such wastes or otherwise.

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN****(Reference 22)**

A plan developed to define the roles and objectives of managing solid wastes at any level: city, county, regional, state, or national.

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM****(Reference 22)**

Incorporating solid waste management elements into a program to find a solution to existing or potential solid waste problems. The program can include all aspects of management, including engineering, master planning, financing, and addressing legal, institutional, and social concerns.

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU)****(Reference 22)**

Includes any unit at a facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate irrespective of whether the units were intended for the management of solid and/or hazardous waste.

**(Reference 29)**

Any discernible waste management unit from which hazardous constituents may migrate, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous wastes. The types of units considered SWMUs are landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, incinerators, injection wells, tanks, container storage areas, waste water treatment systems, and transfer stations. In addition, areas associated with production processes at facilities that have become contaminated as a result of routine, systematic, and deliberate releases of wastes (which may include abandoned or discarded product), or hazardous constituents from wastes, are considered SWMUs.

**SOLVENT****(Reference 22)**

A substance, usually liquid, capable of dissolving another substance.

**SOLVENT EXTRACTION OPERATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

An operation or method of separation in which a solid or solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the two being mutually insoluble) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent.

**SORBENT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A material that is used to soak up free liquids by either adsorption or absorption, or both. Sorb means to either adsorb or absorb, or both.

**SORPTION****(Reference 2)**

Adsorption and/or absorption.

**SOURCE****(Reference 24)**

An area where a hazardous substance may have been deposited, stored, disposed, or placed. Also, soil that may have become contaminated as a result of hazardous substance migration. In general, however, the volumes of air, ground water, surface water, and surface water sediments that may have become contaminated through migration are not considered sources.

**SOURCE CONCENTRATION****(Reference 23)**

The concentration of a contaminant in the soil of a site (i.e., the source of ground water contamination).

**SOURCE CONTROL ACTION****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The construction or installation and start-up of those actions necessary to prevent the continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment.

**SOURCE CONTROL MAINTENANCE MEASURES****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those measures intended to maintain the effectiveness of source control actions once such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as the maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems.

**SOURCE MATERIAL****(References 22, 26, 28)**

Uranium, thorium, or any other material which is determined by the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 61 of the AEA to be source material; or ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials, in such concentration as the AEC may, by regulation, determine from time to time.

**SOURCE REDUCTION****(Reference 56)**

A) Any practice which: i) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and ii) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in house-keeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

B) The term "source reduction" does not include any practice which alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the providing of a service.

**(Reference 22)**

An action that reduces the generation of waste at the source. This often refers to the decreased generation of household solid waste. This is accomplished by reduced consumer consumption, increased product durability, repairability, or reusability, and reduced packaging.

**SPECIAL ANALYTICAL SERVICES****(Reference 20)**

Provide special laboratory analyses of samples as part of the Contract Lab Program (CLP). SAS activities are managed by the Analytical Operations Branch of the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), which surveys labs, evaluates bids, and selects labs.

**SPECIAL NOTICE LETTER****(Reference 27)**

A letter, sent by EPA, that initiates the process of formal enforcement negotiations, and invokes a negotiation moratorium between PRPs and EPA.

**SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL****(References 22, 26)**

Plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or 235, and any other material which, pursuant to the provisions of Section 51

### **SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL (continued)**

of the AEA, the AEC determines to be special nuclear material; or any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing. Does not include source material.

(Reference 28)

1) Plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the Atomic Energy Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2071 of the AEA determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or 2) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, excepting source material.

### **SPECIALTY INDUSTRIAL GASKETS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

Sheet or beater-add gaskets designed for industrial uses in either 1) environments where temperatures are 750 degrees Fahrenheit or greater, or 2) corrosive environments. An industrial gasket is one designed for use in an article which is not a "consumer product" within the meaning of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), 15 U.S.C. 2052, or for use in a "motor vehicle" or "motor vehicle equipment" within the meaning of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 1381. A corrosive environment is one in which the gasket is exposed to concentrated (pH less than 2), highly oxidizing mineral acids (e.g., sulfuric, nitric, or chromic acid) at temperatures above ambient.

### **SPECIALTY PAPER**

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper intended for use as filters for beverages or other fluids or as paper fill for cooling towers. Cooling tower fill consists of asbestos paper that is used as a cooling agent for liquids from industrial processes and air conditioning systems.

### **SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE**

(Reference 26)

A measure of conductance per cubic centimeter which represents the ratio of current flowing through a cube (having sides of one centimeter) divided by the change in electrical potential from one side to the other side, assuming the current is flowing between opposite sides.

**SPECIFIED PORTS AND HARBORS**

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

**SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION**

(Reference 22)

The accumulation of wastes that are potentially recyclable, but for which no feasible recycling market exists.

(Reference 26)

The accumulation of wastes that are potentially recyclable, but for which no feasible recycling market exists (i.e., recycling less than 75% of accumulated wastes during a one year period).

(Reference 41)

The 40 CFR 261.1(c)(8) regulation states that materials are "accumulated speculatively" if they are accumulated before being recycled. Materials are not considered to be "accumulated speculatively" if the person accumulating the material can demonstrate that 1) it can feasibly be recycled and 2) during one calendar year, the amount recycled or transferred to another location for recycling is at least 75% of the amount accumulated at the beginning of the year. This is of particular importance to persons, including Federal facilities, storing secondary materials in anticipation of possible recycling. Unless otherwise exempt from regulation, such materials are subject to RCRA.

**SPENT MATERIAL**

(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)

Any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

**SPENT SOLVENT**

(Reference 22)

A solvent which has extinguished its ability to dissolve another substance.

-Alternatively-

## **SPENT SOLVENT (continued)**

A solvent that has been discarded because it is no longer usable without being regenerated, reclaimed, or otherwise reprocessed. Examples of spent solvents include degreasers, cleaners, fabric scourers, diluents, extractants, and reaction and synthesis media.

(Reference 38)

The term "spent solvent" has no regulatory definition. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) discussion in the preamble to the solvent mixture rule provides the best description of the term. "Spent" means the material has been used for its intended purpose and can no longer be used without further reprocessing. A chemical is a "solvent" when it is used in degreasing, cleaning, as diluents, extractants, and reaction and synthesis media are covered under the listings when spent. On the other hand, if that same chemical is used as a reactant to produce another chemical or as an ingredient to make a product it is not regulated under the F-spent solvent listings. For example, using trichlorotrifluoroethane as a chemical intermediate to produce other halogenated organics does not qualify as a solvent use. Using toluene as an ingredient in paint or to thin paint does not constitute a use resulting in a regulated spent solvent. However, wastes containing a solvent constituent that do not qualify for specific listings, such as discarded paint, may be hazardous based on characteristics such as ignitability and toxicity.

Common activities that generate spent solvents at DOE facilities are degreasing parts at vehicle maintenance and electroplating shops and scintillation counting at research facilities.

## **SPILL**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)

Both intentional and unintentional spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges where the release results in any quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases. This policy applies to spills of 50 ppm or greater PCBs. The concentration of PCBs spilled is determined by the PCB concentration in the material spilled as opposed to the concentration of PCBs in the material onto which the PCBs were spilled. Where a spill of untested mineral oil occurs, the

**SPILL (continued)**

oil is presumed to contain greater than 50 ppm, but less than 500 ppm PCBs and is subject to the relevant requirements of this policy.

**SPILL AREA**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

The area of soil on which visible traces of the spill can be observed plus a buffer zone of 1 foot beyond the visible traces. Any surface or object (e.g., concrete sidewalk or automobile) within the visible traces area or on which visible traces of the spilled material are observed is included in the spill area. This area represents the minimum area assumed to be contaminated by PCBs in the absence of precleanup sampling data and is thus the minimum area which must be cleaned.

**SPILL BOUNDARIES**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

The actual area of contamination as determined by postcleanup verification sampling or by precleanup sampling to determine actual spill boundaries. EPA can require additional cleanup when necessary to decontaminate all areas within the spill boundaries to the levels required in this policy (e.g., additional cleanup will be required if postcleanup sampling indicates that the area decontaminated by the responsible party, such as the spill area as defined in this Section, did not encompass the actual boundaries of PCB contamination).

**SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE**

**(Reference 20)**

A program that establishes procedures to prevent discharges of oil from non-transportation-related facilities into or upon the waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

**STABILITY**

**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Structural stability.

**STABILIZATION**

**(Reference 1)**

Activities to mitigate an immediate threat while EPA considers possible further action.

**STAKEHOLDERS' FORUM**

**(Reference 25)**

DOE meeting to review and discuss its "Predecisional Draft" of the 1990 Five Year Plan for cleanup at the Weapons Complex.

## **STAKEHOLDERS' FORUM (continued)**

Invited participants in the 2-day forum were mainly from affected States, Indian Nations, Government agencies, and environmental, labor, and industry groups.

## **STANDARDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEST DATA**

**(TSCA §3)**

A prescription of 1) the i) health and environmental effects, and ii) information relating to toxicity, persistence, and other characteristics which affect health and the environment, for which test data for a chemical substance or mixture are to be developed and any analysis that is to be performed on such data, and 2) to the extent necessary to assure that data respecting such effects and characteristics are reliable and adequate: i) the manner in which such data are to be developed, ii) the specification of any test protocol or methodology to be employed in the development of such data, and iii) such other requirements as are necessary to provide such assurance.

## **STANDARD WIPE TEST**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

For spills of high-concentration PCBs on solid surfaces, a cleanup to numerical surface standards and sampling by a standard wipe test to verify that the numerical standards have been met. This definition constitutes the minimum requirements for an appropriate wipe testing protocol. A standard-size template (10 centimeters (cm) x 10 cm) will be used to delineate the area of cleanup; the wiping medium will be a gauze pad or glass wool of known size which has been saturated with hexane. It is important that the wipe be performed very quickly after the hexane is exposed to air. EPA strongly recommends that the gauze (or glass wool) be prepared with hexane in the laboratory and that the wiping medium be stored in sealed glass vials until it is used for the wipe test. Further, EPA requires the collection and testing of field blanks and replicates.

