

**Dictionary Of  
Environmental  
Legal Terms**

**C.C. Lee**

**华东政法**

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# Dictionary of Environmental Legal Terms

Edited by

**C. C. Lee, Ph.D.**

*Research Program Manager  
National Risk Management Research Laboratory  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45268*

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# Preface

It has been well recognized that environmental laws and regulations are the driving forces behind environmental protection. However, one of the major frustrations in dealing with environmental problems is locating exact definitions of various regulatory terms. Official regulatory definitions are contained in each of the federal environmental laws and in 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) from Part 1 to Part 1517. Other CFRs, such as 10 CFR and 29 CFR, also contain some environmentally related definitions. The huge volume of CFRs and various environmental laws make information searches extremely difficult. To help resolve this difficulty, this dictionary, a reference tool for environmental problems, was created.

This dictionary systematically compiles countless definitions of environmental terms. It focuses on the definitions of environmental laws and regulations. Other information, such as engineering-related and health-related environmental terms, are also included. Major subjects covered are:

1. Statutory definitions from all major environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Superfund Act;
2. Regulatory definitions from the entire 40 CFR from Part 1 to Part 1517;
3. Health-related environmental definitions from 29 CFR;
4. Radioactive waste-related environmental definitions from 10 CFR;
5. Common environmental engineering definitions from EPA publications;
6. In addition to the above-mentioned definitions, representative chemical listings from each major environmental law and regulation are provided. These listings allow readers to understand both the breadth and complexity of environmental control activities, and which chemicals are regulated by what regulations. The selected chemical listings are:
  - CAA-regulated compounds listed under the term "hazardous air pollutants."



- CERCLA-regulated compounds listed under the term “extremely hazardous substance.”
  - CWA-regulated compounds listed under the term “toxic pollutants.”
  - FIFRA-regulated compounds listed under the term “pesticide chemicals.”
  - RCRA-regulated compounds listed under the term “hazardous constituent.”
  - SDWA-regulated compounds listed under the term “drinking water supply.”
  - TSCA-regulated compounds listed under the term “significant new use notice.”
  - Radionuclide compounds are provided under the term “radionuclide/radioisotope.”
7. Environmental acronyms including most abbreviations of EPA offices (Appendix); and
  8. References which provide the sources of information used.

A special feature of this dictionary is the citing of references for each of the terms collected. This allows readers to search for more information, if needed. This dictionary can expeditiously assist users in locating needed definitions at their fingertips. It provides not only exact official (EPA) definitions, but also the definition's origin. This dictionary is intended to be a reference book for those who are involved in the environmental protection of air, water, and land resources. It is an essential tool and will make many environmental jobs much easier.

## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Dr. C. C. Lee is the Medical Waste Research Coordinator and a Research Program Manager at the National Risk Management Research Laboratory of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Cincinnati, Ohio. In addition, he is currently a member of the Policy Review Group to the Center for Clean Technology at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He is also the Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee to the International Congress on Toxic Combustion By-Product (ICTCB). He initiated the ICTCB and served as the Chairman of the First and Second Congresses, which were held in 1989 and 1991, respectively.

Dr. Lee has more than 20 years of experience in conducting various engineering and research projects, which often involve multi-environmental issues ranging from clean air and clean water control to solid waste disposal. He has been recognized as a worldwide expert in the thermal treatment of medical and hazardous wastes, and lead discussions on medical waste disposal technologies at a meeting conducted by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. Also, at the initiation of the U.S. State Department, he served as head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on "National Focal Points for the Low- and Non-Waste Technology" (sponsored by the United Nations and held in Geneva, Switzerland, on August 28-30, 1978). He has been invited to lecture on various issues regarding solid waste disposal in numerous national and international conferences, and he has published more than 100 papers and reports in various environmental areas.

He received a B.S. from National Taiwan University in 1964, and an M.S. and Ph.D. from North Carolina State University in 1968 and 1972, respectively. Before joining EPA in 1974, he was an Assistant Professor at North Carolina State University.

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\*\*\*\*\* AAAAA \*\*\*\*\*

**1/R<sup>2</sup> correction** (40CFR60-AA (alt. method 1)): The correction made for the systematic decrease in lidar backscatter signal amplitude with range.

