

INDEX & GLOSSARY

**to
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS,
HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS,
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES,
& HAZARDOUS WASTE
REGULATIONS**

**for the
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
Occupational Safety & Health Administration**

**Code of Federal Regulations
Titles 29-40-49**

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, CHEMICALS AND WASTE
TERMS AND DEFINITIONS UNDER

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IN 49 CFR,

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGULATIONS IN 40 CFR,

AND THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND
HEALTH ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS IN 29 CFR

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

A

- AAL.** Acceptable Ambient Levels
AAQS. Ambient Air Quality Standards
ACL. Alternate Concentration Levels
ACS. American Chemical Society
AEA. Atomic Energy Act of 1954
AMS. American Meteorological Society
AQCR. Air Quality Control Region
ARA. Applicable/Relevant & Appropriate Requirements
ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials
ATDR. Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry

B

- BACT.** Best Available Control Technology (Air)
BADCT. Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (Wastewater)
BART. Best Available Retrofit Technology (Air)
BAT. Best Available Technology
BATEA. Best Available Technology Economically Available (Wastewater)
BCT. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (Wastewater)
BDAT. Best Demonstrated Available Technology
BLM. Bureau of Land Management
BOD. Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPCTCA. Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available
BPT. Best Practicable Technology (Wastewater)

C

- CA.** Cancer Assessment Group (EPA)
CAA. Clean Air Act as amended in 1977
CAAA. Clean Air Act Amendments
CAC. Citizens Advisory Council
CAMU. Corrective Action Management Unit
CAS. Chemical Abstract Service
CCW. Constituent Concentrations in Waste
CCWE. Constituent Concentrations in Waste Extract

- CD.** Cadmium. A Toxic Heavy Metal
CEC. Cation Exchange Capacity
CEQ. Council of Environmental Quality
CERCLA. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (EPA)
CERCLIS. CERCLA Information Systems
CESQG. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
CFC. Chlorofluorocarbons (Ozone-Depleting Material)
CFR. Code of Federal Regulations
CGL. Comprehensive General Liability
CMA. Chemical Manufacturers Association
CMI. Corrective Measure Investigation
CN. Cyanide
COD. Chemical Oxygen Demand
COE. Army Corps of Engineers
CPI. Chemical Process Industries
CPN. Certificate of Public Necessity
CSB. Chemical Hazard & Safety Investigation Board
CTG. Control Technology Guidelines
CWA. Clean Water Act (amended by FWPCA)

D

- DCO.** Delayed Compliance Order
DHS. Designated Hazardous Substances
DNAPL. Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
DO. Dissolved Oxygen
DOD. Department of Defense
DOE. Department of Energy
DOT. Department of Transportation
DRE. Destruction & Removal Efficiency

E

- ECSL.** Environmental Compliance Schedule Letters
EHS. Extremely Hazardous Substance
EIA. Environmental Impact Assessment
EIL. Environmental Impairment Liability
EIS. Environmental Impact Statement
EOD. Elimination of Discharge
EPA. Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA. Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act
EPI. Environmental Priorities Initiative
EPRI. Electric Power Research Institute
ERC. Emission Reduction Credits

F

FBC. Fluidized Bed Combustion
FDA. Food and Drug Administration
FEPCA. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
FFDCA. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
FGD. Flue Gas Desulfurization
FHSLA. Federal Hazardous Substance Labeling Act
FIFRA. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act of 1972
F/M. Food to Microorganism Ratio
FR. Federal Register
FWQC. Federal Water Quality Criteria

G

GACT. General Available Control Technology (Air)
GC/MS. Gas Chromatographs/Mass Spectrometer
GEP. Good Engineering Practices
GLC. Ground Level Concentration

H

HA. Hazard Assessment
HAZWOPER. Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response
HCFC. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HCS. Hazard Communication Standards
HHC. Highly Hazardous Chemical
HMCS. Hazardous Materials Communication Standards
HMR. Hazardous Materials Regulations
HMTA. Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1973 (DOT)
HMTUSA. Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990
HRA. Health Risk Assessment
HRS. Hazard Ranking System
HSWA. Hazardous & Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

HWDMs. Hazardous Waste Data Management System
HWM. Hazardous Waste Management
HWMF. Hazardous Waste Management Facility

I

IARC. International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA. International Air Transport Association
ICAO. International Civil Aviation Organization
IDLH. Immediate Danger to Life and Health
IMDG. International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO. International Maritime Organization
INCIN. Incineration
IRPTC. International Registry of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISC. Industrial Source Complex Model (EPA)

K

K. Kilogram

L

L & I. License & Inspection
LAER. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (Air)
LD. Lethal Dose
LDR. Land Disposal Restrictions
LEPC. Local Emergency Planning Commission
LTU. Land Treatment Unit

M

MACT. Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MCLG. Maximum Contamination Level Goal (Water)
MCL. Maximum Concentration Level (Water)
MEI. Maximum Exposed Individual
MG/L. Milligrams per liter
MLSS. Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids
MLVSS. Mixed Liquor Volatile Suspended Solids
MM. Millimeter

GLOSSARY

MPN. Most Probable Number
MPRSA. Marine Protection Research & Sanctuaries Act of 1972
MSDS. Material Safety Data Sheet
MSW. Municipal Solid Waste
MTR. Minimum Technological Requirements
MWTA. Medical Waste Tracking Act
MWTA. Medical Waste Treatment Act

N

NA. Nonattainment (Air)
NA. North America
NAAQS. National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NCA. Noise Control Act
NCAQ. National Commission on Air Quality
NCI. National Cancer Institute
NCP. National Contingency Plan
NEA. National Energy Act
NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIEHS. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIOSH. National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health
NOAA. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOAEL. No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOD. Notice of Deficiency
NPAR. Nonbinding Preliminary Allocation of Responsibility
NPDES. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL. National Priority List (CERCLA/Superfund)
NRC. National Response Center
NRC. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDA. National Resource Damage Assessment
NRDC. National Resources Defense Council
NS/EQ. New Source Environmental Questionnaire
NSF. National Science Foundation

NSPE. National Society for Professional Engineers
NSPS. New Source Performance Standards
NSR. New Source Review
NTIS. National Technical Information Service
NWS. National Weather Service
NWW. Nonwastewater

O

OEL. Occupational Exposure Limits
OMB. Office of Management and Budget
OPP. Office of Pesticide Programs (EPA)
ORP. Oxidation Reduction Potential
OSC. On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHACT. Occupational Safety and Health Act
OSW. Office of Solid Waste (EPA)
OSWER. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

P

PAC. Public Advisory Committee
PCB. Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL. Permissible Exposure Limits
PERT. Program Evaluation & Review Technique
PIC. Product of Incomplete Combustion
PLP. Potentially Liable Party
PM. Particulate Matter
PM-10. Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PMN. Premanufacturing Notice (TSCA)
PN. Public Notification
POHC. Principal Organ Hazardous Constituents
POTW. Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPC. Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency
PPM. Parts Per Million
PRP. Potentially Responsible Party
PSD. Prevention of Significant Deterioration

Q

QA. Quality Assurance
QC. Quality Control

R

RA. Regional Administrator
RACT. Reasonably Available Control Technology
RAP. Remedial Action Plan
RCC. Resource Conservation Committee
RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS. RCRA Information System
RD&D. Research, Development and Demonstration
RDE. Refuse Derived Fuel
RFAI. RCRA Facility Investigation
RI/FS. Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study
RMP. Risk Management Plan
ROD. Record of Decisions
RPAR. Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration
RPM. Remedial Project Manager
RQ. Reportable Quantity

S

SAC. Starved Air Combustion
SARA/TITLE III. Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know
SARA. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCAA. Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishment Act
SDWA. Safe Drinking Water Act
SERC. State Emergency Response Commission
SIC. Standard Industrial Classification
SIP. State Implementation Plan
SNARLS. Suggested No Adverse Risk Levels (Water)
SOR. Standard Oxygen Transfer Rate
SOTACT. State of the Art Control Technology
SPCC. Spill Prevention, Control & Countermeasures
SQG. Small Quantity Generator
SRC. Solvent Refined Coal
SRM. Standard Reference Material
SRT. Sludge Retention Time

SS. Suspended Solids
STABIL. Stabilization
SWA. Solid Waste Administration
SWDA. Solid Waste Disposal Act
SWMU. Solid Waste Management Unit

T

TA. Technical Assistance
TAC. Technical Advisory Committee
TC. Toxicity Characteristic
TCDD. Dioxin (tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin)
TCLP. Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TDS. Total Dissolved Solids
TDSW. Total Dissolved Solids (Water)
TLV. Threshold Limit Value
TOC. Toxic Organic Carbon
TPQ. Threshold Planning Quantity
TPY. Tons Per Year
TRI. Toxic Release Inventory
TRST. Technical Resource Support Teams
TS. Total Solids
TSCA. Toxic Substances Control Act (EPA)
TSD. Treatment, Storage & Disposal
TSDE. Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facility
TSP. Total Suspended Particulate
TSS. Total Suspended Solids
TWA. Time Weighted Averages

U

UIC. Underground Injection Control
UN. United Nations
UNEP. United National Environmental Program
USPHS. United States Public Health Service
UST. Underground Storage Tank

W

WHO. World Health Organization
WQS. Water Quality Standards
WRC. Waste Resources Council

DOT

Department of Transportation

Glossary of Terms Hazardous Materials Regulations

EPA 193

OSHA 255

NOTE TO READERS:

The definitions listed in this glossary are followed by a point of reference in the regulations (For example, 171.8) or the letter " A " indicating that this definition is derived as a composite from the regulations. The exact definition does not have a specific point of reference.

DOT DEFINITIONS

A

A1. The maximum activity of special form Class 7 (radioactive) material permitted in a Type A package. <173.403>

A2. The maximum activity of Class 7 (radioactive) material, other than special form material, LSA material or SCO, permitted in a Type A package. See 173.433 and 173.435. <173.403>

ACTING KNOWINGLY. Acting or failing to act while (1) having actual knowledge of the facts giving rise to the violation, or (2) having the knowledge that a reasonable person acting in the same circumstances and exercising due care would have had. <107.1>

AEROSOL. Any non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a nonpoisonous (other than a Division 6.1 Packing Group III material) liquid, paste, or powder and fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the contents to be ejected by the gas. <171.8>

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT. A hazardous material, other than a hazardous waste, whose end use directly supports the production of an agricultural commodity including, but not limited to a fertilizer, pesticide, soil amendment or fuel. An agricultural product is limited to a material in Class 3, 8 or 9, Division 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, or 6.1, or an ORM-D material. <171.8>

AIR BAG INFLATOR. Consisting of a casing containing an igniter, a booster material, a gas generant and, in some cases, a pressure vessel (cylinder), a gas generator used to inflate an air bag in a supplemental restraint system in a motor vehicle. <173.166>

AIR BAG MODULE. The air bag inflator plus an inflatable bag assembly. <173.166>

ALLOWABLE COSTS. Those costs that are: eligible, reasonable, necessary, and allocable to the project permitted by the appropriate Federal cost principles, and approved in the grant. <110.20>

ALTERNATE ARRANGEMENT PORTABLE TANK. A UN portable tank that has been approved to alternative technical requirements or testing methods other than those specified for UN portable tanks in Part 178 or Part 180. <178.274>

AMMONIUM NITRATE-FUEL OIL MIXTURE (ANFO). A blasting explosive containing no essential ingredients other than prilled ammonium nitrate and fuel oil. <173.59>

AMMUNITION. Generic term related mainly to articles of military application consisting of all types of bombs, grenades, rockets, mines, projectiles, and other similar devices or contrivances. <173.59>

AMMUNITION, ILLUMINATING, WITH OR WITHOUT BURSTER, EXPPELLING CHARGE OR PROPELLING CHARGE. Ammunition designed to produce a single source of intense light for lighting up an area. The term includes illuminating cartridges, grenades and projectiles, and illuminating and target identification bombs. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: cartridges, signal; signal devices; hand signals; distress flares, aerial; and flares, surface. <173.59>

DOT DEFINITIONS

AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY. Ammunition containing an incendiary substance which may be a solid, liquid or gel including white phosphorus. Except when the composition is an explosive per se, it also contains one or more of the following: a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge, or a fuze with burster or expelling charge. The term includes: Ammunition, incendiary, liquid or gel, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge; Ammunition, incendiary with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge; and Ammunition, incendiary, white phosphorus, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge. <173.59>

AMMUNITION, PRACTICE. Ammunition without a main bursting charge, containing a burster or expelling charge. Normally it also contains a fuze and propelling charge. The term excludes the following article which is listed separately: Grenades, practice. <173.59>

AMMUNITION, PROOF. Ammunition containing pyrotechnic substance, used to test the performance or strength of new ammunition, weapon component or assemblies. <173.59>

AMMUNITION, SMOKE. Ammunition containing a smoke-producing substance such as chlorosulphonic acid mixture (CSAM), titanium tetrachloride (FM), white phosphorus, or smoke-producing substance whose composition is based on hexachlorothannol (HC) or red phosphorus. Except when the substance is an explosive per se, the ammunition also contains one or more of the following: a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge, or a fuze with burster or expelling charge. The term includes: Ammunition, smoke, with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge; Ammunition, smoke, white phosphorus with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge. <173.59>

AMMUNITION, TEAR-PRODUCING WITH BURSTER, EXPELLING CHARGE OR PROPELLING CHARGE. Ammunition containing tear-producing substance. It may also contain one or more of the following: a pyrotechnic substance, a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge, or a fuze with burster or expelling charge. <173.59>

AMMUNITION, TOXIC. Ammunition containing toxic agent. It may also contain one or more of the following: a pyrotechnic substance, a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge, or a fuze with burster or expelling charge. <173.59>

ANIMAL FAT. A non-petroleum oil, fat, or grease derived from animals, not specifically identified elsewhere in this part. <130.5>

APPLICANT. The person in whose name a special permit, approval, registration, a renewed or modified special permit or approval, or a party status to a special permit is requested to be issued. <107.1>

APPLICATION. A request under Subpart B of Part 107 for a special permit, a renewal or modification of a special permit, party status to a special permit, or a request under Subpart H for an approval, or renewal or modification of an approval. <107.1>

APPROVAL. Written consent, including a competent authority approval, from the Associate Administrator or other designated Department official, to perform a function that requires prior consent under subchapter C (49 CFR Parts 171 through 180). <105.5/107.1>

APPROVAL. A written authorization, including a competent authority approval, from the Associate Administrator or other designated Department official, to perform

GLOSSARY

a function for which prior authorization by the Associate Administrator is required under subchapter C (49 CFR Parts 171 through 180). <171.8>

APPROVAL AGENCY. An organization or a person designated by the PHMSA to certify packagings as having been designed, manufactured, tested, modified, marked or maintained in compliance with applicable DOT regulations. <107.1>

APPROVAL AGENCY. The designated approval agency authorized to approve the portable tank in accordance with the procedures in Subpart E of Part 107. <178.274>

APPROVED. Approval issued or recognized by the Department of Transportation unless otherwise specifically indicated in Subchapter C of 49 CFR. <171.8>

ARTICLES, EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE (ARTICLES, EEI). Articles that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation under normal conditions of transport and which have passed Test Series 7. <173.59>

ARTICLES, PYROPHORIC. Articles which contain a pyrophoric substance (capable of spontaneous ignition when exposed to air) and an explosive substance or component. The term excludes articles containing white phosphorus. <173.59>

ARTICLES, PYROTECHNIC FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES. Articles which contain pyrotechnic substances and are used for technical purposes, such as heat generation, gas generation, theatrical effects, etc. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: all ammunition; cartridges, signal; cutters, cable, explosive; fireworks; flares, aerial; flares, surface; release devices, explosives; rivets, explosive; signal devices, hand; signals, distress; signals, railway track, explosive; and signals, smoke. <173.59>

ASPHYXIANANT GAS. A gas which dilutes or replaces oxygen normally in the atmosphere. <171.8>

ASSEMBLY. The performance of any of the following functions when the function does not involve welding on the cargo tank wall: (1) The mounting of one or more tanks or cargo tanks on a motor vehicle or to a motor vehicle suspension component; (2) The installation of equipment or components necessary to meet the specification requirements prior to the certification of the cargo tank motor vehicle; or (3) The installation of linings, coatings, or other materials to the inside of a cargo tank wall. <107.502>

ATMOSPHERIC GASES. Air, nitrogen, oxygen, argon, krypton, neon and xenon. <171.8>

AUTHORIZED INSPECTION AGENCY. (1) A jurisdiction which has adopted and administers one or more sections of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code as a legal requirement and has a representative serving as a member of the ASME Conference Committee; or (2) An insurance company which has been licensed or registered by the appropriate authority of a State of the United States or a Province of Canada to underwrite boiler and pressure vessel insurance in such State or Province. <171.8>

AUTHORIZED INSPECTOR. An Inspector who is currently commissioned by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors and employed as an Inspector by an Authorized Inspection Agency. <171.8>

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B

BAG. A flexible packaging made of paper, plastic film, textiles, woven materials or other similar materials. <171.8>

BAR. 1 BAR = 100 kPa (14.5 psi). <171.8>

BARGE. A non-self-propelled vessel. <171.8>

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT. A virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, vaccine, blood, blood component or derivative, allergenic product, or analogous product, or arsphenamine (or any other trivalent arsenic compound) applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of human beings or animals. A Biological Product includes a material subject to regulation under 42 U.S.C. 262 or 21 U.S.C. 151-159. <173.134>

BLACK POWDER (GUNPOWDER). Substance consisting of an intimate mixture of charcoal or other carbon and either potassium or sodium nitrate, and sulphur. It may be meal, granular, compressed, or pelletized. <173.59>

BLASTING AGENT. A material designed for blasting which has been classed in accordance with Section 173.50. <A>

BODY. The receptacle proper (including openings and their closures, but not including service equipment), which has a volumetric capacity of not more than 3 cubic meters (3,000 liters, 793 gallons or 106 cubic feet) and not less than 0.45 cubic meters (450 liters, 119 gallons or 15.9 cubic feet) or a maximum net mass of not less than 400 kilograms (882 pounds). <178.700>

BOILING POINT. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a vapor state, at a given pressure; usually expressed in degrees Fahrenheit at sea level pressure (760 mmHg or one atmosphere). For mixtures the initial boiling point or the boiling range may be given. Flammable materials with low boiling points generally present special fire hazards. Some approximate boiling points are: Propane - 44 degrees Fahrenheit; Anhydrous Ammonia - 28 degrees Fahrenheit; Allyl Chloride - 113 degrees Fahrenheit; and Ethylene Glycol - 387 degrees Fahrenheit. <A>

BOMBS. Explosive articles which are dropped from aircraft. They may contain a flammable liquid with bursting charge, a photo-flash composition or bursting charge. The term excludes torpedoes (aerial) and includes bombs, photo-flash; bombs with bursting charge; bombs with flammable liquids, with bursting charge. <173.59>

BOOSTERS. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive without means of initiation. They are used to increase the initiating power of detonators or detonating cord. <173.59>

BOTTLE. An inner packaging having a neck of relatively smaller cross section than the body and an opening capable of holding a closure for retention of the contents. <171.8>

BOTTOM SHELL. That portion of a tank car tank surface, excluding the head ends of the tank car tank, that lies within two feet, measured circumferentially, of the bottom longitudinal center line of the tank car tank. <171.8>

BOX. A packaging with complete rectangular or polygonal faces, made of metal, wood, plywood, reconstituted wood, fiberboard, plastic, or other suitable material. Holes appropriate to the size and use of the packaging, for purposes such as ease of handling or opening, or to meet classification requirements, are permitted as long as

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they do not compromise the integrity of the packaging during transportation, and are not otherwise prohibited in Subchapter C of 49 CFR. <171.8>

BREAK-BULK. Packages of hazardous materials that are handled individually, palletized, or unitized for purposes of transportation as opposed to bulk and containerized freight. <171.8>

BTU. British thermal unit. <171.8>

BUDGET PERIOD. The period of time specified in the grant agreement during which the project manager may expend or obligate project funds. <110.20>

BULK PACKAGING. A packaging, other than a vessel or a barge, including a transport vehicle or freight container, in which hazardous materials are loaded with no intermediate form of containment and which has: (1) A maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons) as a receptacle for a liquid; (2) A maximum net mass greater than 400 kg (882 pounds) and a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons) as a receptacle for a solid; or (3) A water capacity greater than 454 kg (1000 pounds) as a receptacle for a gas as defined in 173.115 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

BUNDLE OF CYLINDERS. Assemblies of UN cylinders fastened together and interconnected by a manifold and transported as a unit. The total water capacity for the bundle may not exceed 3,000 L, except that a bundle intended for the transport of gases in Division 2.3 is limited to a water capacity of 1,000 L. <171.8>

BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES. The Bureau of Explosives (B of E) of the Association of American Railroads. <171.8>

BURSTERS, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a small charge of explosive to open projectiles or other ammunition in order to disperse their contents. <173.59>

C

C. Celsius or Centigrade. <171.8>

CANTLINE. The v-shaped groove between two abutting, parallel horizontal cylinders. <176.2>

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT (COTP). The officer of the Coast Guard, under the command of a District Commander, so designated by the Commandant for the purpose of giving immediate direction to Coast Guard law enforcement activities within an assigned area. As used in Subchapter C, the term Captain of the Port includes an authorized representative of the Captain of the Port. <171.8>

CARFLOAT. A vessel that operates on a short run on an irregular basis and serves one or more points in a port area as an extension of a rail line or highway over water, and does not operate in ocean, coastwise, or ferry service. <171.8>

CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY. An aircraft that is used to transport cargo and is not engaged in carrying passengers. For purposes of Subchapter C, the terms cargo aircraft only, cargo-only aircraft and cargo aircraft have the same meaning. <171.8>

CARGO NET. A net made of fiber or wire used to provide convenience in handling loose or packaged cargo to and from a vessel. <176.2>

CARGO TANK. A bulk packaging which: (1) Is a tank intended primarily for the carriage of liquids or gases and includes appurtenances, reinforcements, fittings, and closures (for tank, see 49 CFR 178.320, 178.337-1, or 178.338-1, as applicable); 2) Is permanently attached to or forms a part of a motor vehicle, or is not permanently

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attached to a motor vehicle but which, by reason of its size, construction or attachment to a motor vehicle is loaded or unloaded without being removed from the motor vehicle; and (3) Is not fabricated under a specification for cylinders, intermediate bulk containers, multi-unit tank car tanks, portable tanks, or tank cars. <171.8>

CARGO TANK MOTOR VEHICLE. A motor vehicle with one or more cargo tanks permanently attached to or forming an integral part of the motor vehicle. <171.8>

CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT. A transport vehicle, a freight container or a portable tank. It may be a closed unit, in which the contents are totally enclosed by permanent structures, or an open unit. <176.2>

CARGO VESSEL. (1) Any vessel other than a passenger vessel; and (2) Any ferry being operated under authority of a change of character certificate issued by a Coast Guard Officer-in-Charge, Marine Inspection. <171.8>

CARRIER. A person who transports passengers or property in commerce by rail car, aircraft, motor vehicle, or vessel. <171.8>

CARTRIDGES, BLANK. Articles which consist of a cartridge case with a center or rim fire primer and a confined charge of smokeless or black powder, but no projectile. Used in training, saluting, or in starter pistols, etc. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES, FLASH. Articles consisting of a casing, a primer and flash powder, all assembled in one piece for firing. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS. (1) Fixed (assembled) or semi-fixed (partially assembled) ammunition designed to be fired from weapons. Each cartridge includes all the components necessary to function the weapon once. The name and description should be used for military small arms cartridges that cannot be described as cartridges, small arms. Separate loading ammunition is included under this name and description when the propelling charge and projectile are packed together (see also Cartridges, blank). (2) Incendiary, smoke, toxic, and tear-producing cartridges are described under ammunition, incendiary, etc. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS, INERT PROJECTILE. Ammunition consisting of a casing with propelling charge and a solid or empty projectile. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES, FUEL CELL. Containers that store fuel for controlled discharge into fuel cell powered equipment through a valve. <173.230>

CARTRIDGES, OIL WELL. Articles consisting of a casing of thin fiber, metal or other material containing only propellant explosive. The term excludes charges, shaped, commercial. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE. Articles designed to accomplish mechanical actions. They consist of a casing with a charge of deflagrating explosive and a means of ignition. The gaseous products of the deflagration produce inflation, linear or rotary motion; activate diaphragms, valves or switches, or project fastening devices or extinguishing agents. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL. Articles designed to fire colored flares or other signals from signal pistols or devices. <173.59>

CARTRIDGES, SMALL ARMS. Ammunition consisting of a cartridge case fitted with a center or rim fire primer and containing both a propelling charge and solid projectile(s). They are designed to be fired in weapons of caliber not larger than 19.1 mm. Shotgun cartridges of any caliber are included in this description. The term excludes: cartridges, small arms, blank, and some military small arms cartridges listed

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under Cartridges for weapons, inert projectile. <173.59>

CASES, CARTRIDGE, EMPTY WITH PRIMER. Articles consisting of a cartridge case made from metal, plastics or other non-flammable materials, in which only the explosive component is the primer. <173.59>

CASES, COMBUSTIBLE, EMPTY, WITHOUT PRIMER. Articles consisting of cartridge cases made partly or entirely from nitrocellulose. <173.59>

CC. Closed-cup. <171.8>

CHARACTER OF VESSEL. The type of service in which the vessel is engaged at the time of carriage of a hazardous material. <171.8>

CHARGES, BURSTING. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive such as hexolite, octolite, or plastics-bonded explosive designed to produce effect by blast or fragmentation. <173.59>

CHARGES, DEMOLITION. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive in a casing of fiberboard, plastics, metal or other material. The term excludes articles identified as bombs, mines, etc. <173.59>

CHARGES, DEPTH. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive contained in a drum or projectile. They are designed to detonate under water. <173.59>

CHARGES, EXPELLING. A charge of deflagrating explosive designed to eject the payload from the parent article without damage. <173.59>

CHARGES, EXPLOSIVE, WITHOUT DETONATOR. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive without means of initiation, used for explosive welding, joining, forming, and other processes. <173.59>

CHARGES, PROPELLING. Articles consisting of propellant charge in any physical form, with or without a casing, for use in cannon or for reducing drag for projectiles or as a component of rocket motors. <173.59>

CHARGES, PROPELLING FOR CANNON. Articles consisting of a propellant charge in any physical form, with or without a casing, for use in a cannon. <173.59>

CHARGES, SHAPED, WITHOUT DETONATOR. Articles consisting of a casing containing a charge of detonating explosive with a cavity lined with rigid material, without means of initiation. They are designed to produce a powerful, penetrating jet effect. <173.59>

CHARGES, SHAPED, FLEXIBLE, LINEAR. Articles consisting of a V-shaped core of a detonating explosive clad by a flexible metal sheath. <173.59>

CHARGES, SUPPLEMENTARY, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a small removable booster used in the cavity of a projectile between the fuze and the bursting charge. <173.59>

CLASS. Hazard class. See Hazard class. <171.8>

CLASS 1. See 173.50.