## **START DATE**

**(Reference 1)**

The date on-site removal activity authorized in the Action Memorandum is initiated at an incident for which no CERCLA or 311 funds have been used previously.

## **STARTUP**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The setting in operation of a hazardous waste management unit

**STARTUP (continued)**

or control device for any purpose.

**STATE**

(RCRA §1004)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(TSCA §3)

Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

**STATE or UNITED STATES**

(10 CFR 61.2)

Any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The several states of the U.S., the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the U.S. has jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.515(b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states.

**STATE AUTHORITY**

(RCRA §1004)

The agency established or designated under Section 4007.

**STATE DIRECTOR**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The chief administrative officer of any State agency operating an approved program, or the delegated representative of the State Director. If responsibility is divided among two or

**STATE DIRECTOR (continued)**

more State agencies, State Director means the chief administrative officer of the State agency authorized to perform the particular procedure or function to which reference is made.

**STATE/EPA AGREEMENT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

An agreement between the Regional Administrator and the State which coordinates EPA and State activities, responsibilities and programs.

**STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE PLAN**

(Reference 22)

A scheme generated at the State level to deal with the management of hazardous waste generated, treated, stored or disposed of within the State or transported outside the State.

**STATEMENT OF WORK**

(Reference 20)

A document that specifies the scope of work and procedures that will be used to undertake a discrete step of a Superfund Investigation or action.

**STATUTE**

(Reference 54)

1) A law enacted by the legislative branch of a government, 2) An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule, 3) An international instrument setting up an agency and regulating its scope or authority.

**STATUTORY**

(Reference 54)

1) Of or relating to statutes, 2) Enacted, created, or regulated by statute.

**STATUTORY LIMITS ON REMOVALS**

(Reference 1)

Limitation of removal actions under Section 104(c)(1) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, to twelve months duration or \$2 million obligations from the date of initial response unless the lead agency grants an exemption in accordance with one of the two exemptions set forth in Section 104(c)(1). These are: A) continued response actions are immediately required to prevent, limit, or mitigate an emergency; there is an immediate risk to public health or welfare or the environment; and such assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely

**STATUTORY LIMITS ON REMOVALS (continued)**

basis or B) continued response action is otherwise appropriate and consistent with remedial action to be taken. Costs of removal activities conducted under Section 104(b) of CERCLA do not count toward \$2 million limit.

**STEAM STRIPPING OPERATION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A distillation operation in which vaporization of the volatile constituents of a liquid mixture takes place by the introduction of steam directly into the charge.

**STEPS**

**(Reference 17)**

The individual pieces or activities required to complete each remedial work element. The steps are manipulated to fast-track the element.

**STOCK-ON-HAND**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

The products which are in the possession, direction, or control of a person and are intended for distribution in commerce.

**STOP WORK ORDER**

**(Reference 1)**

A form prepared by an Ordering Officer, OSC, or Contracting Officer requiring the contractor to stop all, or any part, of the work called for in a Delivery Order.

**STORAGE**

**(RCRA §1004)**

When used in connection with hazardous waste, means either a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

**(Reference 1)**

The containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to

**STORAGE (continued)**

constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

**STORAGE FOR DISPOSAL**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Temporary storage of PCBs that have been designated for disposal.

**STORM WATER or WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

**STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

(Reference 20)

An accountability system used in conjunction with the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) to identify projects that could slip or issues that could affect project schedules, such as State cost assurances, site access, disposal capacity, or property acquisition.

**STREAM or RIVER**

(Reference 24)

A type of surface water body which includes: 1) Perennially-flowing waters from point of origin to the ocean or to coastal tidal waters, whichever comes first, and wetlands contiguous to these flowing waters, 2) aboveground portions of disappearing rivers, 3) artificially-made ditches only insofar as they perennially flow into other surface water, 4) intermittently-flowing waters and contiguous intermittently-flowing ditches in areas where mean annual precipitation is less than 20 inches.

**STREAM FLOW**

(Reference 24)

The average rate of flow of a water body, expressed in cubic feet per second.

**STREAMLINED APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL  
RESTORATION (SAFER)**

(Reference 55)

SAFER, developed by DOE to explicitly recognize and manage the uncertainty inherent in environmental restoration, is fundamentally an integration of the Data Quality Objectives process developed by EPA and the Observational Method taken from geotechnical engineering.

As developed, SAFER reflects both its parent approaches. The objectives of SAFER include the following:

- o Enhance focus on planning and scoping. The greatest impact on the scope and direction of a project can be evidenced in the earliest stages of an investigation and remediation.
- o Link data collection directly to decisionmaking needs. Data are collected only for specifically identified needs. The objectives of data use must be stated explicitly, and then considered in assessing exactly what data will serve that end and how they can best be collected or otherwise provided.
- o Recognize and manage uncertainty explicitly. Because total site understanding is not possible, residual uncertainty is the normal even after completing an investigation. The uncertainties do not have to be eliminated or even minimized. Rather, the uncertainties can be accommodated by developing contingencies for site conditions other than those believed to be most likely.
- o Learn during planning and remediation. Apply the resulting knowledge directly and efficiently. All three phases of the Superfund process - investigation, design, and remediation - are learning phases. Site understanding increases throughout the process.
- o Converge early on a remedy. For many of the problems that need to be remediated at DOE sites, the range of feasible alternatives will be constrained by the limitations of the site or its contaminants, by the projected future land uses, or by available technology. Where possible, focus from the earliest stages of the investigation should be on the few plausible solutions from which the remedial alternative will most likely be selected. This approach can greatly expedite both the investigation and decision processes.

**STREAMLINED APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (continued)**

- o Ensure participation and consensus from key stakeholders. Lack of trust among stakeholders is the primary obstruction to rapid progress in investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites. A sense of trust and participation among all stakeholders is necessary for easing and expediting site remediation.

**STRICT, JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY**

**(Reference 27)**

Strict liability means that the Federal government can hold a potentially responsible party (PRP) liable without showing that the PRP was at fault. Joint and several liability means that any one PRP can be held liable for the entire costs of site cleanup, regardless of the share of waste contributed by that PRP.

**SUBSIDENCE**

**(Reference 26)**

Unevenly distributed settlement after closure. May threaten the integrity of a cover by creating cracks and depressions.

**SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable State law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A "substantial business relationship" must arise from a pattern of recent or ongoing business transactions, in addition to the guarantee itself, such that a currently existing business relationship between the guarantor and the owner or operator is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the applicable EPA Regional Administrator.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

The extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable state law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A guarantee contract is issued "incident to that relationship" if it arises from and depends on existing economic transactions between the guarantor and the owner or operator.

**SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS**

**(References 7, 10)**

Those requirements that pertain directly to actions or

**SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS (continued)**

conditions in the environment. Examples include performance standards for incinerators (40 CFR 264.343), treatment standards for land disposal or restricted waste (40 CFR 268), and concentration limits, such as MCLs.

**SUDDEN ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE (RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An occurrence which is not continuous or repeated in nature.

**SUMP (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serves to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, "sump" means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

**SUPERFUND (Reference 4)**

The common name used for CERCLA, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

**SUPERFUND ACCELERATED CLEANUP MODEL (SACM) (Reference 57)**

EPA's current initiative to reform/restructure the entire Superfund program by removing current programmatic distinctions between removal and remedial actions with the intent to speed cleanups and address health and environmental problems in an expedited manner.

**SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the SWDA, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986" and Title IV of SARA, also known as the "Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986." Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue

**SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND  
REAUTHORIZATION ACT (continued)**

Code is also known as the "Superfund Revenue Act of 1986."

**(Reference 20)**

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

**SUPERFUND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLAN (SCAP) (Reference 20)**

The planning mechanism that provides data on all response activities and drives the allocation of resources for remedial activities. With the incorporation of SCAP into the CERCLIS management system, the Regions become responsible for the planning and reporting that determine the adequacy of budgetary allotments and how Regional accomplishments are reported.

**SUPERFUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS**

**(Reference 20)**

A three-volume compilation of Fund-financed removal descriptions that ERD updates annually. Each description provides basic facts about the site, the nature of the problem, and mitigative actions taken.

**SUPERFUND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION (SITE) (Reference 20)**

A program intended to accelerate the development, demonstration, and use of new or innovative treatment technologies and to demonstrate and evaluate new, innovative measurement and monitoring technologies.

**SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A nonbinding, written document executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a state agency that may establish the nature and extent of EPA and state interaction during the removal, pre-remedial, remedial, and/or enforcement response process. The SMOA is not a site-specific document, although attachments may address specific sites. The SMOA generally defines the role and responsibilities of both the lead and support agencies.

**(Reference 20)**

A voluntary, non-binding agreement executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a State agency establishing the

**SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (continued)**

nature and extent of EPA and State interaction during the pre-remedial, remedial, and enforcement response process.

**SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A joint, legally binding agreement between EPA and a state to obtain the necessary assurances before a federal-lead remedial action can begin at a site. In the case of a political subdivision-lead remedial response, a three-party Superfund state contract among EPA, the state, and the political subdivision thereof, is required before a political subdivision takes the lead for any phase of remedial response to ensure state involvement pursuant to Section 121(f)(1) of CERCLA. The Superfund state contract may be amended to provide the state's CERCLA Section 104 assurances before a political subdivision can take the lead for remedial action.

**(Reference 1)**

A bilateral contract between EPA and a State that is legally binding on both parties. The SSC is not a procurement contract, but is used to document EPA and State responsibilities and to obtain any necessary State assurances for planned removals under the former NCP and for EPA-managed remedial responses. An SSC is appropriate for any EPA-lead response activities that require State cost-sharing.