**11-AA** (40CFR704.25-1) means the chemical substance 11-aminoundecanoic acid, CAS Number 2432-997.

**1987 Montreal Protocol** (40CFR82.3-y) means the Montreal Protocol, as originally adopted by the parties in 1987.

**7Q10** (EPA-94/04): Seven-day, consecutive low flow with a ten-year return frequency; the lowest stream flow for seven consecutive days that would be expected to occur once in ten years.

**A** (40CFR786.1050-ii) means the symbol of absorbance (optical density) under the definition of UV-VIS absorption spectrum of a solution (see also 40CFR796.3700-ii; 796.3780-ii; 796.3800-ii).

**A, as in "cyanide A"** (40CFR433.11-b) shall mean amenable to alkaline chlorination.

**A/B** (40CFR60.471): See afterburner.

**A/E services** (40CFR33.005; 35.6015): See architectural or engineering services.

**A-scale sound level** (EPA-94/04): A measurement of sound approximating the sensitivity of the human ear, used to note the intensity or annoyance of sounds.

**AALACS** (40CFR300-App/A): See ambient aquatic life advisory concentrations.

**AAP** (40CFR205.151): See acoustical assurance period.

**abandoned mine** (40CFR434.11-r) means a mine where mining operations have occurred in the past and:

- (1) The applicable reclamation bond or financial assurance has been released or forfeited or
- (2) If no reclamation bond or other financial assurance has been posted, no mining operations have occurred for five years or more.

**abandoned well** (40CFR146.3) means a well whose use has been permanently discontinued or which is in a state of disrepair such that it cannot be used for its intended purpose or for observation purposes.

**abandoned well** (EPA-94/04) means a well whose use has been permanently discontinued or which is in a state of disrepair such that it cannot be used for its intended purpose.

**abatement** (EPA-94/04): Reducing the degree or intensity of, or eliminating, pollution.

**abnormally treated vehicle** (40CFR86.085.2) means any diesel light-duty vehicle or diesel light-duty truck that is operated for less than five miles in a 30 day period immediately prior to conducting a particulate emissions test.

**aboveground release** (40CFR280.12) means any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the aboveground portion of an UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer of operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

**aboveground storage facility** (40CFR113.3-a) means a tank or other container, the bottom of which is on a plane not more than 6 inches below the surrounding surface.

**aboveground tank** (40CFR260.10) means a device meeting the definition of "tank" in 40CFR260.10 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.

**abrasive** (29CFR1910.94a) means a solid substance used in an abrasive blasting operation.

**abrasive blasting** (29CFR1910.94a) means the



forcible application of an abrasive to a surface by pneumatic pressure, hydraulic pressure, or centrifugal force.

**abrasive blasting respirator** (29CFR1910.94a) means a continuous flow air-line respirator constructed so that it will cover the wearer's head, neck, and shoulders to protect him from rebounding abrasive.

**abrasive cutting-off wheels** (29CFR1910.94b) means organic-bonded wheels, the thickness of which is not more than one forty-eighth of their diameter for those up to, and including, 20 inches in diameter, and not more than one-sixtieth of their diameter for those larger than 20 inches in diameter, used for a multitude of operations variously known as cutting, cutting off, grooving, slotting, coping, and jointing, and the like. The wheels may be "solid" consisting of organic-bonded abrasive material throughout, "steel centered" consisting of a steel disc with a rim of organic-bonded material molded around the periphery, or of the "inserted tooth" type consisting of a steel disc with organic-bonded abrasive teeth or inserts mechanically secured around the periphery.

**absorbance (A)** (40CFR796.3700-ii) is defined as the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the initial intensity ( $I_0$ ) of a beam of radiant energy to the intensity ( $I$ ) of the same beam after passage through a sample at a fixed wavelength. Thus,  $A = \log_{10}(I_0/I)$  (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR796.3780-ii; 796.3800-ii).

**absorbed dose** (EPA-94/04): The amount of a chemical that enters the body of an exposed organism.

**absorption** (EPA-94/04): The uptake of water or dissolved chemicals by a cell or an organism (as tree roots absorb dissolved nutrients in soil).