CLASS 2. See 173.115.

CLASS 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID). See 173.120.

CLASS 4. See 173.124.

CLASS 5. See 173.128.

CLASS 6. See 173.132.

CLASS 7. See 173.403.

CLASS 8 (CORROSIVE MATERIAL). A liquid or solid that causes full thickness destruction of human skin at the site of contact within a specified period of time. A

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liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum based on the criteria in 173.137(c)(2) is also a corrosive material. <173.136>

CLASS 9 (MISCELLANEOUS HAZARDOUS MATERIAL). A material which presents a hazard during transportation but which does not meet the definition of any other hazard class. This includes: a) Any material which has an anesthetic, noxious or other similar property which could cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to a flight crew member so as to prevent the correct performance of duties; or b) Any material that meets the definition in 171.8 for an elevated temperature material, a hazardous substance, a hazardous waste, or a marine pollutant. <173.140>

CLEAR OF LIVING QUARTERS. The hazardous material must be located so that in the event of release of the material, leakage or vapors will not penetrate accommodations, machinery spaces or other work areas by means of entrances, or other openings in bulk-heads or ventilation duct. <176.2>

CLOSED CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT. A cargo transport unit in which the contents are totally enclosed by permanent structures. Cargo transport units with fabric sides or tops are not closed cargo transport units for the purposes of Part 176. <176.2>

CLOSED CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT. For the stowage of Class 1 (explosive) materials on board a vessel, means a unit which fully encloses the contents by permanent structures and can be secured to the ship's structure, and includes a magazine. <176.63>

CLOSED FREIGHT CONTAINER. A freight container which totally encloses its contents by permanent structures. A freight container formed partly by a tarpaulin, plastic sheet, or similar material is not a closed freight container. <176.2>

CLOSED TRANSPORT VEHICLE. A transport vehicle or conveyance equipped with a securely attached exterior enclosure that during normal transportation restricts the access of unauthorized persons to the cargo space containing the Class 7 (radioactive) materials. The enclosure may be either temporary or permanent, and in the case of packaged materials may be of the "see-through" type, and must limit access from top, sides, and bottom. <173.403>

CLOSURE. A device which closes an opening in a receptacle. <171.8>

COFC. Container-on-flat-car. <171.8>

COMBINATION PACKAGING. A combination of packaging, for transport purposes, consisting of one or more inner packagings secured in a non-bulk outer packaging. It does not include a composite packaging. <171.8>

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Any liquid that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class specified in Subchapter C and has a flash point above 60 degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit) and below 93 degrees Celsius (200 degrees Fahrenheit). <173.120(b)>

COMMANDANT (G-MSO), USCG. The Chief, Office of Operating and Environmental Standards, United States Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593-0001. <176.2>

COMMERCE. Trade or transportation in the jurisdiction of the United States within a single state; between a place in a state and a place outside of the state; or that affects trade or transportation between a place in a state and place outside of the state. <171.8>

COMPARTMENT. Any space on a vessel that is enclosed by the vessel's decks and its sides or permanent steel bulkheads. <176.2>

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COMPATIBILITY GROUP LETTER. A designated alphabetical letter used to categorize different types of explosive substances and articles for purposes of stowage and segregation. See 173.52. <171.8>

COMPETENT AUTHORITY. A national agency that is responsible, under its national law, for the control or regulation of some aspect of hazardous materials (dangerous goods) transportation. Another term for Competent Authority is “Appropriate Authority,” which is used in the International Civil Aviation Organization’s (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. The Associate Administrator is the United States Competent Authority for purposes of Part 107. <105.5/107.1>

COMPETENT AUTHORITY. A national agency responsible under its national law for the control or regulation of a particular aspect of the transportation of hazardous materials (dangerous goods). The term Appropriate Authority, as used in the ICAO Technical Instructions, has the same meaning as Competent Authority. The Associate Administrator is the United States Competent Authority. <171.8>

COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVAL. An approval by the competent authority that is required under an international standard (for example, the ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code). Any of the following may be considered a competent authority approval if it satisfies the requirement of an international standard: (1) A specific regulation in subchapter A or C. (2) An exemption of approval issued under Subchapter A or C. (3) A separate document issued to one or more persons by the Associate Administrator. <105.5/107.1>

COMPONENTS, EXPLOSIVE TRAIN, N.O.S. Articles containing an explosive designed to transmit a detonation or deflagration within an explosive train. <173.59>

COMPOSITE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER. An intermediate bulk container which consists of a rigid outer packaging enclosing a plastic inner receptacle together with any service or other structural equipment. The outer packaging of a composite intermediate bulk container is designed to bear the entire stacking load. The inner receptacle and outer packaging form an integral packaging and are filled, stored, transported and emptied as a unit. <178.707>

COMPOSITE PACKAGING. A packaging consisting of an outer packaging and an inner receptacle, so constructed that the inner receptacle and the outer packaging form an integral packaging. Once assembled it remains thereafter an integrated single unit; it is filled, stored, shipped and emptied as such. <171.8>

COMPRESSED GAS. See 173.115. <171.8>

COMPRESSED GAS IN SOLUTION. A non-liquefied compressed gas which is dissolved in a solvent. <173.115>

CONCENTRATION. The relative fraction of one substance in another normally expressed in weight percent, volume percent, or as a weight/volume ratio. <A>

CONSIGNEE. The person or place shown on a shipping document, package marking, or other media as the location to which a carrier is directed to transport a hazardous material. <171.8>

CONSIGNMENT. A package or group of packages or load of radioactive material offered by a person for transport in the same shipment. <173.403>

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CONSIGNOR. The person or place indicated on a shipping document as the location from which a hazardous material is picked up by the carrier for delivery to the consignee. <A>

CONSTITUENT. A chemical component of a waste or material, or chemical compound which qualifies a waste or material as hazardous. <A>

CONSUMER COMMODITY. A material that is packaged and distributed in a form intended or suitable for sale through retail sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption by individuals for purposes of personal care or household use. This term also includes drugs and medicines. <171.8>

CONTAINERSHIP. A cargo vessel designed and constructed to transport, within specifically designed cells, portable tanks and freight containers which are lifted on and off with their contents intact. <171.8>

CONTAINMENT SYSTEM. The assembly of components of the packaging intended to retain the Class 7 (radioactive) contents during transportation. <173.403>

CONTAMINATION. The presence of a radioactive substance on a surface in quantities in excess of 0.4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters or 0.04 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters. Contamination exists in two phases: (1) Fixed radioactive contamination which cannot be removed from a surface during normal conditions of transport; and (2) Non-fixed radioactive contamination which can be removed from a surface during normal conditions of transport. <173.403>

CONTRACT OR OTHER MEANS. 1) A written contract with a response contractor identifying and ensuring the availability of the necessary personnel or equipment within the shortest practicable time; 2) A written certification by the owner or operator that the necessary personnel or equipment can and will be made available by the owner or operator within the shortest practicable time; or 3) Documentation of membership in an oil spill response organization that ensures the owner's or operator's access to the necessary personnel or equipment within the shortest practicable time. <130.5>

CONTRIVANCE, WATER-ACTIVATED WITH BURSTER, EXPELLING CHARGE OR PROPELLING CHARGE. Articles whose functioning depends on physico-chemical reaction of their contents with water. <173.59>

CONVEYANCE. For transport by public highway or rail, any transport vehicle or large freight container; for transport by water, any vessel, or any hold, compartment, or defined deck area of a vessel including any transport vehicle on board the vessel; and for transport by aircraft, any aircraft. <173.403>

CORD, DETONATING, FLEXIBLE. Articles consisting of a core of detonating explosive enclosed in spun fabric with plastics or other covering. <173.59>

CORD (FUSE) DETONATING, METAL CLAD. Articles consisting of a core of detonating explosive clad by a soft metal tube with or without protective covering. When the core contains a sufficiently small quantity of explosive, the words "mild effect" are added. <173.59>

CORD IGNITER. Articles consisting of textile yarns covered with black powder or another fast-burning pyrotechnic composition and a flexible protective covering, or consisting of a core of black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric. It burns progressively along its length with an external flame and is used to transmit ignition from a device to a charge or primer. <173.59>

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CORROSIVE MATERIAL. A liquid or solid that causes full thickness destruction of human skin at the site of contact within a specified period of time. A liquid, or solid which may become liquid during transportation, that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum based on the criteria in 173.137(c)(2) is also a corrosive material. <173.136>

COST REVIEW. The review and evaluation of costs to determine reasonableness, allocability, and allowability. <110.20>

CRATE. An outer packaging with incomplete surfaces. <171.8>

CREWMEMBER. A person assigned to perform duty in an aircraft during flight time. <171.8>

CRITICALITY SAFETY INDEX (CSI). A number (rounded up to the next tenth) which is used to provide control over the accumulation of packages, overpacks or freight containers containing fissile material. The CSI for packages containing fissile material is determined in accordance with the instructions provided in 10 CFR 71.22, 71.23, and 71.59. The CSI for an overpack, freight container, or consignment containing fissile material packages is the arithmetic sum of the criticality safety indices of all the fissile material packages contained within the overpack, freight container, or consignment. <173.403>

CRYOGENIC LIQUID. A refrigerated liquefied gas having a boiling point colder than -90 degrees Celsius (-130 degrees Fahrenheit) at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) absolute. A material meeting this definition is subject to requirements of Subchapter C without regard to whether it meets the definition of a non-flammable, non-poisonous compressed gas in 173.115(b). <173.115>

CSC SAFETY APPROVAL PLATE. The safety approval plate specified in Annex I of the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972) and conforming to the specifications in 49 CFR 451.23 and 451.25. The plate is evidence that a freight container was designed, constructed, and tested under international rules incorporated into U.S. regulations in 49 CFR Parts 450 through 453. The plate is found in the door area of the container. <176.2>

CULTURE. An infectious substance containing a pathogen that is intentionally propagated. Culture does not include a human or animal patient specimen as defined in 173.134(a)(4). <173.134>

CUTTERS, CABLE, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a knife-edged device which is driven by a small charge of deflagrating explosive into an anvil. <173.59>

CYLINDER. A pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psia and having a circular cross section. It does not include a portable tank, multi-unit tank car tank, cargo tank, or tank car. <171.8>

D

DANGEROUS WHEN WET MATERIAL. See 173.124. <171.8>

DECK STRUCTURE. A structure of substantial weight and size located on the weather deck of a vessel and integral with the deck. This term includes superstructures, deck houses, mast houses and bridge structures. <176.2>

DEPLETED URANIUM. Uranium containing a lesser mass percentage of uranium-235 than in natural uranium. <173.403>

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DERMAL TOXICITY. A material with an LD50 for acute dermal toxicity of not more than 1000 mg/kg. <173.132>

DESIGN. The description of a special form Class 7 (radioactive) material, a package, packaging or LSA-III that enables those items to be fully identified. The description may include specifications, engineering drawings, reports showing compliance with regulatory requirements, and other relevant documentation. <173.403>

DESIGN CERTIFYING ENGINEER. A person registered with the Department of Transportation in accordance with Part 107, Subpart F of 49 CFR who has the knowledge and ability to perform stress analysis of pressure vessels and to otherwise determine whether a cargo tank design and construction meets the applicable DOT specification. In addition, it means a person who meets any one of the following: 1) Has an engineering degree and one year of work experience in cargo tank structural or mechanical design; 2) Is currently registered as a professional engineer by the appropriate authority of a State of the United States, or a Province of Canada; 3) Has at least three years of experience in performing the duties of a Design Certifying Engineer prior to Sept. 1, 1991. <171.8>

DESIGN PRESSURE. Defined according to the hazardous materials intended to be transported in the portable tank. See 178.275, 178.276 and 178.277, as applicable. <178.274>

DESIGN QUALIFICATION TESTING. The performance of the tests prescribed in 178.603, 178.604, 178.605, 178.606, 178.607, 178.608, or 178.609, as applicable, for each new or different packaging, at the start of production of that packaging. <178.601>

DESIGN QUALIFICATION TESTING. The performance of the drop, leakproofness, hydrostatic pressure, stacking, bottom-lift or top-lift, tear, topple, righting and vibration tests, as applicable, prescribed in Subpart O, for each different IBC design type, at the start of production of that packaging. <178.801>

DESIGN TYPE. A portable tank or series of portable tanks made of materials of the same material specifications and thicknesses, manufactured by a single manufacturer, using the same fabrication techniques (for example, welding procedures) and made with equivalent structural equipment, closures, and service equipment. <178.274>

DESIGNATED FACILITY. A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that has been designated on the manifest by the generator. <171.8>

DETONATOR ASSEMBLIES, NON-ELECTRIC, FOR BLASTING. Non-electric detonators assembled with and activated by such means as safety fuse, shock tube, flash tube, or detonating cord. They may be of instantaneous design or incorporate delay elements. Detonating relays incorporating detonating cord are included. Other detonating relays are included in Detonators, non-electric. <173.59>

DETONATORS. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastic tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element. They may contain no more than 10 g of total explosives weight, excluding ignition and delay charges, per unit. The term includes: detonators for ammunition; detonators for blasting, both electric and non-electric; and detonating relays without flexible detonating cord. <173.59>

DIAGNOSTIC SPECIMEN. Any human or animal material including excreta, sec-

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reta, blood and its components, tissue, and tissue fluids being transported for diagnostic or investigational purposes, but excluding live infected humans or animals.

<173.134>

DIFFERENT IBC (INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER) DESIGN TYPE.

One that differs from a previously qualified IBC design type in structural design, size, material of construction, wall thickness, or manner of construction, but does not include: 1) A packaging which differs in surface treatment; 2) A rigid plastic IBC or composite IBC which differs with regard to additives used to comply with 178.706(c), 178.707(c) or 178.710(c); 3) A packaging which differs only in its lesser external dimensions (i.e., height, width, length) provided materials of construction and material thicknesses or fabric weight remain the same; 4) A packaging which differs in service equipment. <178.801>

DIFFERENT PACKAGING. See 178.601(c)(4).

DISTRICT COMMANDER. The District Commander of the Coast Guard, or his authorized representative, who has jurisdiction in the particular geographical area.

<171.8>

DIVISION. A subdivision of a hazard class. <171.8>

DIVISION 1.1. Explosives that have a mass explosion hazard. A mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire load instantaneously. <173.50>

DIVISION 1.2. Explosives that have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard. <173.50>

DIVISION 1.3. Explosives that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard. <173.50>

DIVISION 1.4. Explosives that present a minor explosion hazard. The explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. <173.50>

DIVISION 1.5. Very insensitive explosives. This division is comprised of substances which have a mass explosion hazard but are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport. <173.50>

DIVISION 1.6. Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosive hazard. This division is comprised of articles which contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation. <173.50>

DIVISION 2.1 (FLAMMABLE GAS). Any material which is a gas at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or less and 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) of pressure (a material which has a boiling point of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or less at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia)) which: (1) Is ignitable at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air; or (2) Has a flammable range at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) with air of at least 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. <173.115>

DIVISION 2.2 (NON-FLAMMABLE, NON-POISONOUS COMPRESSED GAS). Any material or mixture which: (1) Exerts in the packaging an absolute pressure of 280 kPa (40.6 psia) or greater at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit), or is a cryogenic liquid, and (2) Does not meet the definition of Division 2.1 or 2.3. <173.115>

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DIVISION 2.3 (GAS POISONOUS BY INHALATION). A material which is a gas at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or less and a pressure of 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) (a material which has a boiling point of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or less at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia)) and which: (1) Is known to be so toxic to humans as to pose a hazard to health during transportation; or (2) In the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, is presumed to be toxic to humans because when tested on laboratory animals it has an LC50 value of not more than 5000 ml/m³ (See 173.116(a) for assignment of Hazard Zones A, B, C or D). LC50 values for mixtures may be determined using the formula in 173.133(b)(1)(i) or CGA Pamphlet P-20 (IBR, see 171.7). <173.115>

DIVISION 4.1 (FLAMMABLE SOLID). See 173.124(a).

DIVISION 4.2 (SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL). A pyrophoric material or a self-heating material. <173.124>

DIVISION 4.3 (DANGEROUS WHEN WET MATERIAL). A material that, by contact with water, is liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable or toxic gas at a rate greater than 1 liter per kilogram of the material per hour when tested in accordance with the UN Manual of Testing and Criteria. <173.124>

DIVISION 5.1 (OXIDIZER). A material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials. <173.127>

DIVISION 5.2 (ORGANIC PEROXIDE). Any organic compound containing oxygen (O) in the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. <173.128>

DIVISION 6.1 (POISONOUS MATERIAL). A material, other than a gas, which is known to be so toxic to humans as to afford a hazard to health during transportation, or which in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, is presumed to be toxic to humans because it falls within any one of the following categories when tested on laboratory animals (whenever possible, animal test data that has been reported in the chemical literature should be used): oral toxicity, dermal toxicity, or inhalation toxicity; or is an irritating material, with properties similar to tear gas, which causes extreme irritation, especially in confined spaces. <173.132>

DIVISION 6.2 (INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE). A material known or reasonably expected to contain a pathogen. <173.134>

DOD. The U.S. Department of Defense. <171.8>

DOMESTIC TRANSPORTATION. Transportation between places within the United States other than through a foreign country. <171.8>

DOT. The U.S. Department of Transportation. Regulates transportation of chemicals and other substances to aid in the protection of the public as well as fire, law enforcement, and other emergency response personnel, particularly when transportation incidents occur involving hazardous materials. Detailed DOT classification lists specify appropriate warnings such as Oxidizing Agent or Flammable Liquid - which must be used for various substances. <A>

DRAFT. A load or combination of loads capable of being hoisted into or out of a vessel in a single lift. <176.2>

DROP TEST. Various heights and striking points for the testing of performance-oriented packagings. <A>

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DRUM. A flat-ended or convex-ended cylindrical packaging made of metal, fiber-board, plastic, plywood, or other suitable materials. This definition also includes packagings of other shapes made of metal or plastic (e.g., round taper-necked packagings or pail-shaped packagings) but does not include cylinders, jerricans, wooden barrels or bulk packagings. <171.8>

DUNNAGE. Lumber of not less than 25 mm (0.98 inch) commercial thickness or equivalent material laid over or against structures such as tank tops, decks, bulkheads, frames, plating, or ladders, or used for filling voids or fitting around cargo to prevent damage during transportation. <176.2>

DYNAMITE. A detonating explosive containing a liquid explosive ingredient (generally nitroglycerin, similar organic nitrate esters, or both) that is uniformly mixed with an absorbent material, such as wood pulp, and usually contains materials such as nitrocellulose, sodium and ammonium nitrate. <173.59>

E

ELEVATED TEMPERATURE MATERIAL. A material which, when offered for transportation or transported in a bulk packaging: (1) Is in a liquid phase and at a temperature at or above 100 degrees Celsius (212 degrees Fahrenheit); (2) Is in a liquid phase with a flash point at or above 37.8 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) that is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point; or (3) Is in a solid phase and at a temperature at or above 240 degrees Celsius (464 degrees Fahrenheit). <171.8>

ENGINE. A locomotive propelled by any form of energy and used by a railroad. <171.8>

EMPTY PACKAGING. A packaging containing only the residue of a hazardous material which complies with the requirements in 173.29. <A>

ENRICHED URANIUM. Uranium containing a greater mass percentage of uranium-235 than 0.72%. <173.403>

ENTIRE LOAD AND TOTAL CONTENTS. The phrase means such a substantial portion of the material explodes that the practical hazard should be assessed by assuming simultaneous explosion of the whole of the explosive content of the load or package. <173.59>

EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <130.5/171.8>

ETIOLOGIC AGENT. See 173.134. <171.8>

EX NUMBER. A number, preceded by the prefix "EX," assigned by the Associate Administrator, to an item that has been evaluated under the provisions of 173.56. <171.8>

EXCLUSIVE USE (SOLE USE OR FULL LOAD). The sole use by a single consignor of a conveyance for which all initial, intermediate, and final loading and unloading are carried out in accordance with the direction of the consignor or consignee. The consignor and the carrier must ensure that any loading or unloading is performed by personnel having radiological training and resources appropriate for safe handling of the consignment. The consignor must provide to the initial carrier specific written instructions for maintenance of exclusive use shipment controls, including the vehicle survey requirement of 173.443(c) as applicable, and include them with the shipping paper information provided to the carrier by the consignor. <173.403>

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EXPLODE. Those explosive effects capable of endangering life and property through blast, heat, and projection of missiles. It encompasses both deflagration and detonation. <173.59>

EXPLOSION OF THE TOTAL CONTENTS. The phrase is used in testing a single article or package or a small stack of articles or packages. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE. Any substance or article, including a device, which is designed to function by explosion (i.e., an extremely rapid release of gas and heat) or which, by chemical reaction within itself, is able to function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion, unless the substance or article is otherwise classed under the provisions of Subchapter C. <173.50>

EXPLOSIVE ARTICLE. An article or device which contains one or more explosive substances. Individual explosive substances are identified in Column 17 of the Dangerous Goods List in the IMDG Code. <176.2>

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING. Detonating explosive substances used in mining, construction, and similar tasks. Blasting explosives are assigned to one of five types. In addition to the ingredients listed below for each type, blasting explosives may also contain inert components, such as kieselguhr, and other minor ingredients, such as coloring agents and stabilizers. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE A. Substances consisting of liquid organic nitrates, such as nitroglycerin, or a mixture of such ingredients with one or more of the following: nitrocellulose, ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates, aromatic nitro-derivatives, or combustible materials, such as wood-meal and aluminum powder. Such explosives must be in powdery, gelatinous, plastic or elastic form. The term includes dynamite, blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamites. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B. Substances consisting of a mixture of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with an explosive, such as trinitrotoluene, with or without other substances, such as wood-meal or aluminum powder, or a mixture of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with other combustible substances which are not explosive ingredients. Such explosives may not contain nitroglycerin, similar liquid organic nitrates, or chlorates. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE C. Substances consisting of a mixture of either potassium or sodium chlorate or potassium, sodium or ammonium perchlorate with organic nitro-derivatives or combustible materials, such as wood-meal or aluminum powder, or a hydrocarbon. Such explosives must not contain nitroglycerin or any similar liquid organic nitrate. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE D. Substances consisting of a mixture of organic nitrate compounds and combustible materials, such as hydrocarbons and aluminum powder. Such explosives must not contain nitroglycerin, any similar liquid organic nitrate, chlorate or ammonium nitrate. The term generally includes plastic explosives. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E. Substances consisting of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizer, some or all of which are in solution. The other constituents may include nitro-derivatives, such as trinitrotoluene, hydrocarbons or aluminum powder. The term includes: explosives, emulsion; explosives, slurry; and explosives, watergel. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, DEFLAGRATING. A substance, e.g., propellant, which reacts by de-

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flagration rather than detonation when ignited and used in its normal manner. <173.59>
EXPLOSIVE, DETONATING. A substance which reacts by detonation rather than deflagration when initiated and used in its normal manner. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE DETONATING SUBSTANCE (EIDS). A substance which, although capable of sustaining a detonation, has demonstrated through tests that it is so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, PRIMARY. Explosive substance which is manufactured with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion, is very sensitive to heat, impact, or friction, and even in very small quantities, detonates. The major primary explosives are mercury fulminate, lead azide, and lead styphnate. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE, SECONDARY. An explosive substance which is relatively insensitive (when compared to primary explosives) and is usually initiated by primary explosives with or without the aid of boosters or supplementary charges. Such an explosive may react as a deflagrating or as a detonating explosive. <173.59>

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE. A solid or liquid material, or a mixture of materials, which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to its surroundings. Individual explosive substances are identified in Column 17 of the Dangerous Goods List in the **IMDG CODE.** <176.2>

EXPLOSIVES ANCHORAGE. An anchorage so designated under 33 CFR Part 110, Subpart B. <176.2>

EXPLOSIVES HANDLING FACILITY. (1) A “designated waterfront facility” designated under 33 CFR Part 126 when loading, handling, and unloading Class 1 (explosive) materials; or (2) A facility for loading, unloading, and handling military Class 1 (explosive) materials which is operated or controlled by an agency of the Department of Defense. <176.2>

F

F Degrees Fahrenheit. <171.8>

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TRANSPORTATION LAW. 49 U.S.C. 5101 et seq. <105.5/107.1/171.8>

FERRY VESSEL. A vessel which is limited in its use to the carriage of deck passengers or vehicles or both, operates on a short run on a frequent schedule between two points over the most direct water route, other than in ocean or coastwise service, and is offered as a public service of a type normally attributed to a bridge or tunnel. <171.8>

FIBERBOARD INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER. Consists of a fiberboard body with or without separate top and bottom caps, appropriate service and structural equipment, and if necessary, an inner liner (but no inner packaging). <178.708>

FILE OR FILED. Received by the appropriate PHMSA or other designated office within the time specified in a regulation or rulemaking document. <105.5/107.1>

FILLING DENSITY. (1) For compressed gases in cylinders, see 173.304(a)(2) Table Note 1. (2) For compressed gases in tank cars, see 173.314(c) Table Note 1. (3) For compressed gases in tank cars, see 173.315(a) Table Note 1. (4) For cryogenic liquids in cylinders, except hydrogen, see 173.316(c)(1). (5) For hydrogen,

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cryogenic liquids in cylinders, see 173.316(c)(3) Table Note 1. (6) For cryogenic liquids in cargo tanks, see 173.318(f)(1). (7) For cryogenic liquids in tank cars, see 173.319(d)(1). <171.8>

FINE GRAIN STEEL. Steel which has a ferritic grain size of 6 or finer when determined in accordance with ASTM E 112-96 (See 171.7). <178.274>

FIREWORKS. Pyrotechnic articles designed for entertainment. <173.59>

FISSILE MATERIAL. Plutonium-239, plutonium-241, uranium-233 and uranium-235 or any combination of these radionuclides. This term does not apply to material containing fissile nuclides, unirradiated natural uranium and unirradiated depleted uranium, or to natural uranium or depleted uranium that has been irradiated in thermal reactors only. <173.403>

FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS. Any material or mixture having in the container a pressure exceeding 40 psia at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, or pressure exceeding 104 psia at 130 degrees Fahrenheit; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psia at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. <A>

FLAMMABLE GAS. Any material which is a gas at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or less and 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) of pressure (a material which has a boiling point of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or less at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia)) which: (1) Is ignitable at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air; or (2) Has a flammable range at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia) with air of at least 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. <173.115>

FLAMMABLE LIQUID. See 173.120.