**(Reference 20)**

A contract signed between EPA and the State that provides a legal obligation for the State to meet the assurances that are specified in Section 104 of CERCLA.

**SUPPORT AGENCY**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be support agencies for a response action if operating pursuant to a contract executed under Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents.

**SUPPORT AGENCY COORDINATOR**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The official designated by the support agency, as appropriate, to interact and coordinate with the lead agency in response actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

**SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS**

**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

**SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is not an injection well.

**SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT**

**(Reference 20)**

An act that controls and regulates the reclamation of coal and other ore mining areas.

**SURFACE WATER**

**(Reference 4)**

Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

**SURFACING ACM**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Surfacing material that is ACM.

**SURFACING MATERIAL**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Material in a school building that is sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster

**SURFACING MATERIAL (continued)**

on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.

**SURGE CONTROL TANK (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A large-sized pipe or storage reservoir sufficient to contain the surging liquid discharge of the process tank to which it is connected.

**SURVEILLANCE (10 CFR 61.2)**

Observation of the disposal site for purposes of visual detection of need for maintenance, custodial care, evidence of intrusion, and compliance with other license and regulatory requirements.

**SUSPECTED RELEASE (Reference 24)**

A professional judgement conclusion based on site and pathway conditions indicating that a hazardous substance is likely to have been released to the environment. (Suspected release is the PA term analogous to the HRS "observed release.")

**SYSTEMIC EFFECTS (Reference 2)**

Effects that require absorption and distribution of the toxicant to a target organ at which point effects are produced. Most chemicals that produce systemic toxicity do not cause a similar degree of toxicity in all organs but usually demonstrate major toxicity to one or two organs.

**I**

**TAILINGS (Reference 3)**

Sand-like waste resulting from uranium production, represents about 98% of the ore that enters the mill.

**TANGIBLE NET WORTH (RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles such as goodwill and

**TANGIBLE NET WORTH (continued)**

rights to patents or royalties.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

The tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets do not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties. For purposes of this definition, "assets" means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions.

**TANK**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earth materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of used oil which is constructed primarily of non-earth materials, (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provides structural support.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earth materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

**TANK SYSTEM**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

**TARGET**

(Reference 24)

A physical or environmental receptor that is within the target distance limit for a particular pathway. Targets may include wells and surface water intakes supplying drinking water, fisheries, sensitive environments, and resources.

**TARGET DISTANCE LIMIT****(Reference 24)**

The maximum distance over which targets are evaluated. The target distance limit varies by pathway: ground water and air pathways -- a 4-mile radius around the site; surface water pathway -- 15 miles downstream from the probable point of entry to surface water; soil exposure pathway -- 200 feet (for the resident population threat) and 1 mile (for the nearby population threat) from areas of known or suspected contamination.

**TARGET POPULATION****(Reference 24)**

The human population associated with the site and/or its targets. Target populations consist of those people who use target wells or surface water intakes supplying drinking water, consume food chain species taken from target fisheries, or are regularly present on the site or within target distance limits.

**TASTE AND ODOR THRESHOLDS****(Reference 23)**

The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be detected by taste or odor.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAG)****(Reference 20)**

Designed to provide funds to communities for the purpose of hiring advisors to interpret technical information related to cleanup of Superfund sites listed on the NPL.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (TAT)****(Reference 20)**

Serves as an adjunct to ERCS, providing initial site response support, determinations of the size and nature of the site, and support to OSCs during actual cleanup.

**TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES****(Reference 20)**

Contracts that provide EPA Headquarters or Regions with assistance during enforcement-related activities, such as PRP searches or oversight of PRP-conducted investigations or actions.

**TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY****(Reference 2)**

A determination that the technology can be implemented and maintained on the basis of engineering judgement.

**TEMPERATURE GRADIENT****(Reference 23)**

The rate of decrease of air, water, or soil temperature with distance, usually in the direction it decreases most rapidly.

**TERMINATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Only those changes that could result in a gap in coverage as where the insured has not obtained substitute coverage or has obtained substitute coverage with a different retroactive date than the retroactive date of the original policy.

**TERRESTRIAL SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT****(Reference 24)**

A terrestrial resource, fragile natural setting, or other area with unique or highly-valued environmental or cultural features.

**TEXTILES****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product such as: yarn; thread; wick; cord; braided and twisted rope; braided and woven tubing; mat; roving; cloth, slit and woven tape; lap; felt; and other bonded or non-woven fabrics.

**THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Material in a school building applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.

**THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION ACM****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Thermal system insulation that is ACM.

**THERMAL TREATMENT****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge.

**THIN-FILM EVAPORATION OPERATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A distillation operation that employs a heating surface

## **THIN-FILM EVAPORATION OPERATION (continued)**

consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.

## **THREAT OF RELEASE**

**(CERCLA §101(22))**

Release means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes: Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine; release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under Section 170 of CERCLA or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under Section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978; and the normal application of fertilizer. For the purposes of the NCP, release also means threat of release.

## **THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY**

**(Reference 20)**

The amount of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) which, if present at a facility, subjects that facility to the emergency planning requirements of SARA Sections 302 and 303.

## **TIGER TEAM**

**(Reference 25)**

Teams created by Secretarial initiative consisting of DOE and contractor specialists and Occupational Safety and Health Administration compliance officers to evaluate Environmental Safety and Health programs at the Weapons Complex for compliance with DOE Orders, and existing laws and regulations.

**TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS****(Reference 1)**

Removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a period of less than six months available before on-site activities must be initiated.

**TO-BE-CONSIDERED****(Reference 20)**

Guidance, advisories, or criteria that are not promulgated (and therefore cannot be considered ARARs), but that may be used to establish protective Superfund remedies.

**TOTALLY ENCLOSED MANNER****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any manner that will ensure no exposure of human beings or the environment to any concentration of PCBs.

**TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

**TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)****(Reference 27)**

The application of management techniques and statistical controls to a process in order to improve any product "constantly and forever."

**TOXIC****(Reference 22)**

Capable of producing injury, illness, or damage to living organisms through ingestion, inhalation or absorption through any body surface. The United States Academy of Sciences defines the toxicity of a given material using four parameters: rate of release to the environment, residence time in the environment, potential for bioaccumulation, and adverse effects on health.

**TOXIC CHEMICAL****(Reference 32)**

A toxic chemical is a chemical that can cause acute health or significant adverse environmental impacts; therefore, its manufacture, processing, or use and any continuous or

## **TOXIC CHEMICAL (continued)**

recurring releases from a facility must be reported under Title III of SARA.

Section 313 of SARA, which is entitled "Toxic Chemical Release Forms," requires owners or operators of certain facilities to report annually to the EPA Administrator and State officials the manufacture, processing, or use of toxic chemicals in amounts exceeding threshold quantities. The toxic chemicals initially covered by this requirement are over 300 chemicals listed in Committee Print Number 99-169 of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, entitled "Toxic Chemicals Subject to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986" [Sect. 313(c)]. In addition, the EPA Administrator was granted authority under SARA to add the following chemicals to the list: 1) any chemical known to cause (or reasonably anticipated to cause) significant adverse acute human health effects at concentration levels likely to exist beyond facility site boundaries as a result of continuous, or frequently recurring, releases; 2) any chemical known to cause (or reasonably anticipated to cause) either a) cancer or teratogenic effects or b) serious or irreversible reproductive dysfunctions, neurological disorders, heritable genetic mutations, or other chronic health effects or 3) any chemical known to cause (or reasonably anticipated to cause)--because of its toxicity, persistence in the environment, or tendency to bioaccumulate--a significant adverse effect on the environment.

## **TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE (TCLP) (Reference 22)**

A testing procedure used to determine whether a waste is hazardous under RCRA. In March 1990 the TCLP replaced "EP toxicity" as the method to determine toxicity - one of four characteristics of a hazardous waste as classified under RCRA. The TCLP is used to test for 25 organic chemicals in addition to the 14 tested for under the EP leach test.

**(Reference 28)**

The procedure by which a waste is determined to exhibit the toxicity characteristic. If, by using test methods specified in Appendix 11 of 40 CFR 261, or equivalent methods approved by the EPA Administrator, the extract from a representative

sample of a waste contains contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24 at concentrations equal to or greater than the

## **TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE (continued)**

values in that table, the waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

### **TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE**

**(Reference 27)**

An examination, summary, and interpretation of a hazardous substance to determine levels of exposure and associated health effects.

### **TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

**(Reference 9)**

The 126 individual priority toxic pollutants contained in 65 toxic compounds or classes of compounds (including organic pollutants and metals) adopted by EPA pursuant to the CWA Section 307(a)(1).

**(Reference 32)**

A toxic pollutant is any pollutant that when discharged into waters of the United States could directly or indirectly cause adverse effects or death to aquatic organisms or man, and therefore, is subject to pretreatment standards and effluent limitations.

Section 307 of the CWA, entitled "Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards," established a list of 65 toxic pollutants that are subject to pretreatment standards and effluent limitations when discharged into waters of the United States from point sources. Under the CWA, all facilities discharging pollutants into waters of the United States are required to obtain and comply with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Permits establish pretreatment standards and effluent limitations based on pollutants in the discharge stream, uses of the receiving water body, the type of facility, and "the best available technology economically achievable" for an applicable category or class of point sources.

The list of toxic pollutants, which is found at 40 CFR 401.15, contains the same pollutants listed in Table 1 of Committee Print Numbered 95-30 of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives. Toxic pollutants are defined in Sect. 502(13) of the CWA as "those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism,

## **TOXIC POLLUTANTS (continued)**

either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the Administrator, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offsprings." The term "pollutant" is broadly defined under the CWA [Sect.502(6)] as "dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water." However, pollutants do not include sewage from vessels or materials injected into a well and subject to the Underground Injection Control (UIC) provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

All of the toxic pollutants are also CERCLA hazardous substances.

## **TOXIC SUBSTANCE**

**(Reference 32)**

Although the term "toxic substance" is in the title of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), it is not formally defined.