**absorption toxicokinetics** (40CFR795.235-b) refers to the bioavailability, i.e., the rate and extent of absorption of the test substance, and metabolism and excretion rates of the test substance after absorption (under TSCA).

**academic year** (CWA112-33USC1262) means an academic year or its equivalent, as determined by the Administrator.

**accclacota** (40CFR52.741) means a pharmaceutical coating operation which consists of a horizontally rotating perforated drum in which tablets are placed, a coating is applied by spraying, and the coating is dried by the flow of air across the drum through the perforations.

**acceleration test procedure** (40CFR205.151-5) means the measurement methodologies specified in Appendix I.

**accelerator pump (plunger or diaphragm)** (40CFR85.2122(a)(3)(ii)) means a device used to provide a supplemental supply of fuel during increasing throttle opening as required.

**acceptable of a batch** (40CFR204.51-p) means that the number of non-complying compressors in the batch sample is less than or equal to the acceptance number as determined by the appropriate sampling plan.

**acceptable quality level** (40CFR204.51-i) means the maximum percentage of failing compressors that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average.

**acceptable quality level (AQL)** (40CFR205.151-6) means the maximum allowable average percentage of vehicles or exhaust systems that can fail sampling inspection under a Selective Enforcement Audit.

**acceptable quality level (AQL)** (40CFR86.1002.2001-1) means the maximum percentage of failing engines or vehicles that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average.

**acceptable quality level (AQL)** (40CFR86.1002.84) means the maximum percentage of failing engines or vehicles that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average.

**acceptable quality level (AQL)** (40CFR86.602.84-1) means the maximum percentage of failing vehicles that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR205.51-1).

**acceptable quality level (AQL)** (40CFR89.502.96)

means the maximum percentage of failing engines that can be considered a satisfactory process average for sampling inspections.

**acceptance date** (40CFR195.2) means the date on which EPA enters the application into the data system.

**acceptance of a batch** (40CFR205.51-2) means that the number of noncomplying vehicles in the batch sample is less than or equal to the acceptance number as determined by the appropriate sampling plan.

**acceptance of a batch sequence** (40CFR204.51-r) means that the number of rejected batches in the sequences is less than or equal to the acceptance number as determined by the appropriate sampling plan.

**acceptance of a batch sequence** (40CFR205.51-10) means that the number of rejected batches in the sequence is less than or equal to the acceptance number as determined by the appropriate sampling plan.

**acceptance of a compressor** (40CFR204.51-v) means that the measured noise emissions of the compressor, when measured in accordance with the applicable procedure, conforms to the applicable standard.

**acceptance of a vehicle** (40CFR205.51-25) means that the measured emissions of the vehicle, when measured in accordance with the applicable procedure, conforms to the applicable standard.

**accepted application** (40CFR195.2) refers to an application that has been entered into the data system.

**access** (29CFR1910.20) means the right and opportunity to examine and copy.

**accessible** (40CFR763.83) when referring to ACM (asbestos containing material) means that the material is subject to disturbance by school building occupants or custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activities.

**accessible environment** (40CFR191.12) means:

- (1) The atmosphere;
- (2) land surfaces;
- (3) surface waters;
- (4) oceans; and
- (5) all of the lithosphere that is beyond the controlled area.

**accident** (40CFR171.2-1) means an unexpected, undesirable event, caused by the use or presence of a pesticide, that adversely affects man or the environment.

**accident site** (EPA-94/04): The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure or loss, either at a plant or along a transportation route, resulting in a release of hazardous materials.

**accidental occurrence** (40CFR264.141-g) means 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 (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR265.141-g).

**accidental release** (40CFR280.92) means 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.

**acclimation** (40CFR797.1400-1) means the physiological compensation by test organisms to new environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, hardness, pH) (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR797.1520-1).

**acclimation** (40CFR797.1600-1) means the physiological or behavioral adaptation of organisms to one or more environmental conditions associated with the test method (e.g., temperature, hardness, pH).

**acclimation** (40CFR797.1830-1) is the physiological compensation by test organisms to new environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, salinity, pH).

**acclimation** (40CFR797.2050-1) is the physiological or behavioral adaptation of test animals to

environmental conditions and basal diet associated with the test (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR797.2175-1).