FLAMMABLE PYROPHORIC LIQUID. Any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130 degrees Fahrenheit. <A>

FLAMMABLE RANGE. The difference between the minimum and maximum volume percentages of the material in air that forms a flammable mixture. <173.115>

FLAMMABLE SOLID. See 173.124.

FLARES. Articles containing pyrotechnic substances which are designed to illuminate, identify, signal, or warn. The term includes: flares, aerial and flares, surface. <173.59>

FLASH POINT. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid. (See 173.120(c) for determination methods.) <173.120>

FLASH POWDER. Pyrotechnic substance which, when ignited, produces an intense light. <173.59>

FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER. Consists of a body constructed of film, woven plastic, woven fabric, paper, or combination thereof, together with any appropriate service equipment and handling devices, and if necessary, an inner coating or liner. <178.710>

FORBIDDEN. A hazardous material which may not be offered or accepted for transportation. <172.101(d)(1)>

FRACTURING DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE, FOR OIL WELLS, WITHOUT DETONATORS. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive contained in a casing without the means of initiation. They are used to fracture the rock around a drill shaft to assist the flow of crude oil from the rock. <173.59>

FREE LIQUIDS. Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure. <A>

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FREIGHT CONTAINER. A reusable container having a volume of 64 cubic feet or more, designed and constructed to permit being lifted with its contents intact and intended primarily for containment of packages (in unit form) during transportation. <171.8>

FREIGHT CONTAINER. A reusable container having a volume of 1.81 cubic meters (64 cubic feet) or more, designed and constructed to permit its being lifted with its contents intact and intended primarily for containment of packages in unit form during transportation. A “small freight container” is one which has either one outer dimension less than 1.5 m (4.9 feet) or an internal volume of not more than 3.0 cubic meters (106 cubic feet). All other freight containers are designated as “large freight containers.” <173.403>

FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES. See Cartridges, Fuel Cell.

FUEL TANK. A tank other than a cargo tank, used to transport flammable or combustible liquid, or compressed gas for the purpose of supplying fuel for propulsion of the transport vehicle to which it is attached, or for the operation of other equipment on the transport vehicle. <171.8>

FUMIGATED LADING. See 172.302(g) and 173.9.

FUSE/FUZE. Although these two words have a common origin (French fusee, fusil) and are sometimes considered to be different spellings, it is useful to maintain the convention that fuse refers to a cord-like igniting device, whereas fuze refers to a device used in ammunition which incorporates mechanical, electrical, chemical, or hydrostatic components to initiate a train by deflagration or detonation. <173.59>

FUSE, IGNITER. Articles consisting of a metal tube with a core of deflagrating explosives. <173.59>

FUSE, INSTANTANEOUS, NON-DETONATING (QUICKMATCH). Article consisting of cotton yarns impregnated with fine black powder. It burns with an external flame and is used in ignition trains for fireworks, etc. <173.59>

FUSE, SAFETY. Article consisting of a core of fine-grained black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric with one or more protective outer coverings. When ignited, it burns at a predetermined rate without any explosive effect. <173.59>

FUSEE MATCHES. Matches the heads of which are prepared with a friction-sensitive igniter composition and a pyrotechnic composition which burns with little or no flame, but with intense heat. <173.186>

FUSIBLE ELEMENT. A non-reclosing pressure relief device that is thermally activated and that provides protection against excessive pressure buildup in the portable tank developed by exposure to heat, such as from a fire (See 178.275(g)). <178.274>

FUZES. Articles designed to start a detonation or deflagration in ammunition. They incorporate mechanical, electrical, chemical, or hydrostatic components and generally protective features. The term includes: fuzes detonating; fuzes detonating with protective features; and fuzes igniting. <173.59>

G

G. GRAM. A metric unit of weight. One ounce is about 28.4 grams. <A>

GAS. A material which has a vapor pressure greater than 300 kPa (43.5 psi) at 50 degrees Celsius (122 degrees Fahrenheit) or is completely gaseous at 20 degrees

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Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi).
<171.8>

GRENADES, HAND OR RIFLE. Articles which are designed to be thrown by hand or to be projected by rifle. The term includes: grenades, hand or rifle, with bursting charge; and grenades, practice, hand or rifle. The term excludes: grenades, smoke. <173.59>

GROSS WEIGHT or GROSS MASS. The weight of a packaging plus the weight of its contents. See Also Net Weight. <171.8>

H

HANDLING. The operation of loading and unloading a vessel; transfer to, from, or within a vessel, and any ancillary operations. <176.2>

HANDLING DEVICE. Any sling, loop, eye, or frame attached to the body of the intermediate bulk container or formed from a continuation of the intermediate bulk container body material. <178.710>

HAZARD CLASS. The category of hazard assigned to a hazardous material under the definitional criteria of Part 173 of Subchapter C and the provisions of the 172.101 Table. A material may meet the defining criteria for more than one hazard class but is assigned to only one hazard class. <171.8>

HAZARD ZONE. One of four levels of hazard (Hazard Zones A through D) assigned to gases, as specified in 173.116(a) of Subchapter C, and one of two levels of hazards (Hazard Zones A and B) assigned to liquids that are poisonous by inhalation, as specified in 173.133(a) of Subchapter C. A hazard zone is based on the LC50 value for acute inhalation toxicity of gases and vapors, as specified in 173.133(a).
<171.8>

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. A substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and has designated as hazardous under section 5103 of Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in Part 173 of Subchapter C of 49 CFR.
<105.5/171.8>

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS or HMR. The regulations at 49 CFR Parts 171 through 180. <105.5>

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. For the purposes of Subchapter C, a material, including its mixtures and solutions, that: (1) Is listed in the Appendix A to 172.101 of Subchapter C; (2) Is in a quantity, in one package, which equals or exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ) listed in the Appendix A to 172.101 of Subchapter C; and (3) When in a mixture or solution: (i) For radionuclides, conforms to paragraph 7 of Appendix A to 172.101; or (ii) For other than radionuclides, is in a concentration by weight which equals or exceeds the concentration corresponding to the RQ of the material (as shown in table in 171.8). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or desig-

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nated as a hazardous substance in Appendix A to 172.101, 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.) <171.8>

HAZARDOUS WASTE. For the purposes of 49 CFR, any material that is subject to the Hazardous Waste Manifest Requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency specified in 40 CFR Part 262. <171.8>

HAZMAT. A hazardous material. <171.8>

HAZMAT EMPLOYEE. 1) A person who is: i) Employed on a full time, part time, or temporary basis by a hazmat employer and who in the course of such full time, part time or temporary employment directly affects hazardous materials transportation safety; ii) Self-employed (including an owner-operator of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft) transporting hazardous materials in commerce who in the course of such self-employment directly affects hazardous materials transportation safety; iii) A railroad signalman; or iv) A railroad maintenance-of-way employee. 2) This term includes an individual, employed on a full time, part time, or temporary basis by a hazmat employer, or who is self-employed, who during the course of employment: i) Loads, unloads, or handles hazardous materials; ii) Designs, manufactures, fabricates, inspects, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs, or tests a package, container or packaging component that is represented, marked, certified, or sold as qualified for use in transporting hazardous material in commerce; iii) Prepares hazardous materials for transportation; iv) Is responsible for safety of transporting hazardous materials; v) Operates a vehicle used to transport hazardous materials. <171.8>

HAZMAT EMPLOYER. 1) A person who employs or uses at least one hazmat employee on a full time, part time, or temporary basis; and who: i) Transports hazardous materials in commerce; ii) Causes hazardous materials to be transported in commerce; or iii) Designs, manufactures, fabricates, inspects, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs or tests a package, container, or packaging component that is represented, marked, certified, or sold by that person as qualified for use in transporting hazardous materials in commerce; 2) A person who is self-employed (including an owner-operator of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft) transporting materials in commerce; and who: i) Transports hazardous materials in commerce; ii) Causes hazardous materials to be transported in commerce; or iii) Designs, manufactures, fabricates, inspects, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs or tests a package, container, or packaging component that is represented, marked, certified, or sold by that person as qualified for use in transporting hazardous materials in commerce; or 3) A department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, or an authority of a State, political subdivision of a State, or an Indian tribe; and who: i) Transports hazardous materials in commerce; ii) Causes hazardous materials to be transported in commerce; or iii) Designs, manufactures, fabricates, inspects, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs or tests a package, container, or packaging component that is represented, marked, certified, or sold by that person as qualified for use in transporting hazardous materials in commerce. <171.8>

HERMETICALLY SEALED. Closed by fusion, gasketing, crimping, or equivalent means so that no gas or vapor can enter or escape. <171.8>

HIGHWAY ROUTE CONTROLLED QUANTITY. A quantity within a single package which exceeds: (1) 3000 times the A1 value of the radionuclides as specified

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in 173.435 for special form Class 7 (radioactive) material; (2) 3000 times the A2 value of the radionuclides as specified in 173.435 for normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material; or (3) 1000 TBq (27,000 Ci), whichever is least. <173.403>

HMR. The Hazardous Materials Regulations, Parts 171 through 180 of Chapter I. <171.8>

HOLD. A compartment below deck that is used exclusively for the carriage of cargo. <176.2>

HOLDER. The person in whose name a special permit or approval has been issued. <107.1>

HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TEST. A test to be performed on metal, plastic and composite packagings intended to contain a liquid. <A>

I

IAEA. International Atomic Energy Agency. <171.8>

IATA. International Air Transport Association. <171.8>

ICAO. International Civil Aviation Organization. <171.8>

IGNITERS. Articles containing one or more explosive substance used to start deflagration of an explosive train. They may be actuated chemically, electrically, or mechanically. The term excludes: cord, igniter; fuse, igniter; fuse, instantaneous, non-detonating; fuze, igniting; lighters, fuse, instantaneous, non-detonating; fuzes, igniting; lighters, fuse, primers, cap type; and primers, tubular. <173.59>

IGNITION, MEANS OF. A general term used in connection with the method employed to ignite a deflagrating train of explosive or pyrotechnic substances (for example: a primer for propelling charge, an igniter for a rocket motor or an igniting fuze.) <173.59>

IMMINENT HAZARD. The existence of a condition which presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion of an administrative hearing or other formal proceeding initiated to abate the risks of those effects. <107.1>

IMO. International Maritime Organization. <171.8>

IN CONTAINERS OR THE LIKE. In any clean, substantial, weatherproof box structure which can be secured to the vessel's structure, including a portable magazine or a closed transport unit. <176.2>

INCIDENT. An event resulting in the unintended and unanticipated release of a hazardous material or an event meeting incident reporting requirements in 171.15 or 171.16. <107.1>

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. Two materials whose stowage together may result in undue hazards in the case of leakage, spillage, or other accident. <176.2>

INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE OR IBR. A publication or a portion of a publication that is made a part of the regulations. See 171.7. <171.8>

INDIAN COUNTRY. Indian country as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. That section defines Indian country as all land within the limits of any reservation under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; all dependent Indian commu-

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nities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State; and all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. <110.20>

INDIAN TRIBE. The meaning given that term under Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b). <105.5/107.1>

INDIAN TRIBE. A tribe “Federally-recognized” by the Secretary of the Interior under 25 CFR 272.2. <110.20>

INF CARGO. Packaged irradiated nuclear fuel, plutonium or high-level radioactive wastes as those terms are defined in the “International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships” (INF Code) (contained in IMDG Code, IBR, see 171.7). <176.2>

INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE. A material known or reasonably expected to contain a pathogen. <173.134>

INHALATION. The breathing in of a substance in the form of a gas, vapor, fume, mist or dust. <A>

INHALATION TOXICITY. A dust or mist with an LC50 for acute toxicity on inhalation of not more than 10 mg/L; or a material with a saturated vapor concentration in air at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) greater than or equal to one-fifth of the LC50 for acute toxicity on inhalation of vapors and with an LC50 for acute toxicity on inhalation of vapors of not more than 5000 mL/mm3. <173.132>

INITIATION, MEANS OF. (1) A device intended to cause the detonation of an explosive (for example: detonator, detonator for ammunition, or detonating fuze). (2) The term “with its own means of initiation” means that the contrivance has its normal initiating device assembled to it and this device is considered to present a significant risk during transport but not one great enough to be unacceptable. The term does not apply, however, to a contrivance packed together with its means of initiation, provided the device is packaged so as to eliminate the risk of causing detonation of the contrivance in the event of functioning of the initiating device. The initiating device can even be assembled in the contrivance provided there are protective features ensuring that the device is very unlikely to cause detonation of the contrivance under conditions which are associated with transport. (3) For the purposes of classification, any means of initiation without two effective protective features should be regarded as Compatibility Group B; an article with its own means of initiation, without two effective protective features, is Compatibility Group F. A means of initiation which itself possesses two effective protective features is Compatibility Group D, and an article with its own means of initiation which possesses two effective features is Compatibility Group D or E. A means of initiation, adjudged as having two effective protective features, must be approved by the Associate Administrator. A common and effective way of achieving the necessary degree of protection is to use a means of initiation which incorporates two or more independent safety features. <173.59>

INNER PACKAGING. A packaging for which an outer packaging is required for transport. It does not include the inner receptacle of a composite packaging. <171.8>

INNER RECEPTACLE. A receptacle which requires an outer packaging in order to perform its containment function. The inner receptacle may be an inner packaging of

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a combination packaging or the inner receptacle of a composite packaging. <171.8>

INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER (IBC). A rigid or flexible portable packaging, other than a cylinder or portable tank, which is designed for mechanical handling. Standards for intermediate bulk containers manufactured in the United States are set forth in Subparts N and O of Part 178 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER DESIGN TYPE. An intermediate bulk container which does not differ in structural design, size, material of construction, wall thickness, manner of construction and representative service equipment. <178.801>

INTERMEDIATE PACKAGING. A packaging which encloses an inner packaging or article and is itself enclosed in an outer packaging. <171.8>

INTERMODAL CONTAINER. A freight container designed and constructed to permit it to be used interchangeably in two or more modes of transport. <171.8>

INTERMODAL PORTABLE TANK OR IM PORTABLE TANK. A specific class of portable tanks designed primarily for international intermodal use. <171.8>

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION. Transportation—(1) Between any place in the United States and any place in a foreign country; (2) Between places in the United States through a foreign country; or (3) Between places in one or more foreign countries through the United States. <171.8>

INVESTIGATION. Includes investigations authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5121 and inspections authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5118 and 5121. <107.1>

IRRITATING MATERIAL. See 173.132(a)(2). <171.8>

J

JACKET. The outer insulation cover or cladding which may be part of the insulation system. <178.274>

JERRICAN. A metal or plastic packaging of rectangular or polygonal cross-section. <171.8>

JET PERFORATING GUNS, CHARGED, OIL WELL, WITHOUT DETONATOR. Articles consisting of a steel tube or metallic strip, into which are inserted shaped charges connected by detonating cord, without means of initiation. <173.59>

L

LAB PACK. A container of small packages of hazardous waste with the same DOT hazard classification and identified using a DOT N.O.S. shipping description. See 173.12 in 49 CFR. <A>

LANDING MAT. A shock absorbing pad used in loading Class 1 (explosive) materials on vessels. <176.2>

LARGE PACKAGING. A packaging that (1) Consists of an outer packaging which contains articles or inner packagings; (2) Is designated for mechanical handling; (3) Exceeds 400 kg net mass or 450 liters (118.9 gallons) capacity; (4) Has a volume of not more than 3 m³ (see 178.801(i)); and (5) Conforms to the requirements for the construction, testing and marking of large packagings as specified in the UN Recommendations. <171.8>

LEAKAGE TEST. A test using gas to subject the shell and its service equipment to an internal pressure. <178.274>

GLOSSARY

LEAKPROOFNESS. Performance tests on packagings intended for liquids, requiring the application of air pressure or other suitable gases. <A>

LETHAL CONCENTRATION (LC). The concentration of a substance which is fatal to a subject to which it is administered. <A>

LETHAL CONCENTRATION 50 (LC50). That concentration of vapor, mist, or dust which, administered by continuous inhalation for one hour to both male and female young adult albino rats, causes death within 14 days in half of the animals tested. <173.132>

LETHAL DOSE. Generally, the quantity of a substance which is fatal to a subject to which it is administered. With large test subjects, it is often given as a quantity per unit of body weight. <A>

LETHAL DOSE 50 (LD50). That dose of a material which, on the basis of laboratory tests, is expected to kill 50 percent of a group of test subjects within 14 days. It applies to both oral toxicity and dermal toxicity. See 173.132. <A>

LIGHTER. A mechanically operated flame-producing device employing an ignition device and containing a Class 3 or a Division 2.1 material. For design, capacity, and filling density requirements for lighters containing a Division 2.1 material, see 173.308. <171.8>

LIGHTER REFILL. A pressurized container that does not contain an ignition device but does contain a release device and is intended for use as a replacement cartridge in a lighter or to refill a lighter with a Division 2.1 flammable gas fuel. For capacity limits, see 173.306(h). <171.8>

LIGHTERS, FUSE. Articles of various design actuated by friction, percussion, or electricity and used to ignite safety fuse. <173.59>

LIMITED QUANTITY. When specified as such in a section applicable to a particular material, the maximum amount of a hazardous material for which there is a specific labeling or packaging exception. <171.8>

LIMITED QUANTITY OF CLASS 7 (RADIOACTIVE) MATERIAL. A quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material not exceeding the materials package limits specified in 173.425 and conforming with requirements specified in 173.421. <173.403>

LINER (FOR FIBERBOARD INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS). A separate tube or bag, including the closures of its openings, inserted in the body but not forming an integral part of it. <178.708>

LINER (FOR WOODEN INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS). A separate tube or bag, including the closures of its openings, inserted in the body but not forming an integral part of it. <178.709>

LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS. A gas, which when packaged under pressure for transportation is partially liquid at temperatures above -50 degrees Celsius (-58 degrees Fahrenheit). <173.115>

LIQUID. A material that has a vertical flow of over two inches (50 mm) within a three-minute period, or a material having one gram or more liquid separation, when determined in accordance with the procedures specified in ASTM D 4359-84, "Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material is a Liquid or a Solid," 1990 edition, which is incorporated by reference. <130.5>

LIQUID. A material, other than an elevated temperature material, with a melting

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point or initial melting point of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) or lower at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (14.7 psia). A viscous material for which a specific melting point cannot be determined must be subjected to the procedures specified in ASTM D 4359 "Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material is Liquid or Solid." <171.8>

LIQUID PHASE. A material that meets the definition of liquid when evaluated at the higher of the temperature at which it is offered for transportation or at which it is transported, not at the 37.8 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) temperature specified in ASTM D 4359-84. <171.8>

LOADING INCIDENTAL TO MOVEMENT. Loading by carrier personnel or in the presence of carrier personnel of packaged or containerized hazardous material onto a transport vehicle, aircraft, or vessel for the purpose of transporting it, including the loading, blocking and bracing a hazardous materials package in a freight container or transport vehicle, and segregating a hazardous materials package in a freight container or transport vehicle from incompatible cargo. For a bulk packaging, loading incidental to movement means filling the packaging with a hazardous material for the purpose of transporting it. Loading incidental to movement includes transloading. <171.8>

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC). A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission under Section 301(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C.

11001(c)) that includes at a minimum, representatives from each of the following groups or organizations: elected State and local officials; law enforcement, firefighting, civil defense, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements. <110.20>

LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MATERIAL (LSA). Class 7 (radioactive) material with limited specific activity which satisfies the descriptions and limits set forth in 173.403. <173.403>

M

MECG. See Multi-Element Gas Container.

ML. Milliliter. A metric unit of capacity, equal in volume to one cubic centimeter (cc), or about 1/16 of a cubic inch. There are 1,000 milliliters in one liter (L). <A>

MACHINERY SPACES OF CATEGORY A. Those spaces, and trunks to such spaces, which contain: (1) internal combustion machinery used for main propulsion; (2) internal combustion machinery used for purposes other than main propulsion where such machinery has in the aggregate a total power output of not less than 375 kw; or (3) any oil-fired boiler or fuel unit. <176.2>

MAGAZINE. An enclosure designed to protect certain goods of Class 1 (explosive) materials from damage by other cargo and adverse weather conditions during loading, unloading, and when in transit; and to prevent unauthorized access. It may be a fixed structure in the vessel, a closed freight container, a closed transport vehicle, or a portable magazine. <176.2>

MAGAZINE VESSEL. A vessel used for the receiving, storing, or dispensing of explosives. <171.8>

MAGNETIC MATERIAL. See 173.21(d). <171.8>

GLOSSARY

MANUFACTURER. The person whose name and address or symbol appears as part of the specification markings required by this part or, for a packaging marked with the symbol of an approval agency, the person on whose behalf the approval agency certifies the packaging. <178.2>

MANUFACTURING SPECIAL PERMIT. A special permit from compliance with specified requirements that otherwise must be met before representing, marking, certifying (including requalifying, inspecting, and testing), selling or offering a packaging or container as meeting the requirements of subchapter C governing its use in the transportation in commerce of a hazardous material. A manufacturing special permit is a special permit issued to a manufacturer of packagings who does not offer for transportation or transport hazardous materials in packagings subject to the special permit. <107.1>

MARINE POLLUTANT. A material which is listed in Appendix B to 172.101 of Subchapter C (also see 171.4) and, when in a solution or mixture of one or more marine pollutants, is packaged in a concentration which equals or exceeds: (1) Ten percent by weight of the solution or mixture for materials listed in the Appendix; or (2) One percent by weight of the solution or mixture for materials that are identified as severe marine pollutants in the Appendix. <171.8>

MARKING. A descriptive name, identification number, instructions, cautions, weight, specification, or UN marks, or combinations thereof, required on outer packagings of hazardous materials. <171.8>

MASS EXPLOSION. Explosion which affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously. <173.59>

MASTER OF THE VESSEL. Includes the person in charge of an unmanned vessel or barge. <176.2>

MATERIAL OF TRADE. A hazardous material, other than a hazardous waste, that is carried on a motor vehicle: 1) For the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the motor vehicle operator or passengers; 2) For the purpose of supporting the operation or maintenance of a motor vehicle (including its auxiliary equipment); or 3) By a private motor carrier (including vehicles operated by a rail carrier) in direct support of a principal business that is other than transportation by motor vehicle. <171.8>

MATERIAL POISONOUS BY INHALATION. (1) A gas meeting the defining criteria in 173.115(c) of Subchapter C and assigned to Hazard Zone A, B, C, or D in accordance with 173.116(a) of Subchapter C; (2) A liquid (other than as a mist) meeting the defining criteria in 173.132(a)(1)(iii) of Subchapter C and assigned to Hazard Zone A or B in accordance with 173.133(a) of Subchapter C; or (3) Any material identified as an inhalation hazard by a special provision in Column 7 of the 172.101 Table. <171.8>

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE WORKING PRESSURE (MAWP). For DOT specification cargo tanks used to transport liquid hazardous materials, see 178.320(a). <171.8>

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE WORKING PRESSURE (MAWP). Defined according to the hazardous materials intended to be transported in the portable tank. See 178.275, 178.276 and 178.277, as applicable. <178.274>

MAXIMUM CAPACITY. The maximum inner volume of receptacles or packagings. <171.8>

MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE. The limits of available technology and

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the practical and technical limits on an owner or operator of an onshore facility in planning the response resources required to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and cleanup capability to conduct response activities for a worst-case discharge of oil in adverse weather. <130.5>

MAXIMUM NET MASS. The allowable maximum net mass of contents in a single packaging, or as used in Subpart M of Part 178 of Subchapter C, the maximum combined mass of inner packaging and the contents thereof. <171.8>

MAXIMUM NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURE. The maximum gauge pressure that would develop in a containment system during a period of one year, in the absence of venting or cooling, under the heat conditions specified in 10 CFR 71.71(c)(1). <173.403>

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE GROSS MASS (MPGM). The sum of the tare mass of the portable tank and the heaviest hazardous material authorized for transportation. <178.274>

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE GROSS MASS. The mass of the body, its service equipment, structural equipment and the maximum net mass (see 171.8). <178.700>

METERED DELIVERY SERVICE. A cargo tank unloading operation conducted at a metered flow rate of 378.5 L (100 gallons) per minute or less through an attached delivery hose with a nominal inside diameter of 3.175 cm (1.25 inches) or less. <171.8>

MILD STEEL. A steel with a guaranteed minimum tensile strength of 360 N/mm² to 440 N/mm² and a guaranteed minimum elongation at fracture as specified in paragraph (c)(10) of 178.274. <178.274>

MINES. Articles consisting normally of metal or composition receptacles and bursting charge. They are designed to be operated by the passage of ships, vehicles, or personnel. The term includes Bangalore torpedoes. <173.59>

MISCELLANEOUS HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. A material which presents a hazard during transportation but which does not meet the definition of any other hazard class. This includes: a) Any material which has an anesthetic, noxious or other similar property which could cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to a flight crew member so as to prevent the correct performance of duties; or b) Any material that meets the definition in 171.8 for an elevated temperature material, a hazardous substance, a hazardous waste, or a marine pollutant. <173.140>

MIXTURE. A material composed of more than one chemical compound or element. <171.8>

MODE. Any of the following transportation methods: rail, highway, air, or water. <171.8>

MOTOR VEHICLE. Includes a vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in the transportation of passengers or property. It does not include a vehicle, locomotive, or car operated exclusively on a rail or rails, or a trolley bus operated by electric power derived from a fixed overhead wire, furnishing local passenger transportation similar to street-railway service. <171.8>

MOVEMENT. The physical transfer of a hazardous material from one geographic location to another by rail car, aircraft, motor vehicle, or vessel. <171.8>

MULTILATERAL APPROVAL. Approval of a package or shipment by the rele-

GLOSSARY

vant Competent Authority of the country of origin and of each country through or into which the shipment is to be transported. This definition does not include approval from a country over which Class 7 (radioactive) materials are carried in aircraft, if there is no scheduled stop in that country. <173.403>

MULTIPLE-ELEMENT GAS CONTAINER OR MEGC. Assemblies of UN cylinders, tubes, or bundles of cylinders interconnected by a manifold and assembled within a framework. The term includes all service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport of gases. <171.8>

N

NAME OF CONTENTS. The proper shipping name as specified in 172.101 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

NATIONAL CURRICULUM. The curriculum required to be developed under 49 U.S.C. 5115 and necessary to train public sector emergency response and preparedness teams, enabling them to comply with performance standards as stated in 49 U.S.C. 5115(c). <110.20>

NATURAL THORIUM. Thorium with the naturally occurring distribution of thorium isotopes (essentially 100 percent by weight of thorium-232). <173.403>