TSCA gives EPA the authority to regulate chemical substances and mixtures whose manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use or disposal may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Section 3(2) of TSCA defines "chemical substance" to mean any organic or inorganic substance whether it is man-made or naturally occurring. Exemptions are provided for pesticides; tobacco and tobacco products; source, special nuclear, or byproduct material regulated under the Atomic Energy Act (AEA); and food, food additives, drugs, and cosmetics. However, there is no list of toxic substances provided by TSCA.

## **TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)**

**(Reference 28)**

This Act was enacted by Congress in 1976, and authorizes EPA to secure information on all new and existing chemical substances and to control any of these substances determined to cause an unreasonable risk to public health or the

## **TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (continued)**

environment. This law requires that the health and environmental effects of all new chemicals be reviewed by EPA before they are manufactured for commercial purposes.

### **TOXIC WASTE**

(Reference 32)

A toxic waste is a RCRA hazardous waste that is listed as hazardous because of its toxic properties; however, this term is often used indiscriminately (and incorrectly) by the media or public to refer to any waste, chemical or substance subject to environmental laws.

In RCRA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, two of the waste codes used in the lists of wastes at 40 CFR 261.31 and 261.32 are "toxic waste" (T) and waste that exhibits the toxicity characteristic. Appendix VII to 40 CFR 261 identifies the specific constituents that caused EPA to list a waste as Toxic Waste (T) or waste that exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

### **TRANSFER FACILITY**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, and other similar areas where shipments of PCB waste are held during the normal course of transportation. Transport vehicles are not transfer facilities under this definition, unless they are used for the storage of PCB waste, rather than for actual transport activities. Storage areas for PCB waste at transfer facilities are subject to the storage facility standards of §761.65, but such storage areas are exempt from the approval requirements of §761.65(d) and the recordkeeping requirements of §761.180, unless the same PCB waste is stored there for a period of more than 10 consecutive days between destinations.

### **TRANSMISSIVITY**

(Reference 52)

Hydrogeologists commonly use the term transmissivity (T) to

**TRANSMISSIVITY (continued)**

describe an aquifers capacity to transmit water. Transmissivity is equal to the product of the aquifer thickness (m) and hydraulic conductivity (K) and it is described in units of gpd/ft (gallons per day per foot of aquifer thickness).  $T = Km$ .

Transmissivity is often used in conjunction with storativity to determine the response of an aquifer to stresses and to predict future ground water level trends. Both of these terms are used in computer models of flow and transport.

**TRANSPORT or TRANSPORTATION**

**(CERCLA §101(26))**

The movement of a hazardous substance by any mode, including pipeline (as defined in the Pipeline Safety Act), and in the case of a hazardous substance which has been accepted for transportation by a common or contract carrier, the term "transport" or "transportation" shall include any stoppage in transit which is temporary, incidental to the transportation movement, and at the ordinary operating convenience of a common or contract carrier, and any such stoppage shall be considered as a continuity of movement and not as the storage of a hazardous substance.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

**TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INCIDENT**

**(Reference 1)**

Any release or potential release of hazardous substances due to a transportation situation, accident or malfunction.

**TRANSPORTER**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

**TRANSPORTER OF PCB WASTE**

**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any person engaged in the transportation of regulated PCB waste by air, rail, highway, or water for purposes other than consolidation by a generator.

**TRANSPORT RATES****(Reference 23)**

The rate of movement of a contaminant in a natural transport medium such as ground water, either as solid particles or in solution, from one place to another.

**TRANSPORT VEHICLE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

**TRANSURANIC ELEMENTS****(Reference 21)**

Elements heavier than uranium, with an atomic number greater than 92. They include, among others, neptunium, plutonium, americium, and curium.

**TRANSURANIC WASTE****(References 21, 25)**

Waste that is contaminated with alpha-emitting transuranium nuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years and concentrations greater than 100 nanocuries per gram of waste.

**(References 22, 26)**

Without regard to source or form, waste that is contaminated with alpha-emitting transuranium radionuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years and concentrations greater than 100nCi/g at the time of assay.

**TRANSVERSE DISPERSIVITY****(Reference 23)**

The distribution or suspension of fine particles in directions normal to the flow line of a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water. A derived quantity generally obtained by first deciding on a contaminant transport model and then adjusting parameters to match field data.

**TREATABILITY STUDY****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine: 1) Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process, 2) what pretreatment (if any) is required, 3) the optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment, 4) the efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes, or 5) the characteristics and

## **TREATABILITY STUDY (continued)**

volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process. Also included in this definition for the purpose of the §261.4 (e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion, and other material compatibility studies and toxicological and health effects studies. A "treatability study" is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

## **TREATMENT**

(RCRA §1004)  
(Reference 1)

Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

## **TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY**

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment.

(Reference 4)

Any building, structure, or installation where a hazardous substance has been treated, stored, or disposed. TSD

**TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY (continued)**

facilities are regulated by EPA and States under RCRA.

**TREATMENT ZONE (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

**TREBLE DAMAGES (Reference 27)**

CERCLA provides that EPA can sue potentially responsible parties (PRPs) for up to three times the cost of cleanup, if the PRPs consistently do not comply with a negotiated settlement.

**TRIBAL GOVERNING BODY (10 CFR 61.2)**

A Tribal organization as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450).

**TRI-CITIES REGION (Reference 25)**

Area including Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick, WA, situated close to the Hanford Reservation.

**TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT (Reference 25)**

An Interagency Agreement among EPA, DOE and the State.

**TRUSTEE (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

An official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe who may pursue claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA.

**(Reference 1)**

Any Federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP, and Section 1(c) of E.O. 12580 and any State agency that may pursue claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA.

**TRUST FUND****(Reference 4)**

A Fund set up under CERCLA to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

**T-TEST PROTOCOL****(Reference 26)**

Methodology governing the determination of concentrations of hazardous constituents in excess of background levels by statistically significant amounts. Applicable T-Tests pursuant to 40 CFR §264.97 are: parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA), analysis of variance based on ranks, tolerance or prediction interval, control chart approach, or other statistical test method approved by the Regional Administrator.

**U****UIC****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Underground Injection Control Program under Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act, including an approved program.

**ULTIMATE DISPOSAL****(Reference 1)**

The final disposal of hazardous substances resulting from a removal action. It does not include temporary storage or other temporary measures of managing the waste from a removal action.

**UNANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS****(10 CFR 60.2)**

Those processes and events affecting the geologic setting that are judged not to be reasonably likely to occur during the period the intended performance objective must be achieved, but which are nevertheless sufficiently credible to warrant consideration. Unanticipated processes and events may be either natural processes or events or processes and events initiated by human activities other than those activities licensed under this Part. Processes and events initiated by human activities may only be found to be sufficiently credible to warrant consideration if it is assumed that: 1) The monuments provided for by this Part are sufficiently permanent to serve their intended purpose; 2) the value to future

## **UNANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS (continued)**

generations of potential resources within the site can be assessed adequately under the applicable provisions of this part; 3) an understanding of the nature of radioactivity, and an appreciation of its hazards, have been retained in some functioning institutions; 4) institutions are able to assess risk and to take remedial action at a level of social organization and technological competence equivalent to, or superior to, that which was applied in initiating the processes or events concerned; and 5) relevant records are preserved, and remain accessible, for several hundred years after permanent closure.

### **UNDERGROUND AREA (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

An underground room, such as a basement, cellar, shaft or vault, providing enough space for physical inspection of the exterior of the tank situated on or above the surface of the floor.

### **UNDERGROUND FACILITY (10 CFR 60.2)**

The underground structure, including openings and backfill materials, but excluding shafts, boreholes, and their seals.

### **UNDERGROUND INJECTION (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A well injection.

### **UNDERGROUND RELEASE (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any belowground release.

### **UNDERGROUND SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

An aquifer or its portion which supplies any public water system; or which contains a sufficient quantity of ground water to supply a public water system; and currently supplies drinking water for human consumption; or contains fewer than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids; and which is not an exempted aquifer.

**UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST)****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any: farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes; tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored; septic tank; pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under: The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.), or The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.), or which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in this definition; surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon; storm-water or wastewater collection system; flow-through process tank; liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor. The term "underground storage tank" or "UST" does not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in this definition.

**(Reference 5)**

As defined in Section 9001(1) of SWDA, the term "underground storage tank" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) which is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of the underground pipes connected thereto) is ten (10) per centum or more beneath the surface of the ground. Such term does not include any:

- A) Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes,
- B) Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored,
- C) Septic tank,
- D) Pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under -
  - i) the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.)
  - ii) the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.), or
  - iii) which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated

**UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (continued)**

- under State laws comparable to the provisions of law referred to in clause i) or ii) of this subparagraph,
- E) Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon,
  - F) Storm water or waste water collection system,
  - G) Flow-through process tank,
  - H) Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations, or
  - I) Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

The term UST shall not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in Subparagraphs A) through I).

**UNDERGROUND TANK (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A device meeting the definition of "tank" in §260.10 whose entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

**UNFIT-FOR-USE TANK SYSTEM (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A tank system that has been determined through an integrity assessment or other inspection to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

**UNILATERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (Reference 1)**

A legally enforceable order issued by EPA to compel potentially responsible parties to comply with an Administrative Order on Consent. It is EPA policy to proceed with a Unilateral Administrative Order if PRPs fail to respond appropriately to the request, provided necessary criteria are met.

**UNITED STATES (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(TSCA §3)

When used in the geographic sense, means all of the States.

**UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**(Reference 20)**

A branch of the U.S. Department of Defense that has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, for removing navigation obstruction, for accomplishing structural repairs, and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. The Corps can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administrative services for other Federal agencies, such as EPA for Superfund actions.