**acclimation** (40CFR797.2130-i) means the physiological and behavioral adaptation to environmental conditions (e.g., housing and diet) associated with the test procedure (cf. acclimatization) (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR797.2150-i).

**acclimatization** (EPA-94/04): The physiological and behavioral adjustments of an organism to changes in its environment.

**account number** (40CFR72.2) means the identification number given by the Administrator to each Allowance Tracking System account pursuant to 40CFR73.31(d) of this chapter.

**accreditation** (40CFR763.83): See accredited.

**accredited asbestos contractor** (TSCA202-15USC2642) means a person accredited pursuant to the provisions of section 206 of this title.

**accredited or accreditation** (40CFR763.83) when referring to a person or laboratory means that such person or laboratory is accredited in accordance with section 206 of Title II of the Act.

**accrual date** (40CFR14.2-e) means the date of the incident causing the loss or damage or the date on which the loss or damage should have been discovered by the employee through the exercise of reasonable care.

**accrued expenditures** (40CFR31.3) mean the charges incurred by the grantee during a given period requiring the provision of funds for:

- (1) Goods and other tangible property received;
- (2) services performed by employees, contractors, subgrantees, subcontractors, and other payees; and
- (3) other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance is required, such as annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments.

**accrued income** (40CFR31.3) means the sum of:

- (1) Earnings during a given period from services performed by the grantee and goods and other tangible property delivered to purchasers, and
- (2) amounts becoming owed to the grantee for which no current services or performance is required by the grantee.

**accumulated speculatively** (40CFR261.1-8): A material is "accumulated speculatively" if it is 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 40CFR261.4(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.

**accumulator** (40CFR52.741) means the reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a surface condenser.

**accuracy** (40CFR86.082.2) means the difference between a measurement and true value.

**ACFM** (EPA-94/04): Actual cubic feet per minute.

**acid deposition** (EPA-94/04): A complex chemical and atmospheric phenomenon that occurs when emissions of sulfur and nitrogen compounds and other substances are transformed by chemical processes in the atmosphere, often far from the original sources, and then deposited on earth in either a wet or dry form. The wet forms, popularly called "acid rain," can fall as rain, snow, or fog. The dry forms are acidic gases or particulates.

**acid gas** (40CFR60.641) means a gas stream of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that has been separated from sour natural gas by a sweetening unit.

**acid mine drainage** (EPA-94/04): Drainage of water from areas that have been mined for coal or other mineral ores. The water has a low pH because of its contact with sulfur bearing material and is harmful to aquatic organisms.

**acid mist** (40CFR60.81-b) means sulfuric acid mist, as measured by Method 8 of appendix A to this part or an equivalent or alternative method.

**acid neutralizing capacity** (EPA-94/04): Measure of ability of water or soil to resist changes in pH.

**acid or ferruginous mine drainage** (40CFR434.11-a) means mine drainage which, before any treatment, either has a pH of less than 6.0 or a total iron concentration equal to or greater than 10 mg/L.

**acid rain** (EPA-94/04): See acid deposition.

**acid rain compliance option** (40CFR72.2) means one of the methods of compliance used by an affected unit under the Acid Rain Program as described in a compliance plan submitted and approved in accordance with subpart D of this part, part 74 of this chapter or part 76 of this chapter.

**acid rain emissions limitation** (40CFR72.2) means:

- (1) For the purposes of sulfur dioxide emissions:
  - (i) The tonnage equivalent of the allowances authorized to be allocated to an affected unit for use in a calendar year under section 404(a)(1) and (a)(3) of the Act, the basic Phase II allowance allocations authorized to be allocated to an affected unit for use in a calendar year, or the allowances authorized to be allocated to an opt-in source under section 410 of the Act for use in a calendar year;
  - (ii) As adjusted:
    - (A) By allowances allocated by the Administrator pursuant to section 403, section 405 (a)(2), (a)(3), (b)(2), (c)(4), (d)(3), and (h)(2), and section 406 of the Act;

- (B) By allowances allocated by the Administrator pursuant to subpart I of this part; and thereafter

- (C) By allowance transfers to or from the compliance subaccount for that unit that were recorded or properly submitted for recordation by the allowance transfer deadline as provided in 40CFR73.35 of this chapter, after deductions and other adjustments are made pursuant to 40CFR73.34(c) of this chapter; and

- (2) For purposes of nitrogen oxides emissions, the applicable limitation established by regulations promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to section 407 of the Act, as modified by an Acid Rain permit application submitted to the permitting authority, and an Acid Rain permit issued by the permitting authority, in accordance with regulations implementing section 407 of the Act.