NATURAL URANIUM. Chemically separated uranium containing the naturally occurring distribution of uranium isotopes (approximately 99.28% uranium-238 and 0.72% uranium-235 by mass). <173.403>

NAVIGABLE WATERS. For the purposes of Subchapter C, waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. <171.8>

NET WEIGHT, NET MASS OR NET QUANTITY. The mass or volume of any packaging material, except in the case of explosive devices where the net weight is the weight of the finished device excluding packagings. See Also Gross Weight. <A>

NEW EXPLOSIVE. An explosive produced by a person who: (1) Has not previously produced that explosive; or (2) Has previously produced that explosive but has made a change in the formulation, design or process so as to alter any of the properties of the explosive. An explosive will not be considered a new explosive if an agency listed in 173.56(b) has determined, and confirmed in writing to the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, that there are no significant differences in hazard characteristics from the explosive previously approved. <173.56>

NON-BULK PACKAGING. A packaging which has: (1) A maximum capacity of 450 L (119 gallons) or less as a receptacle for a liquid; (2) A maximum net mass of 400 kg (882 pounds) or less and a maximum capacity of 450 L (119 gallons) or less as a receptacle for a solid; or (3) A water capacity of 454 kg (1000 Pounds) or less as a receptacle for a gas as defined in 173.115 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

NON-FIXED RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION. Radioactive contamination that can be removed from a surface during normal conditions of transport. <173.403>

NONFLAMMABLE GAS. See 173.115. <171.8>

NON-LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS. A gas, which when packaged under pressure for transportation is entirely gaseous at -50 degrees Celsius (-58 degrees Fahrenheit) with a critical temperature less than or equal to -50 degrees Celsius (-58 degrees Fahrenheit). <173.115>

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NON-PETROLEUM OIL. Any animal fat, vegetable oil or other non-petroleum oil. <130.5>

NON-REUSABLE CONTAINER (NRC). A packaging (container) whose reuse is restricted in accordance with the provisions of 173.28 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

NORMAL FORM CLASS 7 (RADIOACTIVE) MATERIAL. Class 7 (radioactive) material which has not been demonstrated to qualify as “special form radioactive material.” <173.403>

N.O.S. Not otherwise specified. <171.8>

N.O.S. DESCRIPTION. A shipping description from the 172.101 Table which includes the abbreviation n.o.s. <171.8>

NPT. An American Standard taper pipe thread conforming to the requirements of **NBS Handbook H-28.** (IBR, see 171.7). <171.8>

NRC (NON-REUSABLE CONTAINER). A packaging (container) whose reuse is restricted in accordance with the provisions of 173.28. <171.8>

NRC. National Response Center. A notification center in the Coast Guard Building in Washington, DC, with a toll free number (800-424-8802), which must be called when significant oil or chemical spills or other environmentally related accidents occur. <A>

○

OCCUPIED CABOOSE. A rail car being used to transport non-passenger personnel. <171.8>

OFFICER IN CHARGE, MARINE INSPECTION. A person from the civilian or military branch of the Coast Guard designated as such by the Commandant and who under the supervision and direction of the Coast Guard District Commander is in charge of a designated inspection zone for the performance of duties with respect to the enforcement and administration of Title 52, Revised Statutes, acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, rules and regulations thereunder, and the inspection required thereby. <171.8>

OFFSHORE PORTABLE TANK. A portable tank specially designed for repeated use in the transportation of hazardous materials to, from and between offshore facilities. An offshore portable tank is designed and constructed in accordance with the Guidelines for the Approval of Containers Handled in Open Seas specified in the IMDG Code (IBR, see 171.7). <178.274>

OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSEL. A cargo vessel of less than 500 gross tons that regularly transports goods, supplies or equipment in support of exploration or production of offshore mineral or energy resources. <171.8>

OIL. Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with waste other than dredged spoil. <130.5>

OPEN FREIGHT CONTAINER. A freight container that does not totally enclose its contents by permanent structures. <176.2>

OPEN CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT. A cargo transport unit that is not a closed cargo transport unit. <176.2>

OPERATOR. A person who controls the use of an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle. <171.8>

GLOSSARY

ORAL TOXICITY. A liquid with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity of not more than 500 mg/kg or a solid with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity of not more than 200 mg/kg. <173.132>

ORGANIC PEROXIDE. See 173.128. <171.8>

ORM. Other regulated material. See 173.144. See Also Consumer Commodity. <171.8>

ORM-D MATERIAL. A material such as a consumer commodity, which although otherwise subject to the regulations of Subchapter C, presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging. It must be a material for which exceptions are provided in the 172.101 Table. See Also Consumer Commodity. <173.144>

OTHER NON-PETROLEUM OIL. A non-petroleum oil of any kind that is not an animal fat or vegetable oil. <130.5>

OUTAGE OR ULLAGE. The amount by which a packaging falls short of being liquid full, usually expressed in percent by volume. <171.8>

OUTER PACKAGING. The outermost enclosure of a composite or combination packaging together with any absorbent materials, cushioning and any other components necessary to contain and protect inner receptacles or inner packagings. <171.8>

OVERPACK. Except as provided in Subpart K of Part 178 of Subchapter C, an enclosure that is used by a single consignor to provide protection or convenience in handling of a package or to consolidate two or more packages. Overpack does not include a transport vehicle, freight container, or aircraft unit load device. Examples of overpacks are one or more packages: (1) Placed or stacked onto a load board such as a pallet and secured by strapping, shrink wrapping, stretch wrapping, or other suitable means; or (2) Placed in a protective outer packaging such as a box or crate. <171.8>

OVERSTOWED. A package or container is stowed directly on top of another. <176.2>

OXIDIZER. See 173.127. <171.8>

OXIDIZING GAS. A gas which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials more than air does. <171.8>

OXYGEN GENERATOR (CHEMICAL). A device containing chemicals that upon activation release oxygen as a product of chemical reaction. <171.8>

P

PACKAGE OR OUTSIDE PACKAGE. A packaging plus its contents. <171.8>

PACKAGE. For radioactive materials, the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport. <173.403>

PACKAGING. A receptacle and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacle to perform its containment function in conformance with the packaging requirements of Subchapter C. A compartmented tank is a single packaging. <130.5>

PACKAGING. A receptacle and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacle to perform its containment function in conformance with the minimum packing requirements of Subchapter C. <171.8>

PACKAGING. For radioactive materials, the assembly of components necessary to ensure compliance with the packaging requirements of Subpart I. It may consist of

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one or more receptacles, absorbent materials, spacing structures, thermal insulation, radiation shielding, service equipment for filling, emptying, venting and pressure relief, and devices for cooling or absorbing mechanical shocks. The conveyance, tie-down system, and auxiliary equipment may sometimes be designated as part of the packaging. <173.403>

PACKING GROUP. A grouping according to the degree of danger presented by hazardous materials. Packing Group I indicates great danger; Packing Group II, medium danger; Packing Group III, minor danger. See 172.101(f). <171.8>

PALLET. A portable platform for stowing, handling, and moving cargo. <176.2>

PALLETIZED UNIT. Packages or unpackaged objects stacked on a pallet, banded and secured to the pallet by metal, fabric, or plastic straps for the purpose of handling as a single unit. <176.2>

PARTY. A person, other than a holder, authorized to act under the terms of an exemption. <107.1>

PASSENGER. With respect to vessels and for the purposes of Part 176 only, a person being carried on a vessel other than: (1) The owner or his representative; (2) The operator; (3) A bona fide member of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel who has contributed no consideration for his carriage and who is paid for his services; or (4) A guest who has not contributed any consideration directly or indirectly for his carriage. <171.8>

PASSENGER-CARRYING AIRCRAFT. An aircraft that carries any person other than a crewmember, company employee, an authorized representative of the United States, or a person accompanying the shipment. <171.8>

PASSENGER VESSEL. (1) A vessel subject to any of the requirements of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, which carries more than 12 passengers; (2) A cargo vessel documented under the laws of the United States and not subject to that Convention, which carries more than 16 passengers; (3) A cargo vessel of any foreign nation that extends reciprocal privileges and is not subject to that Convention and which carries more than 16 passengers; and (4) A vessel engaged in a ferry operation and which carries passengers. <171.8>

PATHOGEN. A microorganism (including bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, parasites, fungi) or other agent, such as a proteinaceous infectious particle (prion), that can cause disease in humans or animals. <173.134>

PATIENT SPECIMEN. Human or animal material collected directly from humans or animals and transported for research, diagnosis, investigational activities, or disease treatment or prevention. Patient Specimen includes excreta, secretions, blood and its components, tissue and tissue swabs, body parts, and specimens in transport media (e.g., transwabs, culture media, and blood culture bottles.) <173.134>

PERIODIC DESIGN REQUALIFICATION TEST. The performance of the applicable tests on an intermediate bulk container design type, in order to requalify the design for continued production at the frequency specified in paragraph (e) of 178.801. <178.801>

PERIODIC RETEST AND INSPECTION. Performance of the applicable test and inspections on each IBC at the frequency specified in 180.352. <178.801>

PERIODIC RETESTING. The performance of the drop, leakproofness, hydrostatic pressure, and stacking tests at the frequency specified in 178.601(e). <178.601>

GLOSSARY

PERSON. An individual, firm, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, as well as a department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government. <130.5>

PERSON. An individual, firm, copartnership, corporation, company, association, or joint-stock association (including any trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative); or a government or Indian tribe (or an agency or instrumentality of any government or Indian tribe) that transports a hazardous material to further a commercial enterprise or offers a hazardous material for transportation in commerce. Person does not include the following: (1) The United States Postal Service; (2) Any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government, for the purposes of 49 U.S.C. 5123 (civil penalties) and 5124 (criminal penalties); (3) Any government or Indian tribe (or an agency or instrumentality of any government or Indian tribe) that transports hazardous material for a governmental purpose. <105.5/107.1>

PERSON. An individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company; or a government, Indian tribe, or authority of a government or tribe offering a hazardous material for transportation in commerce or transporting a hazardous material to support a commercial enterprise. This term does not include the United States Postal Service or, for purposes of 49 U.S.C. 5123 and 5124, a Department, agency, or instrumentality of the government. <171.8>

PERSON WHO OFFERS OR OFFEROR. 1) Any person who does either or both of the following: i) Performs, or is responsible for performing, any pre-transportation function required under Subchapter A for transportation of the hazardous material in commerce; ii) Tenders or makes the hazardous material available to a carrier for transportation in commerce. 2) A carrier is not an offeror when it performs a function required by Subchapter A as a condition of acceptance of a hazardous material for transportation in commerce (e.g., reviewing shipping papers, examining packages to ensure that they are in conformance with Subchapter A, or preparing shipping documentation for its own use) or when it transfers a hazardous material to another carrier for continued transportation in commerce without performing a pre-transportation function. <171.8>

PETROLEUM OIL. Any oil extracted or derived from geological hydrocarbon deposits, including fractions thereof. <130.5>

pH. A numerical designation from 1-14 of relative acidity and alkalinity. A pH of less 7.0 indicates acidity. Values over 7.0 indicate alkalinity. <A>

PHMSA. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590. <171.8>

PIE PLATE. A round, oval, or hexagonal pallet without sideboards, used in conjunction with a cargo net to handle loose cargo on board a vessel. <176.2>

PLACARDED CAR. A rail car which is placarded in accordance with the requirements of Part 172 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

PLASTIC. Polymeric materials (i.e., plastic or rubber). <178.707>

POISON INHALATION HAZARD. See Inhalation Toxicity.

POISONOUS GAS. See 173.115. <171.8>

POISONOUS MATERIALS. See 173.132. <171.8>

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION. A municipality; a public agency or other instrumen-

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tality of one or more States, municipalities, or other political body of a State; or a public corporation, board, or commission established under the laws of one or more States. <105.5>

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority (including any public and Indian housing agency under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (whether or not incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), any other regional or interstate government entity, or any agency or instrumentality of a local government. <110.20>

POPS/HM-181. DOT/United Nations Performance-Oriented Packaging Standards. <A>

PORTABLE MAGAZINE. A strong, closed, prefabricated, steel or wooden, closed box or container, other than a freight container, designed and used to handle Class 1 (explosive) materials either by hand or mechanical means. <176.2>

PORTABLE TANK. A bulk packaging (except a cylinder having a water capacity of 1000 pounds or less) designed primarily to be loaded onto, or on, or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. It does not include a cargo tank, tank car, multi-unit tank car tank, or trailer carrying 3AX, 3AAX, or 3T cylinders. <171.8>

POWDER CAKE (POWDER PASTE). Substance consisting of nitrocellulose impregnated with not more than 60 percent of nitroglycerin or other liquid organic nitrates or a mixture of these. <173.59>

POWDER, SMOKELESS. Substance based on nitrocellulose used as propellant. The term includes propellants with a single base (nitrocellulose (NC) alone), those with a double base (such as NC and nitroglycerin (NG)) and those with a triple base (such as NC/NG/nitroguanidine). Cast pressed or bag-charges of smokeless powder are listed under charges, propelling and charges, propelling for cannon. <173.59>

PREEMPTION DETERMINATION. An administrative decision by the Associate Administrator that Federal hazardous materials law does or does not void a specific State, political subdivision, or Indian tribe requirement. <105.5>

PREFERRED ROUTE OR PREFERRED HIGHWAY. A highway for shipment of highway route controlled quantities of radioactive materials so designated by a State routing agency, and any Interstate System highway for which an alternative highway has not been designated by such State agency as provided by 397.103 of 49 CFR. <171.8>

PRE-TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION. A function specified in the HMR that is required to assure the safe transportation of a hazardous material in commerce, including: 1) Determining the hazard class of a hazardous material; 2) Selecting a hazardous materials packaging; 3) Filling a hazardous materials packaging, including a bulk packaging; 4) Securing a closure on a filled or partially filled hazardous materials package or container or on a package or container containing a residue of a hazardous material; 5) Marking a package to indicate that it contains a hazardous material; 6) Labeling a package to indicate that it contains a hazardous material; 7) Preparing a shipping paper; 8) Providing and maintaining emergency response information; 9) Reviewing a shipping paper to verify compliance with the HMR or international equivalents; 10)

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For each person importing a hazardous material into the United States, providing the shipper with timely and complete information as to the HMR requirements that will apply to the transportation of the material within the United States; 11) Certifying that a hazardous material is in proper condition for transportation in conformance with the requirements of the HMR; 12) Loading, blocking, and bracing a hazardous materials package in a freight container or transport motor vehicle; 13) Segregating a hazardous materials package in a freight container or transport vehicle from incompatible cargo; 14) Selecting, providing, or affixing placards for a freight container or transport vehicle to indicate that it contains a hazardous material. <171.8>

PRIMARY HAZARD. The hazard class of a material as assigned in the 172.101 Table (Column 3). <171.8>

PRIMERS, CAP TYPE. Articles consisting of a metal or plastic cap containing a small amount of primary explosive mixture that is readily ignited by impact. They serve as igniting elements in small arms cartridges and in percussion primers for propelling charges. <173.59>

PRIMERS, TUBULAR. Articles consisting of a primer for ignition and an auxiliary charge of deflagrating explosive, such as black powder, used to ignite the propelling charge in a cartridge case for cannon, etc. <173.59>

PRIVATE TRACK OR PRIVATE SIDING. Track located outside of a carrier's right-of-way, yard, or terminals where the carrier does not own the rails, ties, roadbed, or right-of-way; or track leased by a railroad to a lessee, where the lease provides for, and actual practice entails, exclusive use of that trackage by the lessee and/or a general system railroad for purpose of moving only cars shipped to or by the lessee, and where the lessor otherwise exercises no control over or responsibility for the trackage or the cars on the trackage. <171.8>

PRODUCTION INSPECTION. The inspection that must initially be conducted on each newly manufactured intermediate bulk container. <178.801>

PRODUCTION TESTING. The performance of the leakproofness test on each single or composite packaging intended to contain a liquid. <178.601>

PRODUCTION TESTING. The performance of the leakproofness test on each intermediate bulk container intended to contain solids discharged by pressure or intended to contain liquids. <178.801>

PROJECT. The activities and tasks identified in the grant agreement. <110.20>

PROJECT MANAGER. The State or Indian tribal official designated in a grant as the recipient agency's principal program contact with the Federal Government. <110.20>

PROJECT OFFICER. The Federal official designated in a grant as the program contact with the project manager. The project officer is responsible for monitoring the project. <110.20>

PROJECT PERIOD. The length of time specified in a grant for completion of all work associated with that project. <110.20>

PROJECTILES. Articles, such as a shell or bullet, which are projected from a cannon or other artillery gun, rifle, or other small arm. They may be inert, with or without tracer, or may contain a burster, expelling charge or bursting charge. The term includes: projectiles, inert, with tracer; projectiles, with burster or expelling charge; and projectiles, with bursting charge. <173.59>

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PROPELLANT, LIQUID. Substances consisting of a deflagrating liquid explosive, used for propulsion. <173.59>

PROPELLANT, SOLID. Substances consisting of a deflagrating solid explosive, used for propulsion. <173.59>

PROPELLANTS. Deflagrating explosives used for propulsion or for reducing the drag of projectiles. <173.59>

PROPER SHIPPING NAME. The name of the hazardous material shown in roman print (not italics) in 172.101 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

PSI. Pounds per square inch. <171.8>

PSIA. Pounds per square inch absolute. <171.8>

PSIG. Pounds per square inch gauge. <171.8>

PUBLIC VESSEL. A vessel owned by and being used in the public service of the United States. It does not include a vessel owned by the United States and engaged in a trade or commercial service or a vessel under contract or charter to the United States. <171.8>

PYROPHORIC LIQUID. See 173.124(b). <171.8>

PYROPHORIC MATERIAL. A liquid or solid that, even in small quantities and without an external ignition source, can ignite within five minutes after coming in contact with air when tested according to the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria. <173.124>

Q

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL. An individual familiar with the response plan, trained in his or her responsibilities in implementing the plan, and authorized, on behalf of the owner or operator, to initiate all response activities identified in the plan, to enter into response-related contracts and obligate funds for such contracts, and to act as a liaison with the on-scene coordinator and other responsible officials. The qualified individual must be available at all times the owner or operator is engaged in transportation subject to Part 130 (alone or in conjunction with an equally qualified alternate), must be fluent in English, and must have in his or her possession documentation of the required authority. <130.5>

R

RADIATION LEVEL. The radiation dose-equivalent rate expressed in millisievert(s) per hour or mSv/h (millirem(s) per hour or mrem/h). <173.403>

RADIOACTIVE CONTENTS. A Class 7 (radioactive) material, together with any contaminated liquids or gases, within the package. <173.403>

RADIOACTIVE INSTRUMENT OR ARTICLE. Any manufactured instrument or article such as an instrument, clock, electronic tube or apparatus, or similar instrument or article having Class 7 (radioactive) material in gaseous or non-dispersible solid form as a component part. <173.403>

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. Any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration and the total activity in the consignment exceed the values specified in the table in 173.436 or values derived according to the instructions in 173.433. <173.403>

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RADIOACTIVE PACKAGING. The assembly of components necessary to ensure compliance with the packaging requirements of Subpart I. It may consist of one or more receptacles, absorbent materials, spacing structures, thermal insulation, radiation shielding, service equipment for filling, emptying, venting and pressure relief, and devices for cooling or absorbing mechanical shocks. The conveyance, tie-down system, and auxiliary equipment may sometimes be designated as part of the packaging. <173.403>

RAIL CAR. A car designed to carry freight or non-passenger personnel by rail, and includes a box car, flat car, gondola car, hopper car, tank car, and occupied caboose. <171.8>

RAILROAD. A person engaged in transportation by rail. <171.8>

READILY COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. A material which may or may not be classed as a hazardous material but which is easily ignited and supports combustion. <176.2>

RECEPTACLE. A containment vessel for receiving and holding materials, including any means of closing. <171.8>

REFERENCE STEEL. A steel with a tensile strength of 370 N/mm² and an elongation at fracture of 27 percent. <178.274>

REFRIGERANT GAS OR DISPERSANT GAS. All non-poisonous refrigerant gases, dispersant gases (fluorocarbons) listed in 172.101, 173.304, 173.314(c), 173.315(a) and 173.315(h), and mixtures thereof, and any other compressed gas having a vapor pressure not exceeding 1792 kPa (260 psia) at 54 degrees Celsius (130 degrees Fahrenheit), and used only as a refrigerant, dispersant or blowing agent. <173.115>

REGISTERED INSPECTOR. A person registered with the DOT in accordance with Subpart F of Part 107 who has the knowledge and ability to determine whether a cargo tank conforms with the applicable DOT specification. In addition, Registered Inspector means a person who meets, at a minimum, any one of the following: (1) Has an engineering degree and one year of work experience; (2) Has an associate degree in engineering and two years of work experience; (3) Has a high school diploma (or General Equivalency Diploma) and three years of work experience; or (4) Has at least three years of experience performing the duties of a Registered Inspector prior to September 1, 1991. <171.8>

REGISTRATION. A written acknowledgment from the Associate Administrator that a registrant is authorized to perform a function for which registration is required under Subchapter C (e.g., registration in accordance with 49 CFR 178.503 regarding marking of packagings). For purposes of Subparts A through E, "registration" does not include registration under Subpart F or G of Part 107. <107.1>

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE. A waste or reusable material derived from the medical treatment of an animal or human, which includes diagnosis and immunization, or from biomedical research, which includes the production and testing of biological products. <173.134>

REGULATIONS ISSUED UNDER FEDERAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION LAW. Regulations contained in Subchapter A (49 CFR Parts 105 through 110) and in Subchapter C (49 CFR Parts 171 through 180), certain regulations in Chapter I (USCG) of 46 CFR, and in Chapters III (FMCSA) and XII

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(TSA) of Subtitle B of 49 CFR, as indicated by the authority citations therein.
<105.5>

RELEASE DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a small charge of explosive with means of initiation. They sever rods or links to release equipment quickly.
<173.59>

REPORT. Information, other than an application, registration or part thereof, required to be submitted to the Associate Administrator pursuant to Subchapter A, B or C of 49 CFR. <107.1>

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ). The quantity specified in Column 2 of the Appendix to 172.101 for any material identified in Column 1 of the Appendix.
<171.8>

RESEARCH. Investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery of new theories or laws and the discovery and interpretation of facts or revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts. Research does not include the application of existing technology to industrial endeavors. <171.8>

RESIDUE. The hazardous material remaining in a packaging, including a tank car, after its contents have been unloaded to the maximum extent practicable and before the packaging is either refilled or cleaned of hazardous material and purged to remove any hazardous vapors. <171.8>

RESPONDENT. A person upon whom the PHMSA has served a notice of probable violation. <107.1>

RESPONSIBLE PERSON. A person empowered by the master of the vessel to make all decisions relating to his or her specific task, and having the necessary knowledge and experience for that purpose. <176.2>

RIGID INNER RECEPTACLE. An inner receptacle which retains its general shape when empty without closures in place and without benefit of the outer casing. Any inner receptacle that is not “rigid” is considered to be “flexible.” <178.707>

ROCKET MOTORS. Articles consisting of a solid, liquid, or hypergolic propellant contained in a cylinder fitted with one or more nozzles. They are designed to propel a rocket or guided missile. The term includes: rocket motors; rocket motors with hypergolic liquids with or without an expelling charge; and rocket motors, liquid fueled.
<173.59>

ROCKETS. Articles containing a rocket motor and a payload which may be an explosive warhead or other device. The term includes: guided missiles; rockets, line-throwing; rockets, liquid fueled, with bursting charge; rockets, with expelling charge; and rockets, with inert head. <173.59>

S

SADT. Self-accelerated decomposition temperature. See 173.21(f). <171.8>

SAFE WORKING LOAD. The maximum gross weight that cargo handling equipment is approved to lift. <176.2>

SAFETY MATCHES. Matches combined with or attached to the box, book or card that can be ignited by friction only on a prepared surface. <173.186>

SALVAGE DRUM. A drum conforming to 173.3 into which packages of hazardous materials that are damaged, defective, or leaking; packages found to be non-conform-

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ing after having been placed in transportation; and hazardous materials that have spilled or leaked may be placed. <173.3>

SALVAGE PACKAGING. A special packaging conforming to 173.3 into which damaged, defective, leaking or non-conforming hazardous materials packages, or hazardous materials that have spilled or leaked, are placed for purposes of transport for recovery or disposal. <171.8>

SCF. Standard cubic foot. One cubic foot of gas measured at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 psia. <171.8>

SEAT-BELT PRE-TENSIONER. Contains similar hazardous materials to an air bag and is used in the operation of a seat-belt restraining system in a motor vehicle. >173.166>

SELF-DEFENSE SPRAY. An aerosol or non-pressurized device that: 1) Is intended to have an irritating or incapacitating effect on a person or animal; and 2) Meets no hazard criteria other than for Class 9 (for example, a pepper spray; see 173.140(a)) and, for an aerosol, Division 2.1 or 2.2 (see 173.115), except that it may contain not more than two percent by mass of a tear gas substance (e.g., chloroacetophenone (CN) or 0-chlorobenzylmalonitrile (CS); see 173.132(a)(2)). <171.8>

SELF-HEATING MATERIAL. A material that when in contact with air and without an energy supply, is liable to self-heat. <173.124>

SELF-REACTIVE MATERIAL. A material that is thermally unstable and that can undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air). For exclusions, see 173.124(a)(2)(i). <173.124>

SERVICE EQUIPMENT. Filling and discharge, pressure relief, safety, heating and heat-insulating devices and measuring instruments. <178.700>

SERVICE EQUIPMENT. Measuring instruments and filling, discharge, venting, safety, heating, cooling and insulation devices. <178.274>

SERVICE PRESSURE. The authorized pressure marking on the packaging. For example, for a cylinder marked "DOT 3A1800," the service pressure is 12410 kPa (1800 psig). <173.115>

SETTLED PRESSURE. The pressure exerted by the contents of a UN pressure receptacle in thermal and diffusive equilibrium. <171.8>

SHARPS. Any object contaminated with a pathogen or that may become contaminated with a pathogen through handling or during transportation and also capable of cutting or penetrating skin or a packaging material. Sharps includes needles, syringes, scalpels, broken glass, culture slides, culture dishes, broken capillary tubes, broken rigid plastic, and exposed ends of dental wires. <173.134>

SHELL. The part of the portable tank which retains the hazardous materials intended for transportation, including openings and closures, but does not include service equipment or external structural equipment. <178.274>

SHIPPING PAPER. A shipping order, bill of lading, manifest or other shipping document serving a similar purpose and containing the information required by 172.202, 172.203, and 172.204. <171.8>

SIFTPROOF PACKAGING. A packaging impermeable to dry contents, including fine solid material produced during transportation. <171.8>