**UNITED STATES COAST GUARD**

**(Reference 20)**

An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation that is the predesignated OSC in the Coastal Zone and has the authority under CERCLA to respond to any release or threatened release of hazardous substances involving the Coastal Zone, Great Lakes waters, ports, and harbors. The USCG shares with EPA responsibility for the emergency response activities under the NCP.

**(Reference 27)**

The USCG is responsible for managing responses to oil spills and other hazardous releases in coastal waters and inland waterways. The USCG operates the National Response Center.

**UNRESTRICTED AREA**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any area, access to which is not controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, and any area used for residential quarters.

**UNSATURATED ZONE**

**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The zone between the land surface and the regional water table. Generally, fluid pressure in this zone is less than atmospheric pressure, and some of the voids may contain air or other gases at atmospheric pressure. Beneath flooded areas or in perched water bodies the fluid pressure locally may be greater than atmospheric.

**UNSATURATED ZONE or ZONE OF AERATION**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The zone between the land surface and the water table.

**UPGRADE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The addition or retrofit of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overflow controls to improve the ability of an underground storage tank system to prevent the release of product.

**UPPERMOST AQUIFER****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

**URANIUM (U)****(Reference 3)**

A naturally radioactive element with the atomic number of 92 (number of protons in nucleus) and an atomic weight of approximately 238. The two principal naturally occurring isotopes are the fissionable U-235 (0.7% of natural uranium) and the fertile U-238 (99.3% of natural uranium).

**URANIUM MILL TAILINGS RADIATION CONTROL ACT****(Reference 21)**

This Act (1978) directed DOE to provide for stabilization and control of the uranium mill tailings from inactive sites in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

**USED or REUSED MATERIAL****(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)****(Reference 28)**

Material which is:

- i) Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or
- ii) Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

**USED OIL****(RCRA §1004)**

Any oil which has been A) refined from crude oil, B) used, and C) as a result of such use, contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

**USED OIL (continued)**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)  
(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

**USED OIL AGGREGATION POINT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any site or facility that accepts, aggregates, and/or stores used oil collected only from other used oil generation sites owned or operated by the owner or operator of the aggregation point, from which used oil is transported to the aggregation point in shipments of no more than 55 gallons. Used oil aggregation points may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers.

**USED OIL BURNER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

A facility where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in §279.11 is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in §279.61(a).

**USED OIL COLLECTION CENTER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any site or facility that is registered/licensed/permitted /recognized by a state/county/municipal government to manage used oil and accepts/aggregates and stores used oil collected from used oil generators regulated under Subpart C of this part who bring used oil to the collection center in shipments of no more than 55 gallons under the provisions of §279.24. Used oil collection centers may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers.

**USED OIL FUEL MARKETER**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any person who conducts either of the following activities: directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their facility to a used oil burner; or first claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in §279.11 of this part.

**USED OIL GENERATOR**

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation.

**USED OIL PROCESSOR/RE-REFINER** (RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

A facility that processes used oil.

**USED OIL TRANSFER FACILITY** (RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days. Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under Subpart F of this part.

**USED OIL TRANSPORTER** (RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any person who transports used oil, any person who collects used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (e.g., settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil derived products or used oil fuel.

**UST SYSTEM or TANK SYSTEM** (RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

An underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

## V

**VADOSE ZONE or UNSATURATED ZONE** (Reference 26)

The zone of soil between the land surface and water table.

**VAPOR INCINERATOR** (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of

**VAPOR INCINERATOR (continued)**

steam or process heat.

**VENTED**

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Discharged through an opening, typically an open-ended pipe or stack, allowing the passage of a stream of liquids, gases, or fumes into the atmosphere. The passage of liquids, gases, or fumes is caused by mechanical means such as compressors or vacuum-producing systems or by process-related means such as evaporation produced by heating and not caused by tank loading and unloading (working losses) or by natural means such as diurnal temperature changes.

**VERTICAL DISPERSIVITY**

(Reference 23)

The vertical distribution of fine particles in a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water.

**VESSEL**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

As defined by Section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by Section 311(a)(3) of the CWA means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

(Reference 1)

Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

**VIBRATING SCREEN**

(Reference 3)

An inclined or horizontal rectangular screening surface with a high-speed vibrating motion that lifts particles off the surface.

**VIBRATION** (TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

The periodic motion of friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

**VINYL-ASBESTOS FLOOR TILE** (TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product composed of vinyl resins and used as floor tile.

**VIRGIN MATERIAL** (RCRA §1004)

A raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, or other metal ore, any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

**VITRIFICATION** (Reference 21)

The process of immobilizing waste that produces a glass-like solid that permanently captures the radioactive materials.

(Reference 25)

Process of immobilizing waste by producing a glasslike solid in which radioactive materials are permanently embedded.

**VOID FRACTION** (Reference 23)

The volume fraction of void space in a sediment or sedimentary rock.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND** (Reference 4)

An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

**VOLATILIZATION** (Reference 23)

The loss or release of contaminants, in the gaseous state, from soil or ground water to air.

**VOLUNTEER** (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services. A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

# W

## **WASTE**

(10 CFR 61.2)

Those low-level radioactive wastes containing source, special nuclear, or byproduct material that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level waste has the same meaning as in the Low-Level Waste Policy Act, that is, radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(2) of the AEA (uranium or thorium tailings and waste).

## **WASTE FORM**

(10 CFR 60.2)

The radioactive waste materials and any encapsulating or stabilizing matrix.

## **WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT (WIPP)**

(Reference 21)

Research and demonstration facility located at Carlsbad, New Mexico, intended to demonstrate safe disposal of radioactive waste in a deep geologic environment. A decision on whether to convert WIPP to a disposal facility for transuranic waste will be made after successful testing is demonstrated.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

(Reference 25)

All activities associated with the disposition of waste products after they have been generated, as well as actions to minimize the production of wastes. DOE has defined waste management to include waste storage, treatment, and disposal (but not transportation), and the term is used interchangeably with "waste operations" in DOE's planning documents.

## **WASTE MINIMIZATION**

(Reference 25)

Reduction, to the extent possible, of the volume and/or toxicity of hazardous or radioactive waste prior to its treatment, storage, or disposal.

(Reference 49)

An action that economically avoids or reduces the generation of waste by source reduction, improving energy usage, or by recycling. This action will be consistent with the general

## **WASTE MINIMIZATION (continued)**

goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health, safety, and the environment.

(Reference 50)

Source reduction and the following types of recycling: 1) beneficial use/reuse, and 2) reclamation. Waste minimization does not include recycling activities whose use constitute disposal and burning for energy recovery.

(Reference 51)

EPA believes that waste minimization, the term employed by Congress in the RCRA statute, includes 1) source reduction, and 2) environmentally sound recycling. EPA believes that recycling activities closely resembling conventional waste management activities do not constitute waste minimization.

## **WASTE OIL**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Used products primarily derived from petroleum, which include, but are not limited to, fuel oils, motor oils, gear oils, cutting oils, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids, and dielectric fluids.

## **WASTE PACKAGE**

(10 CFR 60.2)

The waste form and any containers, shielding, packing and other absorbent materials immediately surrounding an individual waste container.

## **WASTE REDUCTION**

(Reference 22)

The decreased generation of solid waste. This is accomplished by changing or reducing consumer consumption, increasing product durability, repairability, or reusability, changing packaging practices, reducing packaging, and introducing new production technologies which are less wasteful.

## **WASTE STREAM**

(Reference 22)

The waste material output of a community, region or facility.

## **WASTEWATERS**

(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)

Wastes that contain less than 1% by weight total organic

**WASTEWATERS (continued)**

carbon (TOC) and less than 1% by weight total suspended solids (TSS), with the following exceptions: 1) F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, wastewaters are solvent-water mixtures that contain less than 1% by weight TOC or less than 1% by weight total F001, F002, F003, F004, F005 solvent constituents listed in §268.41, Table CCWE. 2) K011, K013, K014 wastewaters contain less than 5% by weight TOC and less than 1% by weight TSS, as generated. 3) K103 and K104 wastewaters contain less than 4% by weight TOC and less than 1% by weight TSS.

**WASTEWATER TREATMENT TANK**

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.

**WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A device which is part of a wastewater treatment facility that is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; and receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in §261.3 of this chapter, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in §261.3 of this chapter, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in §261.3 of this chapter; and meets the definition of tank or tank system in §260.10 of this chapter.

**WATER (BULK SHIPMENT)**

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

**WATER BODY TYPE**

(Reference 24)

Classification of a surface water body. Water body types include: streams and rivers; lakes; oceans (includes the Great Lakes); and coastal tidal waters. See the specific definition of each water body type for more detail.

**WATER PURVEYOR**

(Reference 4)

A public utility, mutual water company, county water district, or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers.

**WATER QUALITY CRITERIA****(Reference 20)**

A non-enforceable standard that EPA promulgates under the Clean Water Act and is used as a basis for States to set enforceable water quality standards for surface water bodies.

**WATER QUALITY STANDARDS****(Reference 27)**

State-adopted and EPA-approved ambient standards for water bodies. The standards cover the use of the water body and the water quality criteria that must be met to protect the designated use or uses.

**WATER SOLUBILITY****(Reference 23)**

The mass of a compound that will dissolve in a unit volume of water under specified conditions.

**WATER TABLE****(10 CFR 60.2)**

That surface in a groundwater body at which the water pressure is atmospheric.

**WATERWALL(S)****(Reference 26)**

Part of primary energy recovery section(s) of a boiler's combustion chamber.

**WELL****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from caving in.

**WETLAND****(Reference 24)**

A type of sensitive environment characterized as an area that is sufficiently inundated or saturated by surface or ground water to support vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

**WORKER****(Reference 24)**

Under the soil exposure pathway, a person who is employed on a full- or part-time basis on the property on which the site is located. Under all other pathways, a person whose place of

**WORKER (continued)**

full- or part-time employment is within the target distance limit.