**acid rain emissions reduction requirement** (40CFR72.2) means a requirement under the Acid Rain Program to reduce the emissions of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides from a unit to a specified level or by a specified percentage.

**acid rain permit or permit** (40CFR72.2) means the legally binding written document, or portion of such document, issued by a permitting authority under this part (following an opportunity for appeal pursuant to part 78 of this chapter or any State administrative appeals procedure), including any permit revisions, specifying the Acid Rain Program requirements applicable to an affected source, to each affected unit at an affected source, and to the owners and operators and the designated representative of the affected source or the affected unit.

**acid rain program** (40CFR72.2) means the national sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emissions reduction program established in accordance with title IV of the Act, this part, and parts 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 of this chapter (under CAA).

**acid recovery** (40CFR420.91-g) means those sulfuric acid pickling operations that include processes for

recovering the unreacted acid from spent pickling acid solutions.

**acid regeneration** (40CFR420.91-h) means those hydrochloric acid pickling operations that include processes for regenerating acid from spent pickling acid solutions.

**acidic** (EPA-94/04): The condition of water or soil that contains a sufficient amount of acid substances to lower the pH below 7.0.

**acoustic descriptor** (40CFR211.102-e) means the numeric, symbolic, or narrative information describing a product's acoustic properties as they are determined according to the test methodology that the Agency prescribes.

**acoustical assurance period (AAP)** (40CFR205.151-7) means a specified period of time or miles driven after sale to the ultimate purchaser during which a newly manufactured vehicle or exhaust system, properly used and maintained, must continue in compliance with the Federal standard.

**acquisition cost of an item of purchased equipment** (40CFR31.3) means the net invoice unit price of the property including the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the property usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges, such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance, shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the grantee's regular accounting practices.

**acrylic fiber** (40CFR60.601) means a manufactured synthetic fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 percent by weight of acrylonitrile units.

**act** (29CFR1910.2) means the Williams Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590).

**act** (Pub. L. 93-523) means the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Act (other related information is provided in 40CFR141.2; 142.2; 149.101-a).

**act** (40CFR1508.2) means the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended (42 USC. 4321, et seq.) which is also referred to as NEPA.

**act** (40CFR17.2-a) means section 504 of Title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 203(a)(1) of the Equal Access to Justice Act, Pub. L. No. 96-481.

**act** (40CFR192.00) for purposes of subparts A, B, and C of this part, means the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

**act** (40CFR2.309-1) means the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended (33USC1401) (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR220.2-a).

**act** (40CFR2.311-1) means the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, as amended, 15USC1901 et seq (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR600.002.85-1).

**act** (40CFR22.03) means the particular statute authorizing the institution of the proceeding at issue (other identical or similar definitions are provided in 40CFR123.64).

**act of God** (CWA311-33USC1321) means an act occasioned by an unanticipated grave natural disaster.

**act of God** (SF101-42USC9601) means 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.

**act or AEA** (10CFR20.3) means the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919), including any amendments thereto (other related information is provided in 10CFR30.4; 40.4; 70.4).

**act or CAA** (42USC7401-7626) means the Clean Air Act of 1970. The Act:

- Is to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population.



- Consists of Public Law 159 (July 14, 1955) and subsequent amendments including: CAAA (Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990).

(Other related information is provided in CFR2.301-1; 50.1-b; 51.491; 52.741; 53.1-b; 56.1; 51.100-a; 51.491; 52.741; 57.103-a; 58.1-a; 60.2; 61.02; 63.2; 63.71; 63.101; 63.191; 65.01-a; 66.3-a; 70.2; 72.2; 79.2-a; 80.2-a; 80.2-a; 82.172; 81.1-a; 85.1801-a; 85.1902-a; 85.2102-1; 85.2113-a; 82.285.1502-1; 86.0; 86.402.78; 87.1; 93.101; CAA112.)