SIGNALS. Articles consisting of pyrotechnic substances designed to produce signals by means of sound, flame, or smoke or any combination thereof. The term includes:

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signal devices, hand; signals, distress ship; signals, railway track, explosive; signals, smoke. <173.59>

SINGLE PACKAGING. A non-bulk packaging other than a combination packaging. <171.8>

SINGLE TRIP CONTAINER (STC). A container that may not be refilled and reshipped after having been previously emptied, except as provided in Section 173.28. <A>

SKILLED PERSON. A person having the knowledge and experience to perform a certain duty. <176.2>

SKIPBOARD. A square or rectangular pallet without sideboards, usually used in conjunction with a cargo net to handle loose cargo on board a vessel. <176.2>

SOLID. A material which is not a gas or a liquid. <171.8>

SOLUTION. Any homogeneous liquid mixture of two or more chemical compounds or elements that will not undergo any segregation under conditions normal to transportation. <171.8>

SOUNDING DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive. They are dropped from ships and function when they reach a predetermined depth or the sea bed. <173.59>

SPECIAL FORM CLASS 7 (RADIOACTIVE) MATERIAL. Either an indispersible solid radioactive material or a sealed capsule containing radioactive material which satisfies the following conditions: 1) It is either a single solid piece or a sealed capsule containing radioactive material that can be opened only by destroying the capsule; 2) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 mm (0.2 in); and 3) It satisfies the test requirements of 173.469. <173.403>

SPECIAL PERMIT. A document issued by the Associate Administrator under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 5117 permitting a person to perform a function that is not otherwise permitted under Subchapter A or C, or other regulations issued under 49 U.S.C. 5101 et seq. (e.g., Federal Motor Carrier Safety routing requirements.) The terms "special permit" and "exemption" have the same meaning for purposes of subchapter A or C or other regulations issued under 49 U.S.C. 5101 through 5127. An exemption issued prior to October 1, 2005 remains valid until it is past its expiration date, terminated by the Associate Administrator, or is issued as a special permit, whichever occurs first. <105.5/107.1/171.8>

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OF A RADIONUCLIDE). The activity of the radionuclide per unit mass of that nuclide. <173.403>

SPECIFICATION MARKINGS. The packaging identification markings required by Part 178 including, where applicable, the name and address or symbol of the packaging manufacturer or approval agency. <178.2>

SPECIFICATION PACKAGING. A packaging conforming to one of the specifications or standards for packagings in Part 178 or Part 179 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

SPLICE. As used in 176.172, any repair of a freight container main structural member which replaces material, other than complete replacement of the member. <176.2>

SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. See 173.124(b). <171.8>

STABILIZED. The hazardous material is in a condition that precludes uncontrolled reaction. This may be achieved by methods such as adding an inhibiting chemical,

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degassing the hazardous material to remove dissolved oxygen and inerting the air space in the package, or maintaining the hazardous material under temperature control. <171.8>

STACKING TEST. All packaging design types other than bags must be subjected to a stacking test. A test sample must be subjected to a force applied to the top surface of the test sample equivalent to the total weight of identical packages which might be stacked on it during transport. <178.606>

STANDARD CUBIC FOOT (SCF). One cubic foot of gas measured at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 psia. <171.8>

STATE. A State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, or any other territory or possession of the United States designated by the Secretary. <105.5/107.1/171.8>

STATE-DESIGNATED ROUTE. A preferred route selected in accordance with U.S. DOT "Guidelines for Selecting Preferred Highway Routes for Highway Route Controlled Quantities of Radioactive Materials" or an equivalent routing analysis which adequately considers overall risk to the public. <171.8>

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC). The State Emergency Response Commission appointed by the Governor of each State and Territory under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. <110.20>

STATEMENT OF WORK. That portion of a grant that describes the purpose and scope of activities and tasks to be carried out as part of the proposed project. <110.20>

STORAGE INCIDENTAL TO MOVEMENT. Storage of a transport vehicle, freight container, or package containing a hazardous material by any person between the time that a carrier takes physical possession of the hazardous material for the purpose of transporting it in commerce until the package containing the hazardous material is physically delivered to the destination indicated on a shipping document, package marking, or other medium, or, in the case of a private motor carrier, between the time that a motor vehicle driver takes physical possession of the hazardous material for the purpose of transporting it in commerce until the driver relinquishes possession of the package at its destination and is no longer responsible for performing functions subject to the HMR with respect to that particular package. 1) Storage incidental to movement includes: i) Storage at the destination shown on a shipping document, including storage at a transloading facility, provided the shipping documentation identifies the shipment as a through-shipment and identifies the final destination or destinations of the hazardous material; and ii) Rail cars containing hazardous materials that are stored on track that does not meet the definition of "private track or siding" in 171.8, even if those cars have been delivered to the destination shown on the shipping document. 2) Storage incidental to movement does not include storage of a hazardous material at its final destination as shown on a shipping document. <171.8>

STOWAGE. The act of placing hazardous materials on board a vessel. <171.8>

STRIKE ANYWHERE MATCHES. Matches that can be ignited by friction on a solid surface. <173.186>

STRONG OUTSIDE CONTAINER. The outermost enclosure which provides protection against the unintentional release of its contents under conditions normally incident to transportation. <171.8>

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STRUCTURAL EQUIPMENT. The reinforcing, fastening, handling, protective or stabilizing members of the body or stacking load bearing structural members (such as metal cages). <178.700>

STRUCTURAL EQUIPMENT. The reinforcing, fastening, protective and stabilizing members external to the shell. <178.274>

SUBSIDIARY HAZARD. A hazard of a material other than the primary hazard. (See also Primary Hazard.) <171.8>

SUBSTANCE, EXPLOSIVE, VERY INSENSITIVE (SUBSTANCE, EVI)

N.O.S. Substances which present a mass explosive hazard but which are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation, or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport and which have passed test series 5. <173.59>

SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECT (SCO). A solid object which is not itself radioactive but which has radioactive material distributed on any of its surfaces. SCO must be one of two groups, SCO-I or SCO-II. <173.403>

T

TABLE IN 172.101 OR 172.101 TABLE. The Hazardous Materials Table in 172.101 of Subchapter C. <171.8>

TECHNICAL NAME. A recognized chemical name or microbiological name currently used in scientific and technical handbooks, journals, and texts. Generic descriptions are authorized for use as technical names provided they readily identify the general chemical group, or microbiological group. Examples of acceptable generic chemical descriptions are organic phosphate compounds, petroleum aliphatic hydrocarbons and tertiary amines. For proficiency testing only, generic microbiological descriptions such as bacteria, mycobacteria, fungus, and viral samples may be used. Except for names which appear in Subpart B of Part 172, trade names may not be used as technical names. <171.8>

TEST PRESSURE. The maximum gauge pressure at the top of the shell during the hydraulic pressure test equal to not less than 1.5 times the design pressure for liquids and 1.3 for liquefied compressed gases. In some instances a pneumatic test is authorized as an alternative to the hydraulic test. The minimum test pressures for portable tanks intended for specific liquid and solid hazardous materials are specified in the applicable portable tank T codes (such as T1-T23) assigned to these hazardous materials in the 172.101 Table. <178.274>

TOFC. Trailer-on-flat-car. <171.8>

TOP SHELL. The tank car tank surface, excluding the head ends and bottom shell of the tank car tank. <171.8>

TORPEDOES. Articles containing an explosive or non-explosive propulsion system and designed to be propelled through water. They may contain an inert head or warhead. The term includes: torpedoes, liquid fueled, with or without bursting charge; and torpedoes, with bursting charge. <173.59>

TOXIC INHALATION HAZARD. See Inhalation Toxicity.

TOXIN. A Division 6.1 material from a plant, animal, or bacterial source. <173.134>

TRACERS FOR AMMUNITION. Sealed articles containing pyrotechnic sub-

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stances, designed to reveal the trajectory of a projectile. <173.59>

TRAILERSHIP. A vessel, other than a carfloat, specifically equipped to carry motor transport vehicles and fitted with installed securing devices to tie down each vehicle. The term trailership includes Roll-on/Roll-off (RO/RO) vessels. <171.8>

TRAIN. One or more engines coupled with one or more rail cars, except during switching operations or where the operation is that of classifying and assembling rail cars within a railroad yard for the purpose of making or breaking up trains. <171.8>

TRAINING. Formal instruction, supplementing an employee's existing job knowledge, designed to protect human health and the environment via increased awareness and improved job proficiency. See 172.700 in 49 CFR. <A>

TRAINSHIP. A vessel other than a rail car ferry or carfloat, specifically equipped to transport railroad vehicles, and fitted with installed securing devices to tie down each vehicle. <171.8>

TRANSLOADING. The transfer of a hazardous material by any person from one bulk packaging to another bulk packaging, from a bulk packaging to a non-bulk packaging, or from a non-bulk packaging to a bulk packaging for the purpose of continuing the movement of the hazardous material in commerce. <171.8>

TRANSPORT INDEX. The dimensionless number (rounded up to the next tenth) placed on the label of a package to designate the degree of control to be exercised by the carrier during transportation. <173.403>

TRANSPORT VEHICLE. A cargo-carrying vehicle such as an automobile, van, tractor, truck, semitrailer, tank car or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, rail car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle. <171.8>

TRANSPORTS or TRANSPORTATION. The movement of property and loading, unloading, or storage incidental to the movement. <105.5/107.1/171.8>

TRANSPORTS or TRANSPORTATION. Any movement of oil by highway or rail, and any loading, unloading, or storage incidental thereto. <130.5>

TRAY. A type of pallet constructed to specific dimensions for handling a particular load. <176.2>

TYPE A ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which can detonate or deflagrate rapidly as packaged for transport. Transportation is forbidden. <173.128>

TYPE A PACKAGE. A package that, together with its radioactive contents limited to A1 or A2 as appropriate, meets the requirements of 173.410 and 173.412 and is designed to retain the integrity of containment and shielding required by Part 173 under normal conditions of transport as demonstrated by the tests set forth in 173.465 or 173.466, as appropriate. A Type A package does not require Competent Authority Approval. <173.403>

TYPE A QUANTITY. A quantity of radioactive material, the aggregate radioactivity which does not exceed A1 for special form radioactive material or A2 for normal form radioactive material, where A1 and A2 values are given in 173.435 or are determined in accordance with 173.433. <173.403>

TYPE A SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which, as packaged for transportation can detonate or deflagrate rapidly. Transportation of this type of material is forbidden. <173.124>

TYPE B ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which, as packaged for

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transport, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but can undergo a thermal explosion. <173.128>

TYPE B PACKAGE. A package designed to transport greater than A1 or A2 quantity of radioactive material that, together with its radioactive contents, is designed to retain the integrity of containment and shielding required by Part 173 when subjected to the normal conditions of transport and hypothetical accident test conditions set forth in 10 CFR Part 71. <173.403>

TYPE B(M) PACKAGE. A Type B packaging, together with its radioactive contents, that for international shipments requires multilateral approval of the package design, and may require approval of the conditions of shipment. Type B(M) packages are those Type B package designs which have a maximum normal operating pressure of more than 700 kilopascals per square centimeter (100 pounds per square inch) gauge or a relief device which would allow the release of Class 7 (radioactive) material to the environment under the hypothetical accident conditions specified in 10 CFR Part 71. <173.403>

TYPE B(U) PACKAGE. A Type B packaging that, together with its radioactive contents, for international shipments requires unilateral approval only of the package design and of any stowage provisions that may be necessary for heat dissipation. <173.403>

TYPE B QUANTITY. A quantity of material greater than a Type A quantity. <173.403>

TYPE B SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which, as packaged for transportation, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but is liable to undergo a thermal explosion in a package. <173.124>

TYPE C ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which, as packaged for transport, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly and cannot undergo a thermal explosion. <173.128>

TYPE C SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which, as packaged for transportation, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly and cannot undergo a thermal explosion. <173.124>

TYPE D ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which: (1) detonates only partially, but does not deflagrate rapidly and is not affected by heat when confined; (2) does not detonate, deflagrates slowly, and shows no violent effect if heated when confined; or (3) does not detonate or deflagrate, and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement. <173.128>

TYPE D SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which: (1) detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; (2) does not detonate at all, deflagrates slowly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or (3) does not detonate or deflagrate at all and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement. <173.124>

TYPE E ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which neither detonates nor deflagrates and shows low or no effect when heated under confinement. <173.128>

TYPE E SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates nor deflagrates at all and shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement. <173.124>

TYPE F ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which will not detonate in

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a cavitated state, does not deflagrate, shows only a low or no effect if heated when confined, and has low, or no, explosive power. <173.128>

TYPE F SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates at all and shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement as well as low or no explosive power. <173.124>

TYPE G ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic peroxide which will not detonate in a cavitated state, will not deflagrate at all, shows no effect when heated under confinement, and shows no explosive power. A Type G Organic Peroxide is not subject to the requirements of Subchapter C for organic peroxides of Division 5.2 provided that it is thermally stable. <173.128>

TYPE G SELF-REACTIVE. A self-reactive material which, in laboratory testing, does not detonate in the cavitated state, will not deflagrate at all, shows no effect when heated under confinement, nor shows any explosive power. A type G self-reactive material is not subject to the requirements of Subchapter C for self-reactive material of Division 4.1 provided that it is thermally stable. <173.124>

U

UFC. Uniform Freight Classification. <171.8>

UN. United Nations. <171.8>

UN CYLINDER. A transportable pressure receptacle with a water capacity not exceeding 150 L that has been marked and certified as conforming to the applicable requirements in Part 178. <171.8>

UN PORTABLE TANK. An intermodal tank having a capacity of more than 450 liters (118.9 gallons). It includes a shell fitted with service equipment and structural equipment, including stabilizing members external to the shell and skids, mountings or accessories to facilitate mechanical handling. A UN portable tank must be capable of being filled and discharged without the removal of its structural equipment and must be capable of being lifted when full. Cargo tanks, rail tank car tanks, non-metallic tanks, non-specification tanks, bulk bins, and IBCs and packagings made to cylinder specifications are not UN portable tanks. <171.8>

UN PRESSURE RECEPTACLE. A UN cylinder or tube. <171.8>

UN RECOMMENDATIONS. The UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. See 171.7. <171.8>

UN STANDARD PACKAGING. A packaging conforming to standards in the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. <171.8>

UN TUBE. A seamless transportable pressure receptacle with a water capacity exceeding 150 L but not more than 3,000 L that has been marked and certified as conforming to the requirements in Part 178. <171.8>

UNDECLARED HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. A hazardous material that is: 1) Subject to any of the hazard communication requirements in Subparts C (Shipping Papers), D (Marking), E (Labeling), and F (Placarding) of Part 172, or an alternative marking requirements in Part 173 (such as 174.3(a)(10) and 173.6(c)); and 2) Offered for transportation in commerce without any visible indication to the person accepting the hazardous material for transportation that a hazardous material is pres-

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ent, on either an accompanying shipping document, or the outside of a transport vehicle, freight container, or package. <171.8>

UNILATERAL APPROVAL. Approval of a package design solely by the Competent Authority of the country of origin. <173.403>

UNINTENTIONAL RELEASE. The escape of a hazardous material from a package on an occasion not anticipated or planned. This includes releases resulting from collision, package failures, human error, criminal activity, negligence, improper packing, or unusual conditions such as the operation of pressure relief devices as a result of over-pressurization, overflow or fire exposure. It does not include releases, such as venting of packages, where allowed, and the operational discharge of contents from packages. <171.8>

UNIRRADIATED THORIUM. Thorium containing not more than 10^7 grams uranium-233 per gram of thorium-232. <173.403>

UNIRRADIATED URANIUM. Uranium containing not more than 2×10^3 Bq of plutonium per gram of uranium-235, not more than 9×10^6 Bq of fission products per gram of uranium-235 and not more than 5×10^{-3} g of uranium-236 per gram of uranium-235. <173.403>

UNIT LOAD DEVICE. Any type of freight container, aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo. <171.8>

UNITED STATES. A State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, or any other territory or possession of the United States designated by the Secretary. <171.8>

UNLOADING INCIDENTAL TO MOVEMENT. Removing a packaged or containerized hazardous material from a transport vehicle, aircraft, or vessel, or for a bulk packaging, emptying a hazardous material from the bulk packaging after the hazardous material has been delivered to the consignee when performed by carrier personnel or in the presence of carrier personnel or, in the case of a private motor carrier, while the driver of the motor vehicle from which the hazardous material is being unloaded immediately after movement is completed is present during the unloading operation. (Emptying a hazardous material from a bulk packaging while the packaging is on board a vessel is subject to separate regulations as delegated by Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1 at 2(103).) Unloading incidental to movement includes transloading. <171.8>

USED HEALTHCARE PRODUCT. A medical, diagnostic, or research device or piece of equipment, or a personal care product used by consumers, medical professionals, or pharmaceutical providers that does not meet the definition of a diagnostic specimen, biological product, or regulated medical waste, is contaminated with potentially infectious body fluids or materials, and is not decontaminated or disinfected to remove or mitigate the infectious hazard prior to transportation. <173.134>

V

VEGETABLE OIL. A non-petroleum oil or fat derived from plant seeds, nuts, kernels or fruits, not specifically identified elsewhere in Part 130. <130.5>

VESSEL. Includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. <171.8>

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VISCOUS LIQUID. A liquid material which has a measured viscosity in excess of 2500 centistokes at 25 degrees Celsius (77 degrees Fahrenheit) when determined in accordance with the procedures specified in ASTM Method D 445-72 “Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)” or ASTM Method D 1200-70 “Viscosity of Paints, Varnishes, and Lacquers by Ford Viscosity Cup.” <171.8>

VOLATILITY. Refers to the relative rate of evaporation of materials to assume the vapor state. <171.8>

W

WAIVER OF PREEMPTION. A decision by the Associate Administrator to forego preemption of a non-Federal requirement – that is, to allow a State, political subdivision or Indian tribe requirement to remain in effect. The non-Federal requirement must provide at least as much public protection as the Federal hazardous materials transportation law and the regulations issued under Federal hazardous materials transportation law, and may not unreasonably burden commerce. <105.5>

WARHEADS. Articles containing detonating explosives, designed to be fitted to a rocket, guided missile, or torpedo. They may contain a burster or expelling charge or bursting charge. The term includes: warhead rocket with bursting charge; and warheads, torpedo, with bursting charge. <173.59>

WATER REACTIVE MATERIAL. See 173.124(c). <171.8>

WATER RESISTANT. Having a degree of resistance to permeability by and damage caused by water in liquid form. <171.8>

WAX “VESTA” MATCHES. Matches that can be ignited by friction either on a prepared surface or on a solid surface. <173.186>

WOODEN BARREL. A packaging made of natural wood, of round cross-section, having convex walls, consisting of staves and heads and fitted with hoops. <171.8>

WOODEN INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER. Consists of a rigid or collapsible wooden body together with an inner liner (but no inner packaging) and appropriate service and structural equipment. <178.709>

WORKING PRESSURE. For purposes of UN pressure receptacles, means the settled pressure of a compressed gas at a reference temperature of 15 degrees C (59 degrees F). <171.8>

WOVEN PLASTIC. A material made from stretched tapes or monofilaments. <178.710>

WORST-CASE DISCHARGE. “The largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions,” as defined at 33 U.S.C. 1321(a)(24). The largest foreseeable discharge from a motor vehicle or rail car is the capacity of the cargo container. The term “maximum potential discharge,” used in 130.31(a), is synonymous with “worst-case discharge.” <130.5>

W.T. Watertight. <171.8>

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NOTE TO READERS:

The definitions listed in this glossary are followed by a point of reference in the regulations (For example, 171.8) or the letter " A" indicating that this definition is derived as a composite from the regulations. The exact definition does not have a specific point of reference.

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A

ABANDONED SITE. An inactive hazardous waste disposal or storage facility which cannot be easily traced to a specific owner, or whose owner has gone bankrupt and subsequently cannot afford the cost of cleanup, or a location where illegal dumping has taken place. <A>

ABATEMENT. A method of reducing the degree or intensity of pollution, such as the restoration, reclamation or recovery of natural resources adversely affected by said pollution, also the use of such a method. <A>

ABOVEGROUND RELEASE. 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 a UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from a UST system. <280.12>

ABOVEGROUND TANK. 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. <260.10>

ABOVEGROUND TANK. A tank used to store or process used oil that is not an underground storage tank as defined in 280.12. <279.1>

ABSORB. To suck up; take in. <A>

ABSORPTION. Hazardous waste physical treatment method which involves adding materials to the waste to decrease its fluid content; suitable absorbents include soil and fly ash. <A>

ACCUMULATED SPECULATIVELY. A material is accumulated speculatively if it is accumulated before being recycled. <261.1>

ACID. A hydrogen-containing compound which reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions. A proton donor. A liquid compound with a pH less than or equal to 2; acidic chemicals are corrosive. <A>

ACIDITY. The quantitative capacity of aqueous solutions to react with hydroxyl ions. It is measured by titration with a standard solution of a base to a specified end point. Usually expressed as milligrams per liter of calcium carbonate. <A>

ACT OF GOD. 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. <A>

ACTIVATED CARBON. A highly absorbent form of carbon, used to remove odors and toxic substances from gaseous emissions or liquid effluents. <A>

ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESS. A process by which bacteria that feed on organic wastes are continuously circulated and put in contact with organic waste in the presence of oxygen. Incoming wastewater is mixed with recycled activated sludge and the mixture is aerated, allowing various oxidation reactions to take place that remove much of the organic waste from wastewaters. This has been used for treatment of refinery, petrochemical and biodegradable organic wastewaters. <A>

ACTIVE FAULT. A fault which, according to geologic evidence, is capable of move-

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ment along a fault trace. A hazardous waste disposal site located on an active fault may pose a threat to the environment. <A>

ACTIVE LIFE (OF A FACILITY). The period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Regional Administrator receives certification of final closure. <260.10>

ACTIVE PORTION. That portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of Part 261 and which is not a closed portion. (See also Closed Portion and Inactive Portion.) <260.10>

ACUTELY HAZARDOUS WASTE. A waste that can be considered to present a substantial hazard whether improperly managed or not. EPA includes in this category waste shown to be fatal to humans in low doses, those shown in mammalian studies to have specific toxicities, and explosives. <A>

ADMINISTRATOR. The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or his designee. <260.10/270.2/302.3>

AERATED LAGOON. Speeds up the natural process of the biological decomposition through the stimulation of bacteria to degrade organic wastes. The process requires a basin of significant depth (usually 4 to 17 feet), and introduces oxygen into the pond through mechanical or diffused aeration equipment. Aerated lagoons have been used successfully as an economical means to treat industrial wastes where high quality effluents are not required. <A>

AERATED POND. A natural or artificial wastewater treatment pond in which mechanical or diffused air aeration is used to supplement the oxygen supply. <A>

AERATION. The act of exposing a liquid to air (oxygen) with the aim of producing a high level of dissolved oxygen in the liquid. <A>

AEROBIC. Having molecular oxygen (O₂) as part of the environment, growing only in the presence of molecular oxygen, such as aerobic organisms; occurring only in the presence of molecular oxygen, such as aerobic decomposition. <A>

AMMONIA STRIPPING. This method is used in the treatment of ammonia-bearing wastes. By stripping alkaline aqueous wastes with steam in a special column, the ammonia readily condenses and can be reclaimed for sale. The remaining liquids will be almost completely free of ammonia. This process can also be used to remove various volatile and organic contaminants from the waste stream. <A>

ANAEROBIC AND AEROBIC DIGESTION. The biological stabilization of sludge through partial conversion of putrescible matter into liquid, dissolved solids, and gaseous byproducts, with some destruction of pathogens. These processes also reduce the amount of dry sludge solids. Consequently, these processes result in stabilization and in solids reduction or conversion. (See also Digestion.) <A>

ANAEROBIC WASTE TREATMENT. Waste stabilization brought about through the action of microorganisms in the absence of air or elemental oxygen. Usually refers to waste treatment by methane fermentation. <A>

ANALYSIS. The separation of a compound into its constituent parts; the breaking down of a complex substance into simpler substances. <A>

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT. Any devices 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

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treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal onsite, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site. <260.10>

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT. 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 a UST. <280.12>

AQUEOUS. Pertaining to, similar to, containing, or dissolved in water. <A>

AQUEOUS TREATMENT. A hazardous waste treatment system designed to remove contamination from water so that it can be returned to the environment safely. <A>

AQUIFER. A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs. <260.10/270.2>

ARREST. Restraint of an arrestee's liberty or the equivalent through the service of judicial process compelling such a person to respond to a criminal accusation. <303.11>

ARTICLE. A manufactured item: (1) Which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (2) Which has end use functions dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (3) Which does not release a toxic chemical under normal conditions of processing or use of that item at the facility or establishments. <372.3>

ASH. The incombustible material that remains after a fuel or solid waste has been burned. <A>

ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY. The capacity of a natural body of water to receive: a) wastewaters, without deleterious effects; b) toxic materials, without damage to aquatic life or humans who consume the water; c) BOD, within prescribed dissolved oxygen limits. <A>

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE. The person 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. <260.10>

AVERAGE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONCENTRATION (AVERAGE VOC CONCENTRATION). The mass-weighted average volatile organic concentration of a hazardous waste as determined in accordance with the requirements of 265.1084. <265.1081>

B

BAFFLES. Deflector vanes, guides, grids, grating, or similar devices constructed or placed in flowing water, wastewater, or slurry systems to check or effect a more uniform distribution of velocities; absorb energy; divert, guide or agitate the liquids; and check eddies. <A>

BALER. A machine used to compress and bind solid waste and/or other materials. <A>

BASE SOILS. Unconsolidated material (sand, silt, gravel, etc.) separating the lower limits of refuse from groundwater and bedrock. <A>

BASIN. Any uncovered device constructed of artificial materials used to retain wastes as part of a treatment process, usually less than 100,000 gallons. Examples include open mixing tanks, clarifiers, and settling tanks. <A>

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BATTERY. A device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed. <260.10/273.9>

BELOWGROUND RELEASE. Any release to the subsurface of the land and to groundwater. 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. <280.12>

BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND. Beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials. <280.12>

BENEFICIATION. The preparation of ores to regulate the size (including crushing and grinding) of the product, to remove unwanted constituents, or to improve the quality, purity, or grade of a desired product. <372.3>

BIOASSAY. The employment of living organisms to determine the biological effect of some substance, factor or condition. <A>

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD). 1) The quantity of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in a specified time under specified conditions. 2) A standard test used in assessing wastewater strength. <A>

BIODEGRADABLE. The ability of a substance to be broken down physically and/or chemically by microorganisms. <A>