**WORKING LEVEL**

**(Reference 3)**

A unit of measure of the exposure rate to radon and radon progeny defined as the quantity of short-lived progeny that will result in  $1.3 \times 10^5$  MeV of potential alpha energy per liter of air. Exposures are measured in working level months (WLM); e.g., an exposure to 1 WL for 1 working month (173 hours) is 1 WLM. These units were developed originally to measure cumulative work place exposure of underground uranium miners to radon and continue to be used today as a measurement of human exposure to radon and radon progeny.

**X-Y-Z**

**ZONE OF ENGINEERING CONTROL**

**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An area under the control of the owner/operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to ground water or surface water.

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# Acronyms





***ACRONYMS***

## ACRONYMS

### A

AA ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR  
ACBM ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL  
ACGIH AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS  
ACL ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT or ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LEVEL  
ACM ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL  
ACNFS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR FACILITY SAFETY  
ADR ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION  
ADS ACTIVITIES DATA SHEET(S)  
AEA ATOMIC ENERGY ACT or ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY  
AEC ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
AG ATTORNEY GENERAL  
AHERA ASBESTOS HAZARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACT  
AIP AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE  
AIS ARGONNE ILLINOIS SITE  
AL ALBUQUERQUE FIELD OFFICE  
ALARA AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE  
ANC ACID NEUTRALIZING CAPABILITY  
ANL-W ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY-WEST (AT INEL)  
ANL-E ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY-EAST (CHICAGO)  
ANOVA ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TEST  
ANPRM ADVANCED NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING  
ANSI AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE  
ANWR ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE or ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE  
AOC ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT  
AOC AREA OF CONTAMINATION  
APHA AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION  
AQCR AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION  
AQMD AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
ARAC ACID RAIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
ARARS APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS  
ARB AIR RESOURCES BOARD  
ARCS ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTING STRATEGY or ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS  
ASC ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES CONTRACTOR  
ASTM AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS  
ATP ALTERNATE TEST PROCEDURE  
ATS ACTION TRACKING SYSTEM  
ATSDR AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY  
ATTIC ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTER

## B

BACT	BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
BAT	BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
BCBG	BEAR CREEK BURIAL GROUND
BCL	BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABORATORIES
BCT	BEST CONVENTIONAL TECHNOLOGY
BDAT	BEST DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
BDT	BEST DEMONSTRATED TECHNOLOGY
BEJ	BEST ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT
BFOQ	BONA FIDE OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
BFR	BROMINATED FIRE RETARDANT
BID	BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
BIF	BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE
BLM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BLS	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
BMAP	BIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ABATEMENT PROGRAM
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
BNL	BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
BOD	BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
BORAX	BOILING WATER REACTOR EXPERIMENT
BPCT	BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
BRC	BELOW REGULATORY CONCERN

## C

CA	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT or CORRECTIVE ACTIVITY
CAA	CLEAN AIR ACT
CAFE	CORPORATE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY
CAG	CARCINOGEN ASSESSMENT GROUP
CAMU	CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT
CAP	CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN or COMPLIANCE AUDIT PROGRAM
CAPA	CRITICAL AQUIFER PROTECTION AREA
CARER	CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF RADIATION EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
CAS	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE
CASAC	CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CAWG	CLEAN AIR WORKING GROUP
CBI	CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION
CBO	CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
CCT	CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY or COMFORT COOLING TOWERS
CD	CONSENT DECREE or CALIBRATION DRIFT
CDC	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
CEARP	COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PROGRAM
CEDR	COMPREHENSIVE EPIDEMIOLOGIC DATA RESOURCE

CEHIC CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND INJURY CONTROL (OF  
 THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL)  
 CEMS CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS  
 CEPP CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM  
 CEQ COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
 CERCLA COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND  
 LIABILITY ACT  
 CERCLIS CERCLA INFORMATION SYSTEM  
 CERFA COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITATION ACT  
 CFC CHLOROFLUOROCARBON  
 CFR CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS  
 CGL COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL LIABILITY  
 CH CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE  
 CIS CHEMICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM  
 CLP CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM  
 CM CORRECTIVE MEASURES  
 CMP CORRECTIVE MEASURES PLAN  
 CMS CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
 CMS CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY; OR CONTINUOUS MONITORING  
 SYSTEM  
 CMSA CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
 CNRA CENTER FOR NUCLEAR REGULATORY ANALYSIS  
 COCA CONSENT ORDER/COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT  
 COCO CONTRACTOR-OWNED CONTRACTOR-OPERATED  
 COD CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND  
 COE UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 CORA COST OF REMEDIAL ACTION  
 CPCA CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT  
 CPF CARCINOGENIC POTENCY FACTOR  
 CPM CONDENSIBLE, PARTICULATE MATTER  
 CQA CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE  
 CRAVE CARCINOGEN RISK ASSESSMENT VERIFICATION ENTERPRISE  
 CRP COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
 CRS COMPLEX RECONFIGURATION STUDY  
 CSF CARCINOGENIC SLOPE FACTOR  
 CSO COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW  
 CTD CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDER  
 CTG CONTROL TECHNIQUE GUIDELINE  
 CWA CLEAN WATER ACT  
 CWSS COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SURVEY  
 CZMA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

## D

DAF DILUTION/ATTENUATION FACTOR  
 D&D DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING  
 DEAR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ACQUISITION REGULATION  
 DERA DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT  
 DERP DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

DHHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (CALIFORNIA)
DMEL	DE MINIMUS EXEMPTION LEVEL
DMR	DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT
DNAPL	DENSE NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOE	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
DOJ	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DP	DEFENSE PROGRAMS
DPX	DNA-PROTEIN CROSS-LINKS
DQO	DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES
DRE	DESTRUCTION AND REMOVAL EFFICIENCY
DWMP	DEFENSE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
DWPF	DEFENSE WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY
DWPL	DRINKING WATER PRIORITY LIST
DWTF	DECONTAMINATION AND WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY

## E

EA	ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT or ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
EBS	ENGINEERED BARRIER SYSTEM
ECA	ENFORCEABLE CONSENT AGREEMENT
EDD	ENFORCEMENT DECISION DOCUMENT
EDE	EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT
EE/CA	ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS
EEG	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION GROUP
EEM	EXERCISE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY
EERU	ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
EFPC	EAST FORK POPLAR CREEK
EHS	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
EIA	ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
EIL	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPAIRMENT LIABILITY
EIS	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
EKMA	EMPIRICAL KINETIC MODELING APPROACH
EM	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
EM-CAT	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT COST ASSESSMENT TEAM
EM/CC	ENHANCED MONITORING COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION
EMF	ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD
EMSL	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND SUPPORT LABORATORY
EP	EXTRACTION PROCEDURE or EQUILIBRIUM PARTITIONING
EPA	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPACML	EPA COMPOSITE MODEL FOR LANDFILLS
EPCRA	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT
EPT	EXTRACTION PROCEDURE TOXICITY
ER	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

ERA EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION  
 ERCS EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEANUP SERVICES  
 ERD EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION  
 ERDA ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
 ERDS EMERGENCY RESPONSE DATA SYSTEM  
 ERG EXTERNAL REVIEW GROUP FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S  
 PRIORITY SYSTEM  
 ERMC ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION MANAGEMENT CONTRACT  
 ERNS EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM  
 ER/WM ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION/WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 ERT ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM  
 ESA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT  
 ESAT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE TEAM  
 ESD ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES DIVISION AT OAK RIDGE NATIONAL  
 LABORATORY  
 ESF EXPLORATORY SHAFT FACILITY  
 ES&H ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH  
 ESI EXPANDED SITE INVESTIGATION  
 ETEC ENERGY TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING CENTER (CANOGA PARK)

## F

FBC FLUIDIZED BED COMBUSTION  
 FDA FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION  
 FEMA FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
 FERC FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
 FERMILAB FERMI NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY  
 FFA FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT  
 FFCA FEDERAL FACILITY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT  
 FGD FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION  
 FIDS FERNALD INTEGRATED DEMONSTRATION SITE  
 FIFRA FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT  
 FIP FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
 FIT FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM  
 FML FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE LINER  
 FMPC FEED MATERIALS PRODUCTION CENTER (FERNALD)  
 FOIA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT  
 FONSI FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
 FR FEDERAL REGISTER  
 FRP FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PLASTIC (TANKS)  
 FS FEASIBILITY STUDY  
 FSAR FINAL SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT  
 FSFCA FEDERAL STATE FACILITIES COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT  
 FSP FIELD SAMPLING PLAN  
 FTE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT  
 FUSRAP FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM  
 FWPCA FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT  
 FWS FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
 FY FISCAL YEAR

## G

GAD	GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
GAO	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
GATT	GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE
GC/MS	GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROMETRY
GEP	GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE
GJPO	GRAND JUNCTION PROJECTS OFFICE (GRAND JUNCTION)
GLP	GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
GOB	GRANTS OPERATIONS BRANCH
GOCO	GOVERNMENT-OWNED/CONTRACTOR-OPERATED
GOGO	GOVERNMENT-OWNED/GOVERNMENT-OPERATED
GPS	GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STRATEGY
GRGL	GROUNDWATER RESIDUAL GUIDANCE LEVEL
GTCC	GREATER THAN CLASS C
GVWR	GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING
GW	GROUNDWATER
GWPS	GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STANDARD

## H

HA	HEALTH ASSESSMENT or (DRINKING WATER) HEALTH ADVISORY
HAD	HEALTH ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT
HAZCOM	HAZARD COMMUNICATION
HAZWRAP	HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY)
HCFC	HYDROCHLOROFLOUROCARBON
HCS	HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
HEDRP	HANFORD ENVIRONMENTAL DOSE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
HELP	HYDROLOGIC EVALUATION OF LANDFILL PERFORMANCE MODEL
HEPA	HIGH-EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR (FILTERS)
HFC	HYDROFLOUROCARBON
HHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HLLW	HIGH-LEVEL LIQUID WASTE
HLW	HIGH-LEVEL WASTE
HMR	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS
HMTA	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT
HMTUSA	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM SAFETY ACT
HNPf	HALLAM NUCLEAR POWER FACILITY
HOC	HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUND
HPV	HIGH PRODUCTION VOLUME
HQ	HEADQUARTERS
HRCQ	HIGHWAY ROUTE CONTROLLED QUANTITIES
HRS	HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM
HSCD	HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION

HSED HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION  
HSP HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN  
HSWA HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984  
HVAC HEATING, VENTILLATION AND AIR CONDITIONING  
HW HAZARDOUS WASTE  
HWHF HAZARDOUS WASTE HANDLING FACILITY  
HWMU HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT  
HWVP HANFORD WASTE VITRIFICATION PLANT

I-J

IAEA INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
IAG INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
IAQ INDOOR AIR QUALITY  
IBWP IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY BURIED WASTE PROGRAM  
ICP INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA  
ICPP IDAHO CHEMICAL PROCESSING PLANT  
ICRP INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION  
ICS INDIVIDUAL CONTROL STRATEGY  
ID IDAHO FIELD OFFICE  
IEA INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY  
IFCAM INDUSTRIAL FUEL CHOICE ANALYSIS MODEL  
IG INSPECTOR GENERAL  
INEL IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY  
IOC INORGANIC CHEMICAL  
IPEEE INDIVIDUAL PLANT EXAMINATION OF EXTERNAL EVENTS  
IPP INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCER  
IRIS INTEGRATED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEM  
IRM INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE  
IRP INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM  
ISV IN SITU VITRIFICATION  
ITRI INHALATION TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ALBUQUERQUE)  
IWPF IDAHO WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY

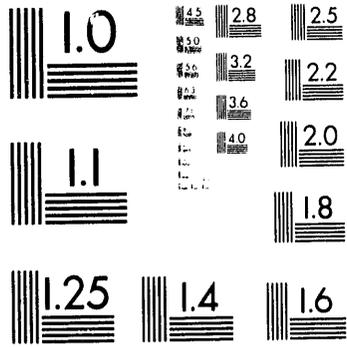
K-L

K-25 OAK RIDGE K-25 SITE  
KCP KANSAS CITY PLANT  
LAER LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSIONS RATE  
LANL LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY  
LBL LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY  
LDR LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION  
LEAP LARGE EXPERIMENTAL AQUIFER PROGRAM  
LEHR LABORATORY FOR ENERGY-RELATED HEALTH RESEARCH  
LEPC LOCAL EMERGENCY AND PLANNING COMMISSIONS

LIMB LIMESTONE INJECTION MULTISTAGE BURNER  
 LLLW LIQUID LOW-LEVEL WASTE  
 LLNL LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY  
 LLW LOW-LEVEL WASTE  
 LOAEL LOWEST OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL  
 LOIS LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS  
 LRT LIQUIDS RELEASE TEST  
 LSI LISTING SITE INSPECTION  
 LSS LICENSING SUPPORT SYSTEM  
 LTR LOW TEMPERATURE RECYCLING  
 LTRA LONG-TERM RESPONSE ACTIONS  
 LUFT LEAKING UNDERGROUND FUEL TANK  
 LUST LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

## M

MAA MATERIAL ACCESS AREA  
 MACT MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY  
 MCL MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL  
 MCLG MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL  
 MCS MONITORING CONTROL SYSTEM or MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY  
 MDL METHOD DETECTION LIMIT  
 MEI MAXIMUM EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL  
 MEPAS MULTIMEDIA ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM  
 MIR MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL RISK  
 MIT MECHANICAL INTEGRITY TEST  
 MLLW MIXED LOW-LEVEL WASTE  
 MLLWDF MIXED LOW-LEVEL WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY  
 MLR MAXIMUM LIFETIME RISK  
 M&O MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING  
 MOA MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
 MOU MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
 MPRSA THE MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND SANCTUARIES ACT  
 MREM/YR MILLEREM/YEAR (MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVE ACTIVITY)  
 MRS MONITORED RETRIEVABLE STORAGE  
 MSAS METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS  
 MSCA MULTI-SITE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT  
 MSDS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS  
 MSP MIDDLESEX SAMPLING PLANT; OR MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE  
 MSW MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE  
 MSWLF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL  
 MTL MASTER TESTING LIST  
 MTR MINIMUM TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENT  
 MTU MOBILE TREATMENT UNIT  
 MW MIXED WASTE  
 MWC MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR  
 MWMF MIXED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY



**4 of 4**

## N

NAA NON-ATTAINMENT AREAS  
NAAQS NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS  
NACEPT NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY  
NADB NATIONAL ALLOWANCE DATA BASE  
NARM NATURALLY OCCURRING OR ACCELERATOR PRODUCED RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL  
NAS NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
NASA NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
NBAR NONBINDING PRELIMINARY ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY  
NBL-NJ NEW BRUNSWICK LABORATORY - NEW JERSEY  
NCC NATIONAL COMPUTER CENTER  
NCLP NATIONAL CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM  
NCP NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN  
NCRP NATIONAL COUNCIL ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND MEASUREMENTS  
NE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY (DOE)  
NEPA THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT  
NESHAPS NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS  
NFA NO FURTHER ACTION  
NFRAP NO FURTHER RESPONSE ACTION PLAN  
NFSS NIAGARA FALLS STORAGE SITE  
NIEHS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES  
NIOSH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH  
NMHC NON-METHANE HYDROCARBONS  
NMOCS NON-METHANE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NO<sub>2</sub> NITROGEN DIOXIDE  
NOA NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NOAEL NO OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL  
NOD NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY  
NOEL NO OBSERVED EFFECT LEVEL  
NOI NOTICE OF INTENT  
NOM NATURALLY-OCCURRING ORGANISMS  
NOMS NATIONAL ORGANICS MONITORING SURVEY  
NORM NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL  
NORS NATIONAL ORGANICS RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY  
NOV NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
NOX NITROGEN OXIDES  
NPDES NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
NPDWR NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS  
NPL NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST  
NPRM NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING  
NQA NUCLEAR QUALITY AUDITING  
NRC NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER or NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
NRDA NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT  
NRDC NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL  
NRT NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM  
NSDWR NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

NSF	NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE or NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NSPS	NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
NSR	NEW SOURCE REVIEW
NSS	NATIONAL STREAM SURVEY
NSWS	NATIONAL SURFACE WATER SURVEY
NTIS	NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
NTS	NEVADA TEST SITE
NV	NEVADA FIELD OFFICE
NWC	NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX
NWPA	NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT

O

OB/OD	OPEN BURNING/OPEN DETONATION
OCRWM	OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT
ODP	OZONE-DEPLETING POTENTIAL
OECM	OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION
OER	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION or OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
OERR	OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE
OHMTADS	OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM
O&M	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
OMB	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
OPA	OIL POLLUTION ACT
OPM	OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
OR	OAK RIDGE FIELD OFFICE
ORAU	OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES
ORGDP	OAK RIDGE GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (NOW OAK RIDGE K-25 SITE)
ORNL	OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ORR	OAK RIDGE RESERVATION
OSC	ON-SCENE COORDINATOR
OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
OSW	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE
OSWER	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OTA	OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
OTD	OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY)
OU	OPERABLE UNIT
OWPE	OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

P

PA	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PAIR	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INFORMATION RULE

PA/SI	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/SITE INSPECTION
PCS	PRIMARY CANDIDATE ALLOY
PCB	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL
PCDD	POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
PEIS	PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
PEL	PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT
PETT	PAYMENTS-EQUAL-TO-TAXES
PFBC	PRESSURIZED FLUIDIZED-BED COMBUSTION
PFLT	PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST
PGDP	PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (PADUCAH, KY)
PIAT	PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSISTANCE TEAM
PIC	PRODUCTS OF INCOMPLETE COMBUSTION
PIH	POISON-BY-INHALATION
PIP	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM
P.L.	PUBLIC LAW
PM	PARTICULATE MATTER
PNL	PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABORATORY
PNPF	PIQUA NUCLEAR POWER FACILITY
POC	POINT OF COMPLIANCE
POE	POINT OF EXPOSURE
POHC	PRINCIPAL ORGANIC HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT
POLREPS	POLLUTION REPORTS
PORTS	PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (PORTSMOUTH, OH)
POTW	PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS
PPA	POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT OF 1990
PPM/PPB	PARTS PER MILLION/PARTS PER BILLION
PPMW	PARTS PER MILLION WEIGHT
PRP	POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY
PRSC	POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL
PUC	PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
PUFF	PLUTONIUM FUEL FORM FABRICATION FACILITY
PUREX	PLUTONIUM AND URANIUM EXTRACTION FACILITY

## Q

QA	QUALITY ASSURANCE
QAMS	QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGEMENT STAFF
QAPP	QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
QC	QUALITY CONTROL
QRA	QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