**act or CERCLA** (42USC9601-9657) means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The Act:

- Is commonly known as Superfund.
- Provides for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.
- Created a \$1.6 billion Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund "Superfund" from a special tax on crude oil and commercial chemicals.
- Allowed the EPA to use the money in Superfund to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The EPA can either pay for the site cleanup itself or take legal action to force the parties responsible for the contamination to pay for the cleanup.
- Required owners and operators of vessels or facilities handling hazardous wastes to show evidence of financial responsibility. This provision ensures that if a hazardous waste is released, the responsible person can pay the costs of removing the contaminant and restoring damaged natural resources. Persons responsible for the release are liable for all costs incurred from the cleanup and restoration of the environment. Only when a financially responsible defendant cannot be found will the Superfund absorb the costs of removing the released hazardous waste costs.

The amendments of the CERCLA include:

- SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986).
- EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know of 1986)
- RGIAQ (Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research of 1986).

(Other related information is provided in 40CFR2.310-1; 35.6015-6; 280.12; 300.5; 300-AA; 302.3; 304.12-a; 355.20; 372.3.)

**act or CWA** (Pub. L. 92-500) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), 33USC1251 et seq. The Act:

- Is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.
- Requires EPA to establish a system of national effluent standards for major water pollutants.
- Requires all municipalities to use secondary sewage treatment by 1988.
- Sets interim goals of making all U.S. waters safe for fishing and swimming.
- Allows point source discharges of pollutants into waterways only with a permit from EPA.
- Requires all industries to use the best practicable technology (BPT) for control of conventional and non-conventional pollutants and to use the best available technology (BAT) that is reasonable or affordable.

CWA has five main elements:

- A permit program.
- A system of minimum national effluent standards for each industry.
- Water quality standards.
- Provisions for special problems such as toxic chemicals and oil spills.
- A construction grant program for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs).

CWA established the national goals to:

- Achieve a level of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and for recreation in and on the water by July 1, 1983.
- Eliminate the discharge of pollutants into United States waters by 1985.

CWA regulated the discharge of 65 categories of priority pollutants [including at least 129 specific chemical substances (see Appendix 1)] by 34 industry:

1. adhesives and sealants.
2. aluminum forming.
3. asbestos manufacturing.
4. auto and other laundries.
5. battery manufacturing.
6. coal mining.

7. coil coating.
8. copper forming.
9. electric and electronic components.
10. electroplating.
11. explosives manufacturing.
12. ferroalloys.
13. foundries.
14. gum and wood chemicals.
15. inorganic chemicals manufacturing.
16. iron and steel manufacturing.
17. leather tanning and finishing.
18. mechanical products manufacturing.
19. nonferrous metals manufacturing.
20. ore mining.
21. organic chemicals manufacturing.
22. pesticides.
23. petroleum refining.
24. pharmaceutical preparations.
25. photographic equipment and supplies.
26. plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing.
27. plastic processing.
28. porcelain enamelling.
29. printing and publishing.
30. pulp and paperboard mills.
31. soap and detergent manufacturing.
32. steam electric power plants.
33. textile mills.
34. timber products processing (cf. existing stationary facility).

(Other related information is provided in 40CFR2.302-1; 35.905; 35.2005-1; 35.1605-1; 51.392; 122.2; 124.2; 125.2; 130.2-a; 131.3-a; 133.101; 233.2; 136.2-a; 230.3-a; 270.2; 406.61-c; 501.2; 503.9.)

**act or ERDDAA** (42USC1857 et seq.) means the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1980: The Act authorized research, development and demonstration activities in the areas of air, water, solid waste, pesticides, toxic substances and radiation.

**act or FDCA** (21USC301-392) means the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended (other related information is provided in 40CFR2.308-1160.3; 163.2-a; 177.3; 178.3; 179.3; 710.2).

**act or FIFRA** (7USC136 et seq.) means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1947, as amended, and its predecessor, 7USC135 et seq.

- In 1910, Congress passed the Insecticide Act to

regulate the manufacture of insecticide, Paris green, lead arsenate or fungicide. In 1947, Congress replaced the Insecticide Act with the more comprehensive FIFRA to regulate economic poisons which include not only insecticides and fungicides, but also rodenticides, herbicides, and preparations intended to control other forms or pests which were not subject to the Insecticide Act.