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDOUS WASTES. Any substance of a human or animal origin - other than food wastes - which is to be disposed of and could harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms including, but not limited to pathological specimens such as tissues, blood elements, excreta, secretions, bandages, and related substances. <A>

BIOLOGICAL MAGNIFICATION. The concentration of certain substances up a food chain. A very important mechanism in concentrating pesticides and heavy metals in organisms such as fish. <A>

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT. A process by which hazardous waste is rendered non-hazardous or is reduced in volume by relying on the action of microorganisms to degrade organic waste. <A>

BIOLOGICAL WASTES (INFECTIOUS). This category includes wastes from health care facilities and laboratories, sewage sludges (if not properly treated), and biological and chemical warfare agents. Wastes from hospitals for example, would include malignant or benign tissues taken during autopsies, biopsies, or surgery; hypodermic needles; off-specification or out-dated drugs; bandaging materials, etc. Although the production of biological warfare agents has been restricted, and production of chemical agents discontinued, some quantities still remain to be disposed of. <A>

BIOMASS. A synonym for biological solids. <A>

BOILER. An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics: (1)(i) The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and (ii) The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary

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energy recovery section(s) (such as water walls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) 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 (iii) 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 (iv) 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. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps); or (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. <260.10/372.3>

BORE HOLE. A man-made hole in a geological formation which has been drilled, jetted, driven or made by other similar techniques. <A>

BOTTOM ASH. The non-airborne combustion residue from burning pulverized coal in a boiler. The material falls to the bottom of the boiler and is removed mechanically. <A>

BRINE. Water saturated with or containing large amounts of a salt. <A>

BUFFER ZONE. The minimum acceptable space between the active portion of a hazardous waste facility and the facility property line. This area is designed to reduce visual impacts, noises and odors, and to lessen public health risks associated with accidental or gradual releases of hazardous substances. State or local standards normally determine zone limits. <A>

BULKY WASTE. Large items of refuse including, but not limited to appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches and stumps which cannot be handled by normal solid waste processing, collection, or disposal methods. <A>

BY-PRODUCT. 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 it is produced by the process. <261.1>

C

CAA. Clean Air Act; Federal law enacted to regulate/reduce air pollution. Administered by EPA. <A>

CAKE. The solids discharged from a dewatering apparatus. <A>

CALCINING. The exposure of an inorganic chemical compound or mineral to a uniform high temperature so as to alter its chemical form and drive off a substance which was originally part of the compound. Most commonly used in processing high-level radioactive wastes. This process involves heating a solid waste material to high

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temperatures without melting to make useful changes, such as oxidation or pulverization. <A>

CAPTIVE FACILITIES. Facilities which are located on lands owned by a generator of hazardous waste and which are operated to provide for the treatment or disposal solely of that generator's hazardous waste. <A>

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂). A heavy, colorless gas produced by the combustion and decomposition of organic substances and as a by-product of many chemical processes. CO₂ will not burn and is relatively non-toxic, although high concentrations, especially in confined spaces, can create hazardous oxygen-deficient environments. <A>

CARBON REGENERATION UNIT. Any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon. <260.10>

CARBON SORPTION. A process in which a substance is brought into contact with a solid, known as a sorbent. Activated carbon is a common sorbent for removing organic and other contaminants from water. When the carbon comes into contact with the substance to be treated, it holds that substance either at the surface or internally by physical and/or chemical forces. This allows the unwanted materials to separate and collect. This treatment method is also being used to treat herbicide plant wastes. <A>

CARCINOGENIC. Pertaining to the capacity of an agent to cause cancer in living tissues. <A>

CARCINOGENS. A general term meaning agents which cause cancer; also a specific list of materials, compiled by the U.S. Public Health Service, which are known or suspected to be carcinogenic. <A>

CATHODIC PROTECTION. 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. <280.12>

CATHODIC PROTECTION TESTER. 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. <280.12>

CATIONIC SURFACTANT. A surfactant in which the hydrophilic group is positively charged, usually a quaternary ammonium salt such as cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CeTAB), C₁₆H₃₃N⁺ (CH₃)₃ Br. Cationic surfactants as a class are poor cleaners, but exhibit remarkable disinfectant properties. <A>

CENTRIFUGATION. A hazardous waste physical treatment process by which heavier particles in the fluid move to the walls of a rotating vessel and are removed. <A>

CERCLA (SUPERFUND). The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. <302.3/355.20/280.12>

CERCLA (SUPERFUND). Specifically, an act that affixes joint, several, and strict liability for individuals, corporations, and/or owners/operators of any site which has been declared to be an "imminent hazard" to human health or the environment. <A>

CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. A substance on the list defined in Section 101(14) of CERCLA. <355.20>

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CERTIFICATION. A statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief. <260.10>

CHEMICAL COAGULATION. The destabilization and initial aggregation of colloidal and finely divided suspended matter by the addition of a floc-forming chemical. <A>

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD). A measure of the oxygen-consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in water or wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in a specific test. It does not differentiate between stable and unstable organic matter and thus does not necessarily correlate with biochemical oxygen demand. <A>

CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION. 1) Precipitation induced by the addition of chemicals. 2) The process of softening water by the addition of lime or lime and soda ash as the precipitants. (See also Precipitation.) <A>

CHEMICAL TREATMENT. The process by which hazardous waste is rendered non-hazardous or suitable for transport by changing the chemical composition of such waste. <A>

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE TRIBE. The person who is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the chief elected administrative officer of the tribe. <355.20/370.2/372.3>

CHLORINATION. The application of chlorine to water or wastewater, generally for the purpose of disinfection, but frequently for accomplishing other biological or chemical results. <A>

CHLORINE OXIDATION. Controls odor and reduces pathogens without significantly reducing sludge solids. <A>

CHLOROLYSIS. Hazardous waste chemical treatment method by which chlorinated organic compounds are recycled and converted into useful industrial products through the addition and mixing of excess chlorine to the organic waste. <A>

CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE. A group of local concerned individuals that corporations or local governments organize to recommend policies and review development strategies for treatment or disposal facilities. <A>

CLARIFICATION. Any process or combination of processes, the primary purpose of which is to reduce the concentration of suspended matter in a liquid. <A>

CLARIFIER. An apparatus for the removal of settleable solids from a fluid by gravity. Solids bearing fluids enter, the solids settle to the bottom for removal and the supernatant is withdrawn from the top of the vessel. <A>

CLASS I SUBSTANCE. Any substance designated as Class I in 40 CFR Part 82 Appendix A to Subpart A, including chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform and any other substance so designated by the Agency at a later date. <82.104>

CLASS II SUBSTANCE. Any substance designated as Class II in 40 CFR Part 82 Appendix A to Subpart A, including hydrochlorofluorocarbons and any other substance so designated by the Agency at a later date. <82.104>

CLOSED PORTION. 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. (See also Active Portion and Inactive Portion.) <260.10>

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CLOSURE. The act of securing a hazardous waste management facility pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264. <270.2>

CLOSURE. 1) Actions taken by the owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility to prepare the site for long-term care and to make it suitable for other uses after it has stopped accepting waste; 2) A device which closes an opening in a receptacle. <A>

CLOSURE DEVICE. A cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve or other type of fitting that blocks an opening in a cover such that when the device is secured in the closed position it prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve). <265.1081>

COAGULATION. The clumping of particles in order to settle out impurities; often induced by chemicals such as lime or alum. <A>

COAL EXTRACTION. The physical removal or exposure of ore, coal, minerals, waste rock, or overburden prior to beneficiation, and encompasses all extraction-related activities prior to beneficiation. Extraction does not include beneficiation (including coal preparation), mineral processing, in situ leaching or any further activities. <372.3>

COLLOID. A non-settling suspension of fine particles, larger than molecules but smaller than visible particles, which are not easily filtered. <A>

COMBUSTION ZONE TEMPERATURE. The temperature maintained inside the burning area of an incinerator; one of the most important factors for proper incineration of hazardous waste. <A>

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. Any establishment engaged in a non-manufacturing or non-processing business including, but not limited to stores, markets, office buildings, restaurants, shopping centers, and theaters. <A>

COMMUNUTION. The process of size reduction by cutting of solids contained in wastewater flow before they enter the flow pumps or other units in the treatment plant. <A>

COMMISSION. The emergency response commission for the state in which the facility is located except where the facility is located in Indian Country, in which case, commission means the emergency response commission for the tribe under whose jurisdiction the facility is located. In the absence of an emergency response commission, the Governor and the chief executive officer, respectively, shall be the commission. Where there is a cooperative agreement between a state and a tribe, the commission shall be the entity identified in the agreement. <355.20/370.2>

COMMITTEE OR LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE. The local emergency planning committee appointed by the emergency response commission. <355.20/370.2>

COMPATIBLE. 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. <280.12>

COMPATIBILITY. The ability of materials (usually waste fluid combinations or liners) to coexist without adverse environmental effects or health risks. <A>

COMPENSATION (SITING). Any of several options a facility operator can use to encourage public acceptance of a facility site in a local area. They include payments to

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local governments in addition to applicable taxes, direct payment to landowners, purchase of buffer zones, or provision of recreational areas. <A>

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES. The regulatory authorities of concerned countries having jurisdiction over transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations. <262.81>

COMPLETELY DESTROY. To cause the destruction of a controlled substance by one of the five destruction processes approved by the parties at a demonstrable destruction efficiency of 98 percent or more or a greater destruction efficiency if required under other applicable federal regulations. <82.104>

COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROGRAM. A program used to determine whether groundwater performance standards are exceeded. <A>

COMPLIANCE POINT. A term used to describe the location where the groundwater protection standard is measured. According to the U.S. EPA, the compliance point should be the edge of the waste management area. <A>

COMPONENT. Either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system. <260.10>

COMPONENT. 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). <270.2>

COMPOSITE WASTEWATER SAMPLE. A combination of individual samples of water or wastewater taken at selected intervals, generally hourly for some specified period, to minimize the effect of the variability of the individual sample. Individual samples may have equal volume or may be roughly proportioned to the flow at the time of sampling. <A>

COMPOST. Relatively stable decomposed organic material, often associated with agriculture or gardening soil enrichment. <A>

COMPOSTING. An aerobic process involving the biological stabilization of sludge by microorganisms. Generally comprises spreading or windrowing the material sometimes mixed with a bulking agent to maximize air contact. <A>

CONCENTRATION EFFECT CURVE. The quantitative relationship between the concentration of a toxic agent in the environment and its effect on a living organism. (See also Dose-Response Curve.) <A>

CONCENTRATION LIMITS. The concentration level for each hazardous waste constituent which triggers initiation of a corrective action program. <A>

CONCERNED COUNTRIES. The exporting and importing OECD member countries and any OECD member countries of transit. <262.81>

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR. A generator who generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in a given month. <A>

CONDITIONING. Pretreatment of a sludge to facilitate removal of water in a thickening or dewatering process. Methods are as follows: chemical (inorganic and organic), elutriation and heat treatment. <A>

CONDUCTANCE. A measure of the electrical conductivity of a solution, equal to the reciprocal of the resistance. The resistance is expressed in ohms, the conductance in mhos. <A>

CONDUCTIVITY. The ability to conduct or transfer heat and electricity. <A>

CONFINED AQUIFER. An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable

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beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined groundwater. <260.10>

CONNECTED PIPING. 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. <280.12>

CONSIGNEE. The ultimate treatment, storage or disposal facility in a receiving country to which the hazardous waste will be sent. <262.51>

CONSIGNEE. The person to whom possession or other form of legal control of the waste is assigned at the time the waste is received in the importing country. <262.81>

CONSTITUENT. A chemical component of a waste or material, or chemical compound which qualifies a waste or material as hazardous. <A>

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE. Waste building materials, dredging materials, grubbing waste, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, and other commercial structures. <A>

CONSUMER. A commercial or non-commercial purchaser of a product or container that has been introduced into interstate commerce. <82.104>

CONSUMER PRODUCT. See 15 U.S.C. 2052. <302.3>

CONSUMER PRODUCTS SAFETY COMMISSION (CPSC). Federal agency with responsibility for regulating hazardous materials when they appear in consumer goods. For CPSC purposes, hazards are defined in the Hazardous Substances Act and the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970. <A>

CONSUMPTIVE USE. With respect to heating oil, means consumed on the premises. <280.12>

CONTAINER. The immediate vessel in which a controlled substance is stored or transported. <82.104>

CONTAINER. Any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled. <260.10/279.1>

CONTAINER CONTAINING. A container that physically holds a controlled substance within its structure that is intended to be transferred to another container, vessel or piece of equipment in order to realize its intended use. <82.104>

CONTAINMENT BUILDING. A hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of Subpart DD of Parts 264 or 265. <260.10>

CONTAMINATION. The degradation of natural water, air, or soil quality as a result of man's activities, to the extent that its usefulness is impaired. <A>

CONTINGENCY PLAN. A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment. <260.10>

CONTINUOUS RELEASE. A release that occurs without interruption or abatement or that is routine, anticipated, and intermittent and incidental to normal operations or treatment processes. <302.8>

CONTINUOUS SEAL. A seal that forms a continuous closure that completely cov-

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ers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal. <265.1081>

CONTRACTED WEIR. A rectangular notched weir with a crest width narrower than the channel across which it is installed, and with vertical sides extending above the upstream water level which produces a contraction in the stream of water as it leaves the notch. <A>

CONTRACTION. 1) The extent to which the cross-sectional area of a jet, nappe, or stream is decreased after passing an orifice, weir, or notch. 2) The reduction in cross-sectional area of a conduit along its longitudinal axis. <A>

CONTROL SECTION. The cross-section in a waterway which is the bottleneck for a given flow and which determines the energy head required to produce the flow. <A>

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. A Class I or Class II ozone-depleting substance. <82.104>

CONVICTION. A judgment of guilt entered in U.S. District Court, upon a verdict rendered by the court or petit jury or by a plea of guilty, including a plea of nolo contendere. <303.11>

CORRECTIVE ACTION MEASURES. The removal or treatment in place of any hazardous constituents that exceed concentration limits in the groundwater below a land disposal facility. <A>

CORROSION EXPERT. 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. <260.10/280.12>

CORROSIVITY. A solid waste exhibits corrosivity if a representative sample has either of the following properties: 1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5; or 2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 degrees C (130 degrees F). <261.22>

COUNTRY OF TRANSIT. Any designated OECD country in 262.58 (a)(1) and (a)(2) other than the exporting or importing country across which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or takes place. <262.81>

COVER. A device that provides a continuous barrier over the hazardous waste managed in a unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) that are necessary for operation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of the unit on which the cover is used. A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which can be detached and removed from the unit or a cover may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit. <265.1081>

COVER MATERIAL. Soil or other suitable material that is used to cover wastes daily or periodically in a properly operated sanitary or secure landfill. <A>

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CRADLE-TO-GRAVE. The tracking of the source, quantity, concentration, and type of hazardous waste from generation through final disposal. <A>

CREST. The top of a dam, dike, spillway, or weir, to which water must rise before passing over the structure. <A>

CRITICAL DEPTH. The depth of water flowing in an open channel or partially filled conduit corresponding to one of the recognized critical velocities. <A>

CULLET. Clean, color-sorted, crushed glass that is used in glassmaking to speed up the melting of silica sand. Cullet can be produced from recycled glass. <A>

CURRENT METER. A device for determining the velocity of moving water. <A>

CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. <372.3>

D

DATA. Records of observations and measurements of physical facts, occurrences, and conditions, reduced to written, graphical, or tabular form. <A>

DEBRIS. 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. <268.2>

DECHLORINATION. An experimental hazardous waste chemical treatment process which produces a change in the carbon-chlorine bonds in organic compounds high in chlorine (e.g., PCB, Ketone) with the use of reducing agents. <A>

DECOMPOSITION. Breakdown of a material or substance (by heat, chemical reaction, electrolysis, decay, or other processes) into parts or elements or simpler compounds. <A>

DEEP-WELL INJECTION. The disposal of hazardous wastes by pumping into deep wells so they can percolate through porous or permeable subsurface rock, and then be contained within surrounding layers of impermeable rock or clay. <A>

DEGRADATION. Chemical or biological transformation of a complex compound into a number of simple ones. <A>

DELIQUESCENT. The ability to absorb water from the air. <A>

DESIGNATED FACILITY. 1) A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which: (i) Has received a permit (or interim status) in accordance with the requirements of Parts 270 and 124 of 40 CFR, (ii) Has received a permit (or interim status) from a state authorized in accordance with Part 271 of 40 CFR, or (iii) Is regulated under 261.6(c)(2) or Subpart F of Part 266 of 40 CFR, and (iv) That has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to 260.20. 2) A Designated Facility also means a generator site designated on the manifest to receive its waste as a return shipment from a facility that has rejected the waste in accordance with 264.72(f) or 265.72(f). 3) If a waste is destined to a facility in an authorized 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. <260.10>

DESTINATION FACILITY. A facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in paragraphs (a) and (c) of 273.13 and 273.33. A facility at which a particular category of

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universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste. <260.10/273.9>

DESTRUCTION. See 82.104.

DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM. A program used to ensure that any leakage from a land treatment facility is discovered. <A>

DETONATION. A hazardous waste chemical treatment method which treats explosive waste by rapid combustion; explosive destruction. <A>

DETOXIFICATION. A process, usually involving biochemical reactions, in which a toxic form of a chemical is changed into a less toxic form. <A>

DEWATERING. A physical process which removes sufficient water from sludge so that its physical form is changed from essentially that of a fluid to that of a slurry or damp solid. Some major types of equipment used are: rotary vacuum filters, centrifuges, drying beds, filter presses, horizontal belt filters, rotating cylindrical devices, lagoons, etc. <A>

DIALYSIS. The process of separating a mixture of substances in solution by using a membrane as a filtering agent. In this process substances move through the membrane at varying rates and separate according to their relative molecular weights. <A>

DIELECTRIC MATERIAL. 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 used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping). <280.12>

DIFFERENTIAL GAUGE. A pressure gauge used to measure the difference in pressure between two points in a pipe or receptacle containing a liquid. <A>

DIGESTION. 1) Accelerated decay of organic materials suspended in water produced by aerobic (CO₂ producing) or anaerobic (methane producing) bacteria. 2) The action of an acid or a base on solid material to produce a solution of the solids. 3) The breakdown of nutrient sources in the digestive systems of organisms by physical/chemical/enzymatic means to produce a direct nutrient solution. <A>

DIKE. An embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials. <260.10>

DIOXINS AND FURANS (D/F). Tetra, penta, hexa, hepta, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans. <260.10>

DISCARDED MATERIAL. Any material which is abandoned, recycled, considered inherently waste-like, or a military munition identified as a solid waste in 40 CFR 266.202. <261.2>

DISCHARGE OR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGE. The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water. <260.10>

DISSOLVED SOLIDS. Theoretically, the anhydrous residues of the dissolved constituents in water. Actually, the term is defined by the method used in determination. In waste and wastewater treatment, the Standard Methods tests are used. <A>

DISPOSAL. 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.

<260.10>

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DISPOSAL. 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. <270.2>

DISPOSAL. Any underground injection, placement in landfills/surface impoundments, land treatment, or other intentional land disposal. <372.3>

DISPOSAL FACILITY. 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. <260.10/270.2>

DISTILLATION. A hazardous waste physical treatment process which involves the evaporation of a liquid or slurry and separation of the components of the resulting vapor. <A>

DISTRIBUTOR. A person to whom a product is delivered or sold for purposes of subsequent resale, delivery or export. <82.104>

DO-IT-YOURSELFER USED OIL COLLECTION CENTER. Any site or facility that accepts/aggregates and stores used oil collected only from household do-it-yourselfers. <279.1>

DOSE-RESPONSE CURVE. The quantitative relationship between the dose of a toxic agent administered to an organism and the response of the organism. (See also Concentration-Effect Curve.) <A>

DRAFT PERMIT. 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. <270.2>

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used as a public water system or as drinking water by one or more individuals. <A>

DRIP PAD. 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. <260.10>

DUMP. A land site at which waste is disposed of in a manner which does not protect the environment, is susceptible to open burning, or is exposed to the elements, vermin and/or scavengers. <A>

E

ECOSYSTEM. The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environment. <A>

EFFLUENT. 1) Solid, liquid, or gas wastes which enter the environment as a by-product of man-oriented processes; 2) The discharge or outflow of water from ground or subsurface storage. <A>

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. Underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable. <280.12>

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ELECTRODIALYSIS. The process of separating a mixture of substances in a solution by dialysis, using an electronic field as the driving force. <A>

ELECTROLYSIS. A hazardous waste chemical treatment method by which chemical changes are accomplished at the surface of electrodes carrying an electric current and immersed in a chemical solution. <A>

ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR. A device that collects particulates by placing an electrical charge on them and attracting them onto a collecting electrode. When in-stalled in resource recovery plants, they significantly reduce polluting air emissions. <A>

ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNIT. A device which: (1) Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 261.22 or they are listed in Subpart D of Part 261 only for this reason; and (2) Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in 260.10. <260.10/270.2>

EMPTY CONTAINER. A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste, is empty if: 1) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating, and 2) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner, OR 3) No more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 119 gallons in size; or No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 119 gallons in size. (For compressed gases and acute hazardous waste information, see 261.7(b)(2)&(3).) <261.7(b)>

ENCAPSULATION. The complete enclosure of a waste in another material in such a way as to isolate it from external effects such as those of water or air. (See also Macroencapsulation and Microencapsulation.) <A>

ENCLOSURE. A structure that surrounds a tank or container, captures organic vapors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the captured vapors through a closed-vent system to a control device. <265.1081>

ENERGY RECOVERY. Obtaining energy from solid waste through any of a variety of processes. <A>

ENGINEERED STORAGE. This disposal method is considered a last alternative for those wastes for which no adequate disposal methods exist (particularly radioactive wastes). A facility would temporarily store harmful substances until a permanent disposal site is developed. Engineered storage facilities must provide safekeeping for solidified hazardous wastes for long periods of time and the wastes must be retrievable at any point in time. This method is being proposed as an option for long term storage of high-level radioactive wastes. <A>

ENVIRONMENT. (1) 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 Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, and (2) 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. <302.3>

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ENVIRONMENT. Water, air, and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things. <355.20/370.2>

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. A document prepared by EPA or under EPA guidance (generally a consultant hired by the applicant and supervised by EPA) which identifies and analyzes in detail the environmental impacts of a proposed action. <A>

ENVIRONMENTALLY PERSISTENT WASTE. Any waste which, if exposed to a natural environment, remains hazardous for an extended length of time. <A>

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA. Areas that are exceptionally responsive to environmental change and especially prone to irreversible ecological upset.

These can include wetlands, floodplains, permafrost areas, critical habitats of endangered species, and recharge areas of aquifers. <A>

EP TOXICITY. The characteristics of toxicity in hazardous wastes as adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the RCRA regulations. "EP" refers to a specific extraction procedure (40 CFR). <A>

EPA. Environmental Protection Agency. <270.2/372.3>

EPA. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Federal agency with environmental protection regulatory and enforcement authority. Administers Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, FIFRA, RCRA, TSCA, CERCLA, and other Federal environmental laws. <A>

EPA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CONSENT. The cable sent to EPA from the U.S. Embassy in a receiving country that acknowledges the written consent of the receiving country to accept the hazardous waste and describes the terms and conditions of the receiving country's consent to the shipment. <262.51>

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER. The number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste listed in Part 261, Subpart D, of 40 CFR, and to each characteristic identified in Part 261, Subpart C, of 40 CFR. <260.10>

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER. The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility. <260.10>

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

Region I Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Region II New York, New Jersey, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Region III Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Region IV Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Region V Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Region VI New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Region VII Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

Region VIII Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.

Region IX California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Region X Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. <260.10>

EQUIVALENT METHOD. Any testing or analytical method approved by the Administrator under 260.20 and 260.21. <260.10>

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ESTABLISHMENT. An economic unit, generally at a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. <372.3>

ESTUARY. The widened channel of the mouth of a river, in which influence of the tides is felt. Estuaries are delicate ecosystems that serve as nurseries, spawning and feeding grounds for a large group of marine life and provide shelter and food for birds and wildlife. <A>

EVAPORATE. To change a liquid or solid into vapor (gaseous form of any substance). <A>

EVAPORATION. A hazardous waste physical treatment process by which suspended and dissolved solids are separated from liquid waste by evaporation of the liquid. <A>

EXCAVATION ZONE. 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. <280.12>

EXCLUDED SCRAP METAL. Processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal. <261.1>

EXISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT (HWM) FACILITY OR EXISTING FACILITY. 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 cancelled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time. <260.10/270.2>

EXISTING PORTION. That 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. <260.10>

EXISTING TANK. 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 cancelled or modified without substantial loss - for installation of the tank to be completed within a reasonable time. <279.1>

EXISTING TANK SYSTEM OR EXISTING COMPONENT. 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 into contractual obligations which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time. <260.10>

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EXISTING TANK SYSTEM. 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: (a) 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, (b)(1) Either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or, (2) 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. <280.12>

EXPLOSIVES OR MUNITIONS EMERGENCY. A situation involving the suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Such situations may require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat. <260.10>

EXPLOSIVES OR MUNITIONS EMERGENCY RESPONSE. All immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions and/or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities. <260.10>

EXPLOSIVES OR MUNITIONS EMERGENCY RESPONSE SPECIALIST. An individual trained in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists include Department of Defense (DOD) emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), technical escort unit (TEU), and DOD-certified civilian or contractor personnel; and other Federal, state, or local government, or civilian personnel similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses. <260.10>

EXPORT. The transport of virgin, used, or recycled Class I or Class II substances or products manufactured or containing Class I or Class II substances from inside the United States or its territories to persons outside the United States or its territories, excluding United States military bases and ships for on-board use. <82.104>

EXPORTER. The person who contracts to sell Class I or Class II substances or products manufactured with or containing Class I or Class II substances for export or transfers such substances or products to his affiliate in another country. <82.104>

EXPORTING COUNTRY. Any designated OECD member country in 262.58(a)(1) from which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or has commenced. <262.81>

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EXTERNAL FLOATING ROOF. A pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the surface of the material managed in a tank with no fixed roof.

<265.1081>

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. A substance listed in Appendices A and B to 40 CFR Part 355, Emergency Planning and Notification. <355.20/370.2>

F

FACILITY. (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 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). (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 40 CFR 264.101, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility. <260.10>

FACILITY. (1) 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 (2) 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. <302.3>

FACILITY. All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with such person). Facility shall include manmade structures as well as all natural structures in which chemicals are purposefully placed or removed through human means such that it functions as a containment structure for human use. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. <355.20/370.2>

FACILITY. All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with such person). A facility may contain more than one establishment. <372.3>

FARM TANK. 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. <280.12>

FEDERAL AGENCY. 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. <260.10>

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FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVALS OR PERMITS NECESSARY TO BEGIN PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION. Permits and approvals required under Federal, state or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations or ordinances. <260.10>

FIFRA. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136-136y). <273.9>

FINAL CLOSURE. 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 40 CFR are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions in 262.34. <260.10>

FINAL COVER. Cover material that is applied upon closure of a landfill and is permanently exposed to the surface. <A>

FINAL SEDIMENTATION. Used to some degree in thickening of sludge. <A>

FINAL SLUDGE DISPOSAL METHOD. Final or ultimate disposal refers to the disposition of sludge in liquid, cake, dried, or ash form, as a residue to the environment. Principal methods are: cropland application, land reclamation, power generation (with solid waste), sanitary landfill, secure landfill (hazardous wastes), and ocean disposal. <A>

FIXED ROOF. A cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the material managed in the unit. <265.1081>

FLASH DRYING. The process of drying a wet organic material by passing it through a high temperature zone at such a rate that the water is rapidly evaporated but the organic material, protected by the boiling point of water, is not overheated. <A>

FLOAT GAUGE. A device for measuring the elevation of the surface of a liquid, the actuating element of which is a buoyant float that rests on the surface of the liquid and rises or falls with it. The elevation of the surface is measured by a chain or tape attached to the float. <A>

FLOATING MEMBRANE COVER. A cover consisting of a synthetic flexible membrane material that rests upon and is supported by the hazardous waste being managed in a surface impoundment. <265.1081>

FLOATING ROOF. A cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the material being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal. <265.1081>

FLOCCULATION. A hazardous waste physical treatment method by which suspended particles are assembled into larger more settleable particles after the waste is mixed with chemical flocculants; this technique enhances the sedimentation process. <A>

FLOOD PLAIN. The lowland that borders a river, which is usually dry but is subject to flooding when the stream overflows its banks. <A>

FLOTATION. A hazardous waste physical treatment process by which fine and light particles are separated from liquid by introducing fine gas bubbles which attach to the particles and rise to the surface; the particles are collected by skimming mechanisms. <A>

FLOWTHROUGH PROCESS TANK. 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

GLOSSARY

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 by-products from the production process. <280.12>

FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION. The operation of removing sulfur oxides from exhaust gas streams of a boiler or industrial process. Usually a wet scrubbing operation. <A>

FLUIDIZED BED COMBUSTION. The high temperature oxidation of a particulate solid material by a vertical air stream. Generally, the combustion byproducts (ash and gases) are carried off by the air stream while the combustibles remain. <A>

FLY ASH. Fine particles of ash of a solid fuel which are either carried out of the flue with the waste gases produced during combustion, or recovered from the waste gases. <A>

FOOD CHAIN. The dependence of one type of life on another, each in turn eating or absorbing the next organism in the chain. (For example: Grass is eaten by a cow; the cow is eaten by man. The food chain involves grass, cow and man.) <A>

FOOD CHAIN CROPS. Tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans. <260.10>

FREE LIQUIDS. Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure. <260.10>

FREE PRODUCT. A regulated substance that is present as a non-aqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water.) <280.12>

FREEBOARD. The vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein. <260.10>

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE. 2,000 hours per year of full-time equivalent employment. A facility would calculate the number of full-time employees by totaling the hours worked during the calendar year by all employees, including contract employees, and dividing that total by 2,000 hours. <372.3>

G

GARBAGE. Solid waste resulting from animal, grain, fruit or vegetable matter used or intended for use as food. <A>

GATHERING LINES. Any pipeline, equipment, facility or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations. <280.12>

GAUGING STATION. A location on a stream or conduit where measurements of discharge are customarily made. The location includes a stretch of channel through which the flow is uniform and a control downstream from this stretch. The station usually has a recording or other gauge for measuring the elevation of the water surface in the channel or conduit. <A>

GENERAL EXHAUST. A system for exhausting air containing contaminants from a general work area. <A>

GENERATOR. Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Part 261 of 40 CFR or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation. <260.10/270.2/273.9>

GRAB SAMPLE. A single sample of wastewater taken at neither set time nor flow. <A>

EPA DEFINITIONS

GREASE. In wastewater, a group of substances including fats, waxes, free fatty acids, calcium and magnesium soaps, mineral oils, and certain other non-fatty materials. The type of solvent and method used for extraction should be stated for quantification.

<A>

GREASE SKIMMER. A device for removing floating grease or scum from the surface of wastewater in a tank. <A>

GREEN BOX. Nickname for bulk container or a system using bulk containers as a means of rural waste collection. Green Box systems require citizens to bring their wastes to the bulk containers, which are located at strategic points in the service area. Such systems are now in use in many areas of the country. <A>

GRIT CHAMBER. A detention chamber or an enlargement of a sewer designed to reduce the velocity of flow of the liquid to permit the separation of mineral from organic solids by differential sedimentation. <A>

GROUND WATER. Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation. <260.10/ 270.2>

GROUND WATER. A body of water, generally within the boundaries of a watershed, which exists in the internal passageways of porous geological formations (aquifers) and which flows in response to gravitational forces. Very often the source of water for communities and industries. <A>

H

HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (HOCs). Those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond which are listed under Appendix III to Part 268. <268.2>

HARD PIPING. Pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices. <265.1081>

HARDNESS. A characteristic of water, imparted by salts of calcium, magnesium, and iron such as bicarbonates, carbonates, sulfates, chlorides, and nitrates, that cause curdling of soap, deposition of scale in boilers, damage in some industrial processes, and sometimes objectionable taste. It may be determined by a standard laboratory procedure or computed from the amounts of calcium and magnesium as well as iron, aluminum, manganese, barium, strontium, and zinc, and is expressed as equivalent calcium carbonate. <A>

HAZARD CATEGORY. Any of the following: (1) Immediate (acute) health hazard, including highly toxic, toxic, irritant, sensitizer, corrosive, (as defined under 1910.1200 of 29 CFR) and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect usually occurs rapidly as a result of short term exposure and is of short duration; (2) Delayed (chronic) health hazard, including carcinogens (as defined in 1910.1200) and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect generally occurs as a result of long-term exposure and is of long duration; (3) Fire hazard, including flammable, combustible liquid, pyrophoric, and oxidizer (as defined in 1910.1200); (4) Sudden release of pressure, including explosive and compressed gas (as defined in 1910.1200); and (5) Reactive, including unstable reactive, organic peroxide, and water reactive (as defined in 1910.1200). <370.2>

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. Any hazardous chemical as defined under 1910.1200(c) of 29 CFR, except for substances listed in 355.20. <355.20>

GLOSSARY

- HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL.** Any hazardous chemical as defined under 1910.1200(c) of 29 CFR, with the exceptions listed in 370.2. <370.2>
- HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT OR CONSTITUENTS.** Those constituents listed in Appendix VIII to Part 261. <268.2>
- HAZARDOUS DEBRIS.** Debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of Part 261, or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of Part 261. <268.2>
- HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** Any substance designated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 302. <302.3>
- HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** A substance designated in part 355 Appendix A in RQ Column, which when released in certain quantities requires notification. <A>
- HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE UST SYSTEM.** An underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in Section 101(14) 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. <280.12>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE.** A hazardous waste as defined in 261.3 of 40 CFR. <260.10/270.2/302.3>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSTITUENT.** A constituent that caused the Administrator to list the hazardous waste in Part 261, Subpart D of 40 CFR or a constituent listed in Table 1 of 261.24 of 40 CFR. <260.10>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERSONNEL.** Those persons responsible for performing and/or overseeing operations at a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in damage to human health or the environment. <A>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION.** The act or process of producing hazardous waste. <A>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR.** A person or entity meeting the requirements in Part 262. See Also Generator. <A>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILL.** An excavated or engineered area on which hazardous waste is deposited and covered. Proper protection of the environment from the materials to be deposited in such a landfill requires careful site selection, good design, proper operation, leachate collection and treatment, and thorough final closure. <A>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE.** The liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste emplaced in or on the ground. <A>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT.** The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes. <A>
- HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT.** 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 they are placed. <260.10>

EPA DEFINITIONS

HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER. The number assigned to each hazardous waste listed by EPA and to each hazardous waste characteristic. <A>

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE. A location where hazardous wastes are stored, treated, incinerated, or otherwise disposed of. <A>

HEAT DRYING. Sludge drying processes involve the application of heat to evaporate sufficient moisture and render the sludge dry to the touch and relatively free flowing. It is normal practice to conserve energy by dewatering the sludge prior to heat drying. Principal types of dryers are: multiple hearth, flash dryers, tray dryers, and spray dryers. <A>

HEATING OIL. 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. <280.12>

HEAVY METALS. High-density metallic elements (e.g., mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic, and lead) which are generally toxic to plant and animal life in low concentrations. <A>

HERBICIDE. A chemical product used to kill and control nuisance plant species. <A>

HOOK GAUGE. A pointed, U-shaped hook attached to a graduated staff or vernier scale, used in the accurate measurement of the elevation of a water surface. The hook is submerged, and then raised, usually by means of a screw, until the point just makes a pimple on the water surface. <A>

HOME SCRAP METAL. Scrap metal as generated by steel mills, foundries, and refineries such as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. <261.1>

HOUSEHOLD DO-IT-YOURSELF USED OIL. Oil that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their personal vehicles. <279.1>

HOUSEHOLD DO-IT-YOURSELF USED OIL GENERATOR. An individual who generates household do-it-yourself used oil. <279.1>

HYDRATION. The process in which particles go into water solution and become surrounded by a sheath of water molecules. <A>

HYDRAULIC GRADIENT. The change in head per unit of distance in a given direction. <A>

HYDRAULIC LIFT TANK. 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. <280.12>

HYDRAULIC OVERLOADING. The act of supplying more fluid to a system than the system can handle in an acceptable manner. The phrase may be applied to a landfill, dam or other water handling system. <A>

HYDROCARBONS. A large group of organic compounds composed largely of carbon and hydrogen; many are derived from petroleum. (See also Petrochemicals and Organic Chemicals.) <A>

HYDROLYSIS. A hazardous waste chemical treatment method by which chemical compounds are decomposed by a reaction with water; hydrolyzing agents such as alkaline solutions, as well as high temperatures and pressures, are often used to promote the desired reaction. <A>

GLOSSARY

- HYDROPHILIC.** “Water loving;” refers to molecules or groups of molecules that associate with H₂O; readily wet by water. <A>
- HYDROPHOBIC.** “Water hating;” refers to molecules or groups of molecules that are poorly soluble in water; water repellent or not wet by water. <A>
- HYDROPHYTE.** A plant growing in water or soil too water-logged for most plants to survive. <A>

I

IGNITABILITY. A solid waste exhibits ignitability if it has any of the following properties: 1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F); 2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard; 3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300; or 4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151. <261.21>

IMPERMEABILITY. As applied to soil or subsoil, the degree to which fluids, particularly water, cannot penetrate in measurable quantities. <A>

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY. 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. <280.12>

IMPORT. To land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the customs laws of the United States, with the exception of temporary off-loading of products manufactured with or containers containing Class I or Class II substances from a ship are used for servicing of that ship. <82.104>

IMPORT. To cause a chemical to be imported into the customs territory of the United States. For purposes of this definition, to cause means to intend that the chemical be imported and to control the identity of the imported chemical and the amount to be imported. <372.3>

IMPORTER. Any person who imports a controlled substance, a product containing a controlled substance, a product manufactured with a controlled substance, or any other chemical substance (including a chemical substance shipped as part of a mixture or article), into 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 also includes, as appropriate: (1) The consignee; (2) The importer of record listed on U.S. Customs Service forms for the import; (3) The actual owner if an actual owner’s declaration and superseding bond has been filed; or (4) The transferee, if the right to draw merchandise in a bonded warehouse has been transferred. <82.104>

IMPORTING COUNTRY. Any designated OECD country in 262.58(a)(1) to which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or takes place for the purpose of submitting the wastes to recovery operations therein. <262.81>

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IMPOUNDMENT. See Surface Impoundment. <A>

IN LIGHT MATERIAL SERVICE. The container is used to manage a material for which both of the following conditions apply: The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 degrees Celsius; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 degrees Celsius is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight. <265.1081>

IN OPERATION. A facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. <260.10>

INACTIVE FACILITY. The EPA designation for a treatment, storage or disposal facility that has not accepted hazardous waste since November 19, 1980. <A>

INACTIVE PORTION. That portion of a facility which is not operated after the effective date of Part 261 of 40 CFR. (See also Active Portion and Closed Portion.) <260.10>

INCINERATION. An engineered process using controlled flame combustion to thermally degrade waste materials. Devices normally used for incineration include rotary kilns, fluidized beds, and liquid injectors. Incinerators must meet clean air standards. This process is used particularly for organic wastes with a high BTU value. The wastes are detoxified with oxidation and if the heat produced is high enough, they can sustain their own combustion and will not require additional fuel. EOA's draft regulations specify a recommended temperature of 1000 degrees centigrade, with a residence time (the time which the gases should stay in the combustion chamber) of two seconds. Polychlorinated biphenyls require large amounts of fuel to burn and are therefore very expensive to dispose of. <A>

INCINERATOR. Any enclosed device that: (1) 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 (2) Meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator. <260.10>

INCOMPATIBLE WASTE. 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. (See Part 265, Appendix V of 40 CFR for examples.) <260.10>

INDIAN COUNTRY. As defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. <355.20/370.2>

INDIAN COUNTRY. As defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151: (a) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (c) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. <372.3>

INDIAN TRIBE. Those tribes federally recognized by the Secretary of the Interior. <355.20/370.2/372.3>

GLOSSARY

INDIVIDUAL. A natural person, not a corporation or other legal entity; nor an association of persons. <303.11>

INDIVIDUAL GENERATION SITE. 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. <260.10>

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE. 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 machines, 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 percent, 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 percent 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:
 - (i) The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of materials products;
 - (ii) The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;
 - (v) The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and
 - (vi) Other factors as appropriate. <260.10/372.3>

INFECTIOUS WASTE. Waste that contains pathogens. Consists of tissues, organs, body parts, blood, and body fluids that are removed during surgery. (See also Biologically Hazardous Waste.) <A>

EPA DEFINITIONS

- INFRARED INCINERATOR.** 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. <260.10>
- INGROUND TANK.** 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. <260.10>
- INHIBITOR.** A chemical which is added to another substance to prevent an unwanted chemical change from occurring. <A>
- INJECTION.** The subsurface emplacement of a fluid or waste. <A>
- INJECTION WELL.** A well into which fluids are injected. (See also Underground Injection.) <260.10/270.2>
- INNER LINER.** 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. <260.10>
- INORGANIC METAL-BEARING WASTE.** Waste for which EPA has established treatment standards for metal hazardous constituents, and which does not otherwise contain significant organic or cyanide content as described in 268.3(c)(1), and is specifically listed in Appendix XI of Part 268. <268.2>
- INSTALLATION INSPECTOR.** 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. <260.10>
- INSTITUTIONAL WASTE.** All solid waste emanating from institutions such as, but not limited to hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, schools, and universities. <A>
- INTERIM AUTHORIZATION.** Approval by EPA of a state hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of section 3006(g)(2) of RCRA and applicable requirements of Part 271, Subpart B. <270.2>
- INTERIM STATUS.** A period of time, which began November 19, 1980, when hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities and hazardous waste transporters could continue to operate under a special set of regulations until the appropriate permit or license application is or was approved by EPA. <A>
- INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF.** A cover that rests or floats on the material surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a tank that has a fixed roof. <265.1081>
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENT.** The transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States. <260.10>
- INTERSTATE AGENCY.** 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 disposal of solid wastes and serving two or more municipalities located in different states. <A>
- INTERSTATE COMMERCE.** The distribution or transportation of any product between one state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, and another state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, or the sale, use or manufacture of any product in more than one state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia. <82.104>
- INVENTORY FORM.** The Tier I and Tier II emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms set forth in Subpart D of Part 370. <370.2>

GLOSSARY

ION CHANGE. By interchanging ions between a liquid and solid phase, this process allows the undesirable materials to be collected. The mechanism of ion exchange is chemical, using resins that react either positively or negatively. This method can be used to remove trace metals and cyanides from industrial sources, as well as fluorides and nitrates from drinking water supplies. The contaminants can then be recovered for recycling or disposed of safely. <A>

IONIZATION. The process by which neutral atoms or groups of atoms become electrically charged, either positively or negatively, by the loss or gain of electrons. <A>

ISOMER. One or more substances with the same composition, but with different properties. For example, o, m, or p dichlorobenzene. <A>

L

LAMP. Also referred to as “universal waste lamp.” The bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps. <260.10/273.9>

LAND DISPOSAL. Placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit or staging pile, 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. <268.2>

LAND TREATMENT FACILITY. 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. <260.10>

LANDFILL. A disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous 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. <260.10>

LANDFILL CELL. 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. <260.10>

LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR. A generator that accumulates over 1,000 kg. of hazardous waste or one kilogram of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month. <A>

LARGE QUANTITY HANDLER OF UNIVERSAL WASTE. A universal waste handler (as defined in Section 273.9) who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or lamps, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste is accumulated. <273.9>

LEACHATE. Any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste. <260.10>

LEACHING. The operation, natural or designed, of producing leachate. <A>

EPA DEFINITIONS

LEAK-DETECTION SYSTEM. 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. <260.10>

LETTER OF CREDIT. A written instrument addressed by one person to another, requesting the latter to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn. <A>

LIABLE. To be legally responsible. <A>

LIFT. An accumulation of up to eight feet of compacted refuse layers upon which cover material has been placed. The cover material may be daily, intermediate, or final in application. <A>

LIME. Any of a family of chemicals consisting essentially of calcium oxide or hydroxide made from limestone (calcite). <A>

LIME TREATMENT. The addition of lime to wastewater which controls odor and reduces pathogens without significantly reducing sludge solids. <A>

LINER. 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. <260.10>

LIQUID-MOUNTED SEAL. A foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the hazardous waste between the tank wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank. <265.1081>

LIQUID ORGANICS RECOVERY. The chemical or physical processing of certain hazardous wastes to separate contaminants from usable materials so that the resulting product can be reintroduced in the marketplace. <A>

LIQUID TRAP. 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. <280.12>

LONG-TERM CARE. The post-closure monitoring and maintenance of a hazardous waste management facility in a manner that protects public health and the environment. <A>

M

MACROENCAPSULATION. The isolation of a waste by embedding it in, or surrounding it with a material which acts as a barrier to water or air (i.e., clay and plastic liners). <A>

MAINTENANCE. The normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing product. <280.12>

MALFUNCTION. Any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a

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normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. <265.1081>

MANAGEMENT OR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT. The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste. <260.10>

MANIFEST. The shipping document EPA form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A) originated and signed by the generator or offeror in accordance with the instructions in the Appendix to 40 CFR Part 262 and the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Parts 262 through 265. <260.10>

MANIFEST. The shipping document originated and signed by the generator which contains the information required by Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 262. <270.2>

MANIFEST TRACKING NUMBER. The alphanumeric identification number (i.e., a unique three letter suffix preceded by nine numerical digits), which is pre-printed in Item 4 of the manifest by a registered source. <260.10>

MANOMETER. An instrument for measuring pressure. It usually consists of a U-shaped tube containing a liquid, the surface of which in one end of the tube moves proportionally with changes in pressure on the liquid in the other end. Also, a tube type of differential pressure gauge. <A>

MANUFACTURE. To produce, prepare, import, or compound a toxic chemical. Manufacture also applies to a toxic chemical that is produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another chemical or mixture of chemicals, including a toxic chemical that is separated from that other chemical or mixture of chemicals as a byproduct, and a toxic chemical that remains in that other chemical or mixture of chemicals as an impurity. <372.3>

MANUFACTURED WITH A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. See 82.104(o). <82.104>

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS). The sheet required to be developed under 1910.1200(g) of 29 CFR. <370.2>

MAXIMUM ORGANIC VAPOR PRESSURE. The sum of the individual organic constituent partial pressures exerted by the material contained in a tank, at the maximum vapor pressure-causing conditions (i.e., temperature, agitation, pH effects of combining wastes, etc.) reasonably expected to occur in the tank. For the purpose of Subpart CC, maximum organic vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in 265.1084(c). <265.1081>

MEAN VELOCITY. The average velocity of a stream flowing in a channel or conduit at a given cross section or in a given reach. It is equal to the discharge divided by the cross sectional area of the reach. Also called average velocity. <A>

MECHANICAL EXHAUST. A powered device, such as a motor-driven fan or air/stream venturi tube, for exhausting contaminants from a workplace, vessel or enclosure. <A>

MEMBRANE. The layer or material portion of a sanitary landfill liner which is impermeable. <A>

MERCURY-CONTAINING EQUIPMENT. A device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function. <260.10>

METALLIC SHOE SEAL. A continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets

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which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof. <265.1081>

MICROENCAPSULATION. The isolation of a waste from external effects by mixing it with a material which then cures or converts to a solid, non-leaching barrier. <A>

MICROORGANISM. A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye. These organisms obtain nutrients from and discharge waste products (largely CO₂ or O₂) into the fluid in which they exist, thus serving to lower the nutrient level. <A>

MICROWAVE PLASMA. An experimental hazardous waste chemical process by which new stable compounds are synthesized or molecules are decomposed by microwave reactions with gas molecules; microwave plasma refers to the gas generated during the detoxification reaction. <A>

MICROWAVES. Radio-frequency waves generated by electronic devices in which electrons are accelerated and directed toward a target. <A>

MIDNIGHT DUMPER. An idiomatic term referring to a person who disposes of hazardous or noxious wastes in a stealthy, illegal manner. <A>

MILITARY MUNITIONS. All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the U.S. Department of Defense or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed. <260.10>

MINING OVERBURDEN RETURNED TO THE MINE SITE. 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. <260.10>

MISCELLANEOUS UNIT. 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, unit eligible for research, development, and demonstration permit under 270.65, or staging pile. <260.10>

MIXTURE. A heterogeneous association of substances where the various individual substances retain their identities and can usually be separated by mechanical means. Includes solutions or compounds but does not include alloys or amalgams. <355.20>

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MIXTURE. Any combination of two or more chemicals, if the combination is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction. However, if the combination was produced by a chemical reaction but could have been produced without a chemical reaction, it is also treated as a mixture. A mixture also includes any combination which consists of a chemical and associated impurities. <372.3>

MONITORING WELL. A well used to obtain water samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. <A>

MOST PROBABLE NUMBER (MPN). That number of organisms per unit volume that, in accordance with statistical theory, would be more likely than any other number to yield the observed test result with the greatest frequency. Expressed as density of organisms per 100 mL. Results are computed from the number of positive findings of coliform-group organisms resulting from multiple-portion decimal-dilution plantings. <A>

MOTOR FUEL. 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. <280.12>

MOVEMENT. That hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle. <260.10>

MPPCF (MILLION PARTICLES PER CUBIC FOOT). A unit for measuring particles of a substance suspended in air. Exposure limits for mineral dusts (silica, graphite, Portland cement, nuisance dusts, and others), formerly expressed as mppcf, are now more commonly quoted in mg/m³. <A>

MUNICIPAL WASTE. Garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, and other material including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional establishments and from community activities, and any sludge not meeting the definition of residual or hazardous waste from a municipal, commercial or institutional water supply, wastewater treatment plant or air pollution control facility. <A>

MUTAGEN. A substance or agent capable of altering the genetic material in a living cell. <A>

MUTAGENESIS. The alteration of the inherited genetic material, i.e., alteration of DNA in the paternal or maternal reproductive cell; may cause infant to be born malformed. <A>

N

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES). 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. <270.2>

NATURAL HAZARDS. Geologic, meteorological, or biological conditions which affect the safety of facility operations, thereby posing potential risks to human health and the environment. <A>

NATURAL RESOURCES. Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in

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trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the United States, state or local government, foreign government, or private concern or individual. <A>

NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES. Waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. <302.3>

NEUTRALIZATION. The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by the addition of certain reagents to bring the hydrogen and hydroxide concentrations to an equal value; sometimes referred to as 7 pH, the value of pure water. <A>

NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS. Surface impoundments that: 1) are used to neutralize wastes that are hazardous solely because they exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity; 2) contain no other wastes; 3) neutralize the corrosive wastes sufficiently rapidly so that there is no potential for migration of hazardous waste from the impoundment. <A>

NEUTRALIZE. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent. More generally, to destroy the effectiveness of something. <A>

NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY OR NEW FACILITY. A facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced after October 21, 1976. (See also Existing Hazardous Waste Management Facility.) <260.10>

NEW TANK. 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. <279.1>

NEW TANK SYSTEM OR NEW TANK COMPONENT. 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.) <260.10>

NEW TANK SYSTEM. A tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after December 22, 1988. (See also Existing Tank System.) <280.12>

NITRIFICATION. The conversion of nitrogenous matter into nitrates by bacteria. <A>

NO DETECTABLE ORGANIC EMISSIONS. No escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in 265.1084(d). <265.1081>

NOx. Oxides of nitrogen; undesirable air pollutants. NOx emissions are regulated under the Clean Air Act. <A>

NONCOMMERCIAL PURPOSES. With respect to motor fuel, means not for resale. <280.12>

NONIONIC SURFACTANT. A general family of surfactants so called because in solution the entire molecule remains associated. Nonionic molecules orient themselves at surfaces not by an electrical charge, but through separate grease-solubilizing and water-soluble groups within the molecule. <A>

NON-LEACHING. Generally applied to a landfill structure or material, describing some material which will not permit water to enter or fluids to leave. <A>

NON-POINT SOURCE. Source from which pollutants emanate in an unconfined and unchannelled manner, including, but not limited to: 1) water effluent not controlled through NPDES permits or traceable to a discrete identifiable origin, but result from natural processes, such as nonchannelled runoff,

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precipitation, drainage or seepage; 2) air contaminant emissions from landfills and surface impoundments. <A>

NONSETTLEABLE MATTER. The suspended matter which does not settle or float to the surface of water in a period of one hour. <A>

NONWASTEWATERS. Wastes that do not meet the criteria for wastewaters in 268.2(f). <268.2>

NORMAL RANGE (OF A RELEASE). All releases (in pounds or kilograms) of a hazardous substance reported or occurring over any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the preceding year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range. <302.8>

NOTCH. An opening in a dam, spillway, or measuring weir for the passage of water. <A>

NOTIFIER. The person under the jurisdiction of the exporting country who has, or will have at the time the planned transfrontier movement commences, possession or other forms of legal control of the wastes and who proposes their transfrontier movement for the ultimate purpose of submitting them to recovery operations. When the United States (U.S.) is the exporting country, notifier is interpreted to mean a person domiciled in the U.S. <262.81>

O

OCEAN DUMPING. The use of various techniques for disposing of hazardous wastes (and other wastes) in open seas has included bulk disposal of liquid or slurry-type wastes, hazardous sludges from dredged materials, and the sinking of containerized hazardous substances. The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act requires a permit system for all ocean-dumped materials. <A>

OECD AREA. All land or marine areas under the national jurisdiction of any designated OECD member country in 262.58. When the regulations refer to shipments to or from an OECD country, this means OECD area. <262.81>

OFFSHORE FACILITY. 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. <302.3>

OFF-SITE. Any site which is not on-site. <270.2>

OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY. An operation involving handling, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes such that: the waste is transported commercially to the site not owned by, or leased to the generator; generally considered to receive waste from more than one generator, and to process various types of hazardous material. <A>

ON GROUND TANK. 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. <260.10>

ON-SITE. 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 crossroads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connect-

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ed by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property. <260.10/270.2/273.9>

ON-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY. The same or geographically contiguous property owned or leased or used by a generator or a hazardous waste management facility. (See also Captive Facility.) <A>

ONSHORE FACILITY. 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. <302.3>

ON THE PREMISES WHERE STORED. With respect to heating oil, UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used. <280.12>

OPEN BURNING. 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. (See also Incineration and Thermal Treatment.) <260.10>

OPEN DUMP. Site for the disposal of solid wastes which is not a sanitary landfill. <A>

OPERATIONAL LIFE. The period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under Subpart G. <280.12>

OPERATOR. The person responsible for the overall operation of a facility. <260.10>

OPERATOR. Any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system. <280.12>

ORGANIC MATTER. Chemical substances containing the element carbon, originating in animal or plant life or their derivatives, coal, or petroleum. <A>

ORIFICE. 1) An opening with closed perimeter, usually of circular form in a plate, wall or partition, through which water may flow, generally used for the purpose of measurement or control of such water. The edge may be sharp or of another configuration; 2) The end of a small tube such as a Pitot tube. <A>

ORIFICE PLATE. A plate containing an orifice. In pipes, the plate is usually inserted between a pair of flanges, and the orifice is smaller in area than in cross section of the pipe. <A>

OSMOSIS. The tendency of a fluid to pass through a semipermeable membrane typically separating a solvent and a solution so as to tend to equalize their concentrations on both sides of the membrane <A>

OTHERWISE USE. Any use of a toxic chemical, including a toxic chemical contained in a mixture or other trade name product or waste, that is not covered by the terms “manufacture” or “process.” Otherwise use of a toxic chemical does not include disposal, stabilization (without subsequent distribution in commerce), or treatment for destruction unless: (1) The toxic chemical that was disposed, stabilized, or treated for destruction was received from off-site for the purposes of further waste management; or (2) The toxic chemical that was disposed, stabilized, or treated for destruction was manufactured as a result of waste management activities on materials received from off-site for the purposes of further waste management activities. Relabeling or redis-

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tributing of the toxic chemical where no repackaging of the toxic chemical occurs does not constitute otherwise use or processing of the toxic chemical. <372.3>

OVERBURDEN. The unconsolidated material that overlies a deposit of useful materials or ores. It does not include any portion of ore or waste rock. <372.3>

OVERFILL RELEASE. A release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment. <280.12>

OWNER. The person who owns a facility or part of a facility. <260.10>

OWNER. (a) In the case of a UST system in use on November 8, 1984, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns a UST system used for storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances; and (b) 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. <280.12>

OWNER OR OPERATOR. The owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under RCRA. <270.2>

OXIDATION. The addition of oxygen to a compound. More generally, any reaction which involves the loss of electrons from an atom. By exposing waste streams with strong reducing agents to an oxidizing agent (ozone, peroxide, chlorine), the wastes are converted to a less hazardous state. Oxidation is used in treating cyanides and other reductants. <A>

OXIDATION POND. A basin used for retention of wastewater before final disposal, in which biological oxidation of organic material is affected by natural or artificially accelerated transfer of oxygen to the water from air. <A>

OXIDATION-REDUCTION POTENTIAL (ORP). The potential required to transfer electrons from the oxidant to the reductant and used as a qualitative measure of the state of oxidation in wastewater treatment systems. <A>

P

PARSHALL FLUME. A calibrated device developed by Parshall for measuring the flow of liquid in an open conduit. It consists essentially of a contracting length, a throat, and an expanding length. At the throat is a sill over which the flow passes at critical depth. The upper and lower heads are each measured at a definite distance from the sill. The lower head need not be measured unless the sill is submerged more than about 67 percent. <A>

PARTIAL CLOSURE. The closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Parts 264 and 265 of 40 CFR 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. <260.10>

PERCOLATION. The movement, flow or infiltration of water through the pores or spaces of rock or soil. <A>

PERFORMANCE TRACK MEMBER FACILITY. A facility that has been accepted by EPA for membership in the National Environmental Performance Track Program and is still a member of the Program. The National Environmental

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Performance Track Program is a voluntary, facility based, program for top environmental performers. Facility members must demonstrate a good record of compliance, past success in achieving environmental goals, and commit to future specific quantified environmental goals, environmental management systems, local community outreach, and annual reporting of measurable results. <260.10>

PERMEABILITY. The property of soil or rock that allows passage of water through it. Dependent not only on the volume of openings and pores, but also on how these openings are connected to each other. <A>

PERMEABLE. Open to passage or penetration; used especially for a substance that allows the passage of fluids. <A>

PERMITS. Official approval and permission to proceed with an activity controlled by the permitting authority. <A>

PERSISTENCE. The property of a chemical (e.g., a pesticide) whereby it tends to remain in the environment in its original molecular form; in contrast with degradation. <A>

PERSON. 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. <260.10/355.20/370.2>

PERSON. An individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. <270.2>

PERSON. 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. <280.12>

PERSON. An individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States Government, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision or a state, or any interstate body. <302.3>

PERSONNEL OR FACILITY PERSONNEL. 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 40 CFR. <260.10>

PESTICIDE. Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that: (1) Is a new animal drug under FFDCA section 201(w), or (2) Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug, or (3) Is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(x) that bears or contains any substances described by paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition. <260.10/273.9>

PETROCHEMICALS. A large group of organic compounds derived from petroleum. (See also Hydrocarbons, Organic Chemicals.) <A>

PETROLEUM REFINING FACILITY. An establishment primarily engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and lubricants, through fractionation, straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes (i.e., facilities classified as SIC 2911). <279.1>

PETROLEUM UST SYSTEM. An underground storage tank system that contains

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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. <280.12>

PHASE I RCRA. The regulations promulgated in May 1980 which include the identification and listing of hazardous waste, standards for generators and transporters of hazardous waste, standards for owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, requirements for obtaining hazardous waste facility permits, and rules governing delegation of authority to the states. <A>

PHASE II RCRA. Technical requirements for permitting hazardous waste facilities to ensure the safe treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste on a permanent basis by methods that will protect human health and the environment. Phase II standards enable facilities to move from interim status to final facility permits. <A>

PHENOLPHTHALEIN ALKALINITY. A measure of the hydroxides plus one half of the normal carbonates in aqueous suspension. Measured by the amount of sulfuric acid required to bring the water to a pH value of 8.3, as indicated by a change in color of phenolphthalein. It is expressed in parts per million of calcium carbonate. <A>

PHYSICAL TREATMENT. The process by which waste is rendered non-hazardous by physically removing the hazardous substance from the waste stream, or is rendered more readily disposable or transportable by reducing the water content or solidifying the waste. <A>

PHYTOTOXIC. Poisonous to plants. <A>

PILE. Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building. <260.10>

PIPE OR PIPING. A hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials. <280.12>

PIPELINE FACILITIES (INCLUDING GATHERING LINES). New and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities or buildings. <280.12>

PITOT TUBE. A device for measuring the velocity of flowing fluid by using the velocity head of the stream as an index velocity. It consists essentially of an orifice held to point upstream and connected with a tube in which the impact pressure due to velocity head may be observed and measured. It also may be constructed with an

upstream and downstream orifice, or with an orifice pointing upstream to measure the velocity head or pressure and piezometer holes in a coaxial tube to measure the static head or pressure, in which case the difference in pressure is the index of velocity. <A>

PLASMA ARC INCINERATOR. Any enclosed device using a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace. <260.10>

PMCC. Pensky-Martens Closed Cup; a flash point test method. <A>

POINT OF WASTE ORIGINATION. (1) When the facility owner or operator is the generator of the hazardous waste, the point of waste origination means the point where a solid waste produced by a system, process, or waste management unit is determined to be a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261; (2) When the facility owner and operator are not the generator of the hazardous waste, point of waste origination means the point where the owner or operator accepts delivery or takes possession of the hazardous waste. <265.1081>

POINT OF WASTE TREATMENT. The point where a hazardous waste to be

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treated in accordance with 265.1083(c)(2) exits the treatment process. Any waste determination shall be made before the waste is conveyed, handled, or otherwise managed in a manner that allows the waste to volatilize to the atmosphere. <265.1081>

POINT SOURCE. 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. <260.10>

POLLUTION. Contamination of air, water, land or other natural resources that will or are likely to create a public nuisance or to render such air, water, land or other natural resources harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, municipal, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other life. <A>

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs). Halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3. <268.2>

POLYNUCLEAR AROMATICS. A class of organic materials with a characteristic multiple ring molecular structure. Often the result of partial thermal degradation and condemnation of simpler aromatic compounds. The material is produced in coal-burning boilers and is suspected of causing genetic damage. <A>

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC). A common plastic material that releases hydrochloric acid when burned. <A>

POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE. Adequate information exists to make a determination that the substitute is technologically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and economically viable. <82.104>

POZZOLANIC. A chemical reaction between a silica-alumina-containing solid, such as sand, and a lime which produces a concrete-like structure from the separate particles. <A>

PPB. Parts per billion; a unit for measuring the concentration of a gas or vapor in air - parts (by volume) of the gas or vapor in a billion parts of air. Usually used to express measurements of extremely low concentrations of unusually toxic gases or vapors. Also used to indicate the concentration of a particular substance in a liquid or solid. <A>

PPM. Parts per million; a unit for measuring the concentration of a gas or vapor in air - parts (by volume) of the gas or vapor in a million parts of air. Also used to indicate the concentration of a particular substance in a liquid or solid. <A>

PRECIPITATE. An insoluble solid which has been formed in a liquid by chemical action. <A>

PRECIPITATION. A hazardous waste chemical treatment method by which dissolved material falls out of the waste solution. The process is enhanced by the addition of chemicals which induce precipitation. <A>

PRESENT IN THE SAME FORM AND CONCENTRATION AS A PRODUCT PACKAGED FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC. A substance packaged in a similar manner and present in the same concentration as the substance when packaged for use by the general public, whether or not it is intended for distribution to the general public or used for the same purpose as when it is packaged for use by the general public. <370.2>

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PRIMACY. The assumption by a state, with the approval of EPA, of the responsibility to administer and enforce a Federal program. <A>

PRIMARY EXPORTER. Any person who is required to originate the manifest for a shipment of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart B, or equivalent state provision, which specifies a treatment, storage, or disposal facility in a receiving country as the facility to which the hazardous waste will be sent and any intermediary arranging for the export. <262.51>

PRIMARY SEDIMENTATION. Usually the first major process in wastewater treatment works. It is not considered a sludge process. However, in some cases, the primary basins are used to capture and thicken sludge. <A>

PRIMARY SETTLING TANK. The first settling tank for the removal of settleable solids through which wastewater is passed in a treatment works. <A>

PRIMARY SLUDGE. That portion of the raw wastewater solids contained in the raw plant influent which is directly captured and removed in the primary sedimentation process. <A>

PRIMARY TREATMENT. 1) The first major (sometimes the only) treatment in a wastewater treatment works, usually sedimentation. 2) The removal of a substantial amount of suspended matter, but little or no colloidal and dissolved matter. <A>

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL (PDP). The entire portion of the surface of a product, container or its outer packaging that is most likely to be displayed, shown, presented, or examined under customary conditions of retail sale. The area of the PDP is not limited to the portion of the surface covered with existing labeling; rather it includes the entire surface, excluding flanges, shoulders, handles or necks. <82.104>

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS. A specific list of 129 chemicals selected from the list of toxic pollutants by the U.S. EPA as priority toxic pollutants for regulation under the Clean Water Act. (40 CFR). <A>

PROBABILITY CURVE. A curve that expresses the cumulative frequency of occurrence of a given event, based on an extended record of past occurrences. The curve is usually plotted on specially prepared coordinate paper, with ordinates representing magnitude equal to or less than the event, and abscissae representing the probability, time, or other units of incidence. <A>

PROCESS. The preparation of a toxic chemical, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce: (1) 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 (2) As part of an article containing the toxic chemical. Process also applies to the processing of a toxic chemical contained in a mixture or trade name product. <372.3>

PROCESSED SCRAP METAL. Scrap metal which has been manually or physically altered to either separate it into distinct materials to enhance economic value or to improve the handling of materials. Processed scrap metal includes, but is not limited to scrap metal which has been baled, shredded, sheared, chopped, crushed, flattened, cut, melted, or separated by metal type (i.e., sorted), and fines, drosses and regulated materials which have been agglomerated. <261.1>

PROCESSING. 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

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with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and re-refining. <279.1>

PRODUCT CONTAINING. A product including, but not limited to, containers, vessels, or pieces of equipment, that physically holds a controlled substance at the point of sale to the ultimate consumer which remains within the product. <82.104>

PRODUCT. An item or category of items manufactured from raw or recycled materials, or other products which is used to perform a function or task. <82.104>

PROMOTIONAL PRINTED MATERIAL. Any informational or advertising material (including, but not limited to, written advertisements, brochures, circulars, desk references and fact sheets) that is prepared by the manufacturer for display or promotion concerning a product or container, and that does not accompany the product to the consumer. <82.104>

PROMPT SCRAP METAL. Scrap metal as generated by the metal working/fabrication industries and includes such scrap metal as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. Prompt scrap is also known as industrial or new scrap metal. <261.1>

PSI/psi. Pounds per square inch; for MSDS purposes, a unit for measuring the pressure a material exerts on the walls of a confining vessel or enclosure. For technical accuracy, pressure must be expressed as psig (pounds per square inch gauge) or psia (pounds per square inch absolute; that is, gauge pressure plus sea level atmospheric pressure, of psig plus about 14.7 pounds per square inch). See also mmHg. <A>

PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING. A formal means to inform the public about impending Federal, state, or local government actions, and to receive their comments. Section 7004 of RCRA states that “public participation in the development, revision, implementation and enforcement of any regulation, guideline or program under this act shall be encouraged and assisted by EPA and the state.” <A>

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW). 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. <260.10/270.2>

PYROLYSIS. Experimental hazardous waste thermal treatment process by which organic wastes are decomposed in an oxygen deficient atmosphere at high temperatures. <A>

Q

QUALIFIED GROUND WATER SCIENTIST. 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 groundwater 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 groundwater monitoring and contaminant fate and transport. <260.10>

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RADIOACTIVE WASTE. A waste is a radioactive waste if it is not source, special nuclear or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties: the average radium-226 concentration exceeds 5 picocuries per gram for solid wastes of 50 picocuries (radium-226 and radium-228 combined) per liter for liquid wastes; or the total radium-226 activity equals or exceeds 10 microcuries for any single discrete source. Most radioactive wastes consist of conventional materials contaminated with radionuclides. Contamination can range in concentration from a few parts per billion to as much as 50 percent of the total waste. Depending upon the concentration, wastes are categorized as low- or high-level wastes. Some studies have used high-level wastes to refer to those requiring special provisions for dissipation of heat produced by radioactive decay. <A>

RCRA. 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.) <260.10/270.2>

RCRA APPROVED TEST METHOD. Includes Test Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. <372.3>

REACTION. A chemical transformation or change; the interaction of two or more substances to form new substances. <A>

REACTIVITY. A solid waste exhibits reactivity if a representative sample has any of the following properties: 1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating; 2) It reacts violently with water; 3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water; 4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment; 5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment; 6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement; 7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure; or 8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88. <261.23>

RECEIVING COUNTRY. A foreign country to which a hazardous waste is sent for the purpose of treatment, storage or disposal (except short-term storage incidental to transportation). <262.51>

RECLAIMED MATERIAL. Material that 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. <261.1>

RECOGNIZED TRADER. A person who, with appropriate authorization of concerned countries, acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell wastes; this person has legal control of such wastes from time of purchase to time of sale; such a person may act to arrange and facilitate transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations. <262.81>

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RECORDER. A device that makes a graph or other automatic record of the variable being measured, usually as a function of time. <A>

RECOVERABLE. The capability and likelihood of a material being recovered from waste for a commercial or industrial use. <A>

RECOVERABLE RESOURCES. Materials that still have useful chemical or physical properties after serving a specific purpose and can, therefore, be reused or recycled for the same or other purposes. <A>

RECOVERED MATERIAL. A material which has been collected or recovered from waste. <A>

RECOVERED RESOURCES. Material or energy recovered from waste. <A>

RECOVERY FACILITY. An entity which, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the importing country to receive wastes and to perform recovery operations on them. <262.81>

RECOVERY OPERATIONS. Activities leading to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses as listed in Table 2.B of the Annex of OECD Council Decision C(88)90(Final) of 27 May 1988, (available from the Environmental Protection Agency, RCRA Information Center (RIC), 1235 Jefferson-Davis Highway, first floor, Arlington, VA 22203 (Docket #F-94-IEHF-FFFFF) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France) which include:

R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy

R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration

R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials

R6 Regeneration of acids or bases

R7 Recovery of components used for pollution control

R8 Recovery of components from catalysts

R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil

R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement

R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10

R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11

R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Table 2.B <262.81>

RECTANGULAR WEIR. A weir having a notch that is rectangular in shape. <A>

RECYCLED MATERIAL. A material that is used, reused, or reclaimed. <261.1>

RECYCLING. In general, the use of discarded materials and objects in original or changed form rather than wasting them. Precisely used, refers to sending a material back into the process by which it was first formed. <A>

REDUCING AGENT. In a reduction reaction (which always occurs simultaneously with an oxidation reaction), the reducing agent is the chemical or substance which: 1) combines with oxygen; or 2) loses electrons to the reaction. See Also Oxidation.

<A>

REDUCTION. 1) Sludge reduction, pertains to processes which primarily yield a major reduction in the volatile sludge solids. Principal methods of sludge reduction are: incineration, wet air oxidation, pyrolysis; 2) Chemical reduction, generally, the addition of electrons to an atom resulting eventually in an elemental substance. A

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process whereby waste streams containing oxidants are treated with sulfur dioxide to reduce the oxidants to less noxious materials. Reduction is used to treat chromium-6 and other oxidants. <A>

REFUSE. All materials which are discarded as useless. <A>

REFUSE-DERIVED FUEL. Fuel produced from solid waste by shredding, pyrolysis or other methods. <A>

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR. The Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located, or his designee. <260.10>

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR. The Regional Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator. <270.2>

REGULATED SUBSTANCE. (a) Any substance defined in Section 101(14) 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 (b) Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit 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. <280.12>

RELEASE. Any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing from a UST into groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils. <280.12>

RELEASE. Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, but with certain exclusions listed in 302.3. <302.3>

RELEASE. 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) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or CERCLA hazardous substance. <355.20>

RELEASE. 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) of any toxic chemical. <372.3>

RELEASE DETECTION. 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. <280.12>

REMEDIATION WASTE. All solid and hazardous waste, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, that are managed for implementing cleanup. <260.10>

REMEDIATION WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE. A facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action under 40 CFR 264.101, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility. <260.10>

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REPAIR. To restore a tank or UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system. <280.12>

REPLACEMENT UNIT. A landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit (1) from 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. <260.10>

REPORTABLE QUANTITY. That quantity, as set forth in Part 302, the release of which requires notification pursuant to Part 302. <302.3>

REPORTABLE QUANTITY. For any CERCLA hazardous substance, the reportable quantity established in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302 for such substance; for any other substance, the reportable quantity is one pound. <355.20>

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE. A sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole. <260.10>

RE-REFINING DISTILLATION BOTTOMS. The heavy fraction produced by vacuum distillation of filtered and dehydrated used oil. The composition of still bottoms varies with column operation and feedstock. <279.1>

RESIDENTIAL TANK. A tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes. <280.12>

RESIDUAL CHLORINE. Chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine. <A>

RESIDUAL WASTE. Garbage, refuse, discarded material, or other waste including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining, and agricultural operations and sewage from an industrial, mining, or agriculture water supply treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility or air pollution control facility, provided that it is not hazardous. <A>

RESOURCE CONSERVATION. Reduction of the amounts of waste that are generated, reduction of overall consumption, and utilization of recovered resources. <A>

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA). A federal act which gives EPA the authority to develop a nationwide program to regulate hazardous waste from "cradle to grave." Enacted in 1976, the act was established to "protect human health and the environment from the improper handling of solid waste and encourage resource conservation." <A>

RESOURCE RECOVERY. The extraction of useful materials or energy from solid waste. Such materials can include paper, glass, and metals which can be reprocessed to be used again. Resource recovery is usually associated with mechanical methods. <A>

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY. Any facility at which waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing waste for reuse. <A>

RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM. A waste management system which provides for collection, separation, recycling, and recovery of wastes, including disposal of non-recoverable waste residues. <A>

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. The breathing system; includes the lungs and air pas-

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sages (trachea, or “windpipe,” larynx, mouth, and nose) to the air outside the body, plus the associated nervous and circulatory supply. <A>

RESPONSE TRUST FUND. A \$1.6 billion fund used for cleanup of abandoned and existing disposal sites. (See also Superfund.) The sources of the money for this fund are industrial taxes on oil and certain chemical feedstocks (87 percent) and Federal appropriations (13 percent). <A>

RETAILER. A person to whom a product is delivered or sold, if such delivery or sale is for purposes of sale or distribution in commerce to consumers who buy such product for purposes other than resale. <82.104>

RETENTION TIME. The time hazardous waste is subjected to the combustion zone temperature in an incinerator. <A>

REUSE. The utilization of a product as is or slightly refurbished, by a different person. <A>

RISK ASSESSMENT. Evaluation of the threat to public health and the environment posed by a hazardous waste facility - considering probability of incident and its effects. <A>

ROUTINE RELEASE. A release that occurs during normal operating procedures or processes. <302.8>

RUBBISH. Solid wastes which are not liable to rot, consisting of both combustible and non-combustible wastes, including paper, wrappings, cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, and similar materials. <A>

RUN-OFF. Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility. <260.10>

RUN-ON. Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility. <260.10>

S

SAFETY DEVICE. A closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of Subpart CC, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. <265.1081>

SALINITY. 1) The relative concentration of salts, usually sodium chloride, in a given water. It is usually expressed in terms of the number of parts per million of chloride (Cl). 2) A measure of the concentration of dissolved mineral substances in water.

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SANITARY LANDFILL. A method of disposing of refuse on land without creating nuisances or hazards to public health and safety. Careful preparation of the fill area and control of water drainage are required to assure proper landfilling. To confine the refuse to the smallest practical area and reduce it to the smallest practical volume, heavy tractor-like equipment is used to spread, compact, and usually cover the waste daily with at least six inches of compacted soil. After the area has been completely filled and covered with a final two-to-three foot layer of soil and has been allowed to settle an appropriate period of time, the reclaimed land may be turned into a recreational area such as a park or golf course. Under certain highly controlled conditions the land may be used as a plot on which some types of buildings can be constructed. <A>

SANITARY LANDFILL LINER. An impermeable barrier, manufactured, constructed, or existing in a natural condition, that is utilized to collect leachate. The component parts of a sanitary landfill liner consist of, but are not limited to, the natural subgrade which is the undisturbed earth upon which construction will commence, the subbase, the impermeable membrane, the protective cover, and drainage facilities. <A>

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally. <A>

SARA. The Superfund amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. <280.12>

SATELLITE ACCUMULATION. Generating up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste listed in 261.33(e) in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with 261.34(a) provided the generator: i) Complies with 265.171, 265.172, and 265.173(a); and ii) Marks his containers either with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers. <262.34(c)(1)>

SATURATED ZONE OR ZONE OF SATURATION. That part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water. <260.10>

SCRAP METAL. 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. <261.1>

SCREEN. 1) A device with openings, generally of uniform size, used to retain or remove suspended or floating solids in flowing water or wastewater and to prevent them from entering an intake or passing a given point in a conduit. The screening element may consist of parallel bars, rods, wires, grating, wire mesh, or perforated plate, and the openings may be of any shape, although they are usually circular or rectangular. 2) A device used to segregate granular material such as sand, crushed rock, or soil into various sizes. <A>

SECONDARY SETTLING TANK. A tank through which effluent from some prior treatment process flows for the purpose of removing settleable solids. <A>

SECONDARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT. The treatment of wastewater by biological methods after primary treatment by sedimentation. <A>

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SECURE LANDFILL. Constructed in cell forms to segregate and isolate hazardous materials from each other and from contact with groundwater or atmosphere. Utilizes low permeability materials, such as clay, plastics, pozzolanic liners, etc. to form isolated, permanent entrapments. <A>

SEDIMENTATION. The separation of suspended particles in an aqueous waste stream. The suspension is placed in a tank and the particles are allowed to settle out; this fluid can then be removed from above the bed of solids. This is a widely used method throughout industry for treatment of waste streams where the separation of precipitated solids from liquids is the desired end. Also called settling. <A>

SEMIPERMEABLE MEMBRANE. A barrier, usually thin, that permits passage of particles up to a certain size or of special nature. Often used to separate colloids from their suspending liquid, as in dialysis. <A>

SENIOR MANAGEMENT OFFICIAL. An official with management responsibility for the person or persons completing the report, or the manager of environmental programs for the facility or establishments, or for the corporation owning or operating the facility or establishments responsible for certifying similar reports under other environmental regulatory requirements. <372.3>

SEPARATE COLLECTION. System in which a specific portion or portions of the waste stream are collected separately from the bulk of the waste in order to facilitate recycling. Many communities, for example, have a special newspaper collection. In conjunction with a community source separation program, a separate collection program can recover such diverse materials as paper, glass, and metals. This system offers a low capital, low technology alternative for resource recovery. <A>

SEPTIC TANK. A watertight 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. <280.12>

SETTLABLE SOLIDS. 1) That matter in wastewater which will not stay in suspension during a preselected period, such as one hour, but either settles to the bottom or floats to the top. 2) In the Imhoff cone test, the volume of matter that settles to the bottom of the cone in one hour