## R

RA	REMEDIAL ACTION
RA	RISK ASSESSMENT or RELATIVE ACCURACY
RAC	RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTOR

RACT	REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
RAF	RISK ASSESSMENT FORUM
RAP	REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
RAS	ROUTINE ANALYTICAL SERVICES
RC	REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION
RC	REGIONAL COORDINATOR
RCMS	REMOVAL COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
RCRA	RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT
R&D	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
RD/RA	REMEDIAL DESIGN AND REMEDIAL ACTION
RD	REFERENCE DOSE
RDDT&E	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, TESTING, AND EVALUATION
REAC	RESPONSE ENGINEERING and ANALYTICAL CONTRACT
RED	REREGISTRATION ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENT
REGNEG	REGULATORY NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING
REM	REMEDIAL PLANNING or ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN
REP	REGULATORY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
RER	REGULATORY EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW
RF	ROCKY FLATS OFFICE
RFA	RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT or REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS
RFA/VSI	RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT/VISUAL SITE INSPECTION
RfD	REFERENCE DOSE
RFI	RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION
RFI/RI	RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION/REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
RFP	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
RI	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
RI/FS	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
RIA	REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS
RII	RAINFALL INDUCED INFILTRATION
RIP	RCRA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
RITTA	RCRA INTEGRATED TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
RL	RICHLAND FIELD OFFICE
RMW	RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE
ROD	RECORD OF DECISION
ROMP	REACTOR OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN
RP	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
RPM	REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
RQ	REPORTABLE QUANTITY
RRCCES	REMEDIAL RESPONSE CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATION SYSTEM
RRC	REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER
RRT	REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
RSCRC	REGIONAL SUPERFUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR
RSD	RISK SPECIFIC DOSE
RTS	REMOVAL TRACKING SYSTEM or RADIOACTIVE TRACER SURVEY
RWQCB	REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (CALIFORNIA)

## S

SAC SUPPORT AGENCY COORDINATOR  
SACA SUPPORT AGENCY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT  
SACM SUPERFUND ACCELERATED CLEAN-UP MODEL  
SAFER STREAMLINE APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION  
SAN SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE  
SAP SAMPLING ANALYSIS PLAN  
SARA SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986  
SAS SPECIAL ANALYTICAL SERVICES  
SCAP SUPERFUND CONSOLIDATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLAN  
SCDHEC SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL  
  
SDWA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT  
SEAB SECRETARY OF ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD  
SEC SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
SEIS SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
SERA SUPERFUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS  
SERC STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION  
SF SUPERFUND  
SI SITE INSPECTION  
SIC STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION  
SIP STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
SIR SAFE INTEGRAL REACTOR  
SITE SUPERFUND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION  
SIV STANDARD INTERNATIONAL UNITS  
SLAC STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER  
SMCL SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL  
SMCRA SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT  
SMOA SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
SMP SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
SNC SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANT FACILITIES  
SNL SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES  
SNLA SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES-ALBUQUERQUE  
SNLL SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES-LIVERMORE  
SNUR SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE  
SOC SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE or SYNTHETIC ORGANIC MATERIAL  
SOP STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
SOW STATEMENT OF WORK  
SPCC SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE  
SPE SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION  
SPEERA SECRETARIAL PANEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
  
SPMS STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
SPR STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE  
SQG SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR  
SR SAVANNAH RIVER FIELD OFFICE  
SREL SAVANNAH RIVER ECOLOGY LABORATORY  
SRL SAVANNAH RIVER LABORATORY  
SRS SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

SSC SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT CONTRACTOR  
 SSC SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT  
 SSFL SANTA SUSANNA FIELD LABORATORY  
 SSP SITE-SPECIFIC PLAN  
 STF SOURCE, TRANSPORT AND FATE  
 STGWG STATE AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WORKING GROUP  
 SW SANITARY WASTE  
 SWDA SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT  
 SWMU SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT  
 WWSA SOLID WASTE STORAGE AREA

T

TAG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT  
 TAP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
 TAT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM  
 TBC TO-BE-CONSIDERED  
 TC TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC  
 TCE TRICHLOROETHYLENE  
 TCLP TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE  
 TD TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT  
 TDHE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT  
 TEF TOXICITY EQUIVALENCY FACTOR  
 TEPP TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM  
 TES TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES  
 TITLE III EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT  
 TLV THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE  
 TMI THREE MILE ISLAND  
 TOC TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON  
 TPA TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT  
 TPQ THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY  
 TRI TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY  
 TRT TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM  
 TRU TRANSURANIC  
 TS TOXIC SUBSTANCE  
 TSCA TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT  
 TSD TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL  
 TSDF TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITY  
 TSP TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES  
 TSS TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS  
 TTR TONOPAH TEST RANGE  
 TU TEMPORARY UNITS  
 TWA TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE  
 TWF TRANSURANIC WASTE FACILITY

## U

U-AVLIS URANIUM ATOMIC VAPOR LASER ISOTOPE SEPARATION  
UIC UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (PROGRAM)  
UMTGR URANIUM MILL TAILINGS GROUNDWATER RESTORATION PROJECT)  
UMTRAP URANIUM MILL TAILINGS REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM  
URL UNDERGROUND RESEARCH LABORATORY  
U.S.C. U.S. CODE  
U.S.C.A. U.S. CODE ANNOTATED  
USCG UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
USDW UNDERGROUND SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER  
USGS U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
USLE UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION  
USRADS ULTRASONIC RANGING AND DATA SYSTEM  
UST UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

## V-W

VHAP VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT  
VHS VERTICAL-HORIZON SPREAD  
VOC VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND  
VP VAPOR PRESSURE  
VSI VISUAL SITE INSPECTION  
VTL VALIDATED TARGET LEVEL  
WAP WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN  
WCF WASTE CHARACTERIZATION FACILITY  
WDOE WASHINGTON (STATE) DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
WEI WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY  
WERF WASTE EXPERIMENTAL REDUCTION FACILITY  
WES WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION (U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS)  
WET WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY  
WETF WEST END TREATMENT FACILITY  
WHITEX WINTER HAZE INTENSIVE TRACER EXPERIMENT  
WHPP WASTE HANDLING AND PACKAGING PLANT  
WIPP WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT  
WL WORKING LEVEL  
WLM WORKING LEVEL MONTH  
WM WASTE MANAGEMENT  
WQA WATER QUALITY ACT  
WQC WATER QUALITY CRITERIA  
WQS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS  
WSRC WESTINGHOUSE SAVANNAH RIVER CO.  
WTDC WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL COMPLEX  
WVDP WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

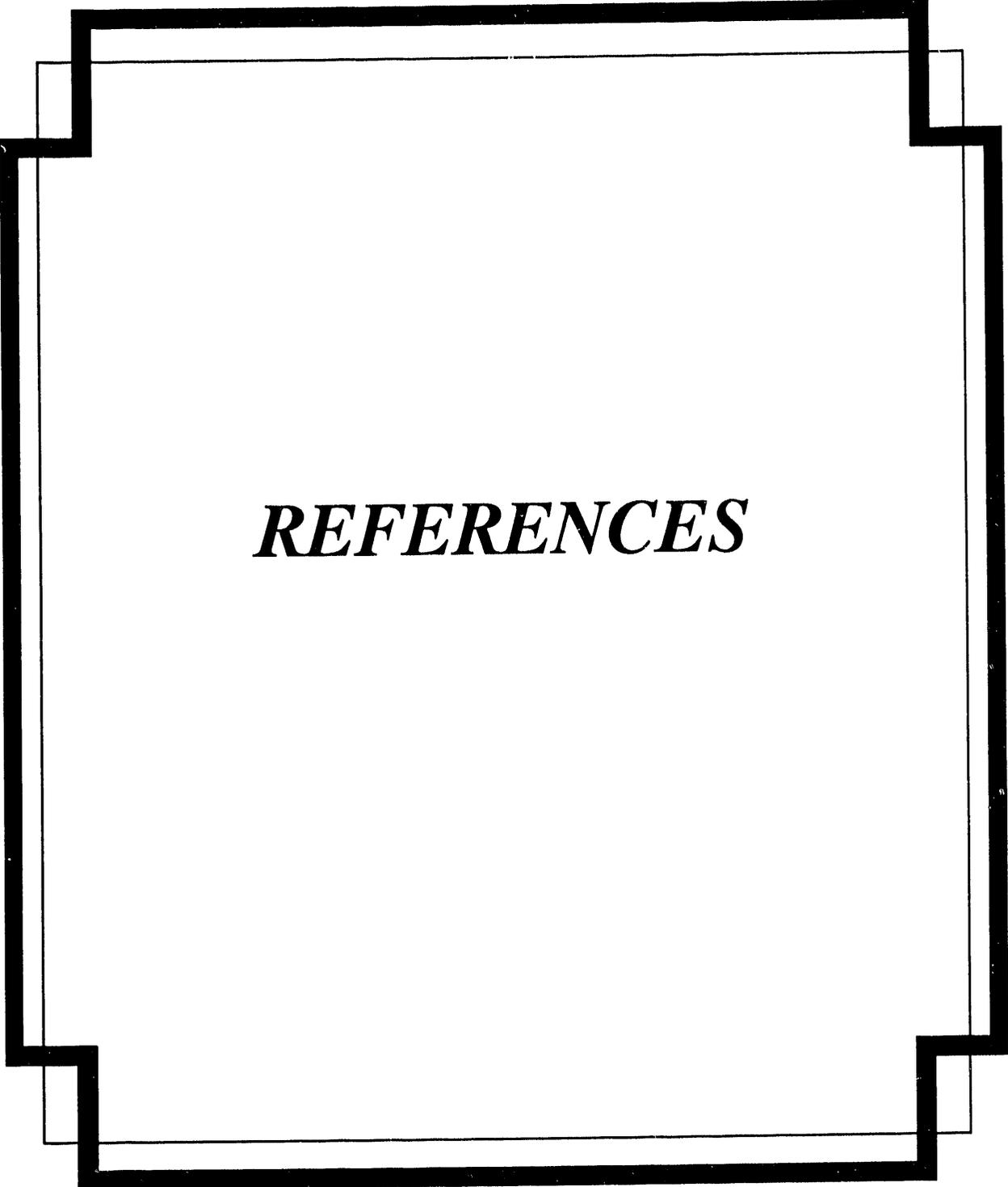
## X-Y-Z

Y-12	OAK RIDGE Y-12 PLANT
YTD	YEAR-TO-DATE
ZBB	ZERO BASE BUDGETING
ZEV	ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES
ZID	ZONE OF INITIAL DILUTION
ZPPR	ZERO POWER PHYSICS REACTOR
ZRL	ZERO RISK LEVEL

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