- Major subsequent amendments include:
  - FEPCA (Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act) of 1972.

(Other related information is provided in 40CFR2.307-1; 152.3-a; 154.3-a; 164.2-a; 165.1-a; 166.3-a; 167.3; 160.3; 152.3-a; 171.2-2; 172.1-a; 177.3; 179.3.)

**act or FWPCA** (33USC1151, et seq.) means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

- The objective of this FWPCA was to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. The Act was amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and is commonly known as the Clean Water Act.
- Major subsequent amendments include:
  - CWA (Clean Water Act) of 1977
  - WQA (Water Quality Act) of 1987
  - Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988
  - OPA (Oil Pollution Act) of 1990.

(Other related information is provided in 40CFR21.2-e; 20.2-a; 35.3105-a; 39.105-a; 104.2-a; 108.2-a; 110.1; 113.3-b; 116.3; 121.1-f; 129.2; 220.2; 401.11-a; 403.3-b.)

**act or HSWA** (42USC6901 et seq.) means the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment of 1984. The Act is the 1984 amendment to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976. The Act:

- Established strict limits on the land disposal of hazardous waste.
- Established a strict timeline for restricting untreated hazardous waste from land disposal.
- Regulated for the first time more than 100,000 companies that produce only small quantities of hazardous wastes (less than 1,000 kilograms per month). These small quantity generators were exempted from RCRA requirements before the 1984 Amendments.

- Established the following four major policies (OSWER-87):
  - Land disposal restriction policy.
  - Deep-well injection policy.
  - Domestic sewage sludge policy.
  - Waste minimization policy.

**act or MPRSA** (33USC1401 - 1434) means the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, also known as the Ocean Dumping Act. It outlawed dumping of waste in oceans without an EPA permit and required the EPA to designate sites to be used by permit holders. EPA claimed authority to regulate incineration at sea and had issued research permits until 1987. Because this method was considered extremely controversial, EPA stopped issuing permits since then.

**act or MWTA** (RCRA subtitle J) means the Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988. The Act:

- was passed by the Congress in October and signed by the President to make it a law on November 2, 1988. MWTA is Subtitle J of RCRA.
- Authorized EPA to implement a two year demonstration program to track certain medical wastes and to establish requirements for the segregation, handling, and labeling of these wastes from 3 mandated States plus other opt in States. The three States are New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.

**act or NCA** ((42USC4901-4918)) means the Noise Control Act of 1972. The Act:

- Gave EPA the authority to set national noise emission standards for: Commercial products (NCA Sec. 6); Aircrafts (NCA Sec. 7); Railroads (NCA Sec. 17); Motor carriers (NCA Sec. 18).
- Required the EPA to assist the Federal Aviation Administration in developing noise regulations for airports and aircrafts.
- Consists of Public Law 95-574 (October 27, 1972) and the amendments by Public Law 95-609 (November 8, 1978).

(Other related information is provided in Pub. L. 92-574, 86 Stat. 1234; 40CFR201.1-a; 202.10-a; 203.1-1; 204.2-1; 205.2-1; 209.3-a; 211.102-b; 2.303-1.)

**act or NEPA** (42USC4321 et seq.) means the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (Public

Law 91-190, January 1, 1970). The Act:

- Established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and required the development of a national policy on the environment.
- Required that Federal agencies include in their decision-making processes appropriate and careful consideration of all environmental effects of proposed actions, analyze potential environmental effects of proposed actions and their alternatives for public understanding and security, avoid or minimize adverse effects of proposed actions, and restore and enhance environmental quality as much as possible.

The purposes of the Act are:

- to declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment.
- to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man.
- to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

(Other related information is provided in 40CFR51.852; 51.392; 93.101; 51.392.)

**act or OSHA** (29USC651 et seq.) means the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The purpose of this Act is to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations and to provide for the general welfare, to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and preserve human resources.

**act or PIISA** (42USC300f) means the Public Health Service Act. Its major subsequent amendments include: SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) of 1974 (Title XIV of PHSA).

**act or PPA** (Public Law 101-508, November 5, 1990) means the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. The congress declares it to be the national policy of the United States that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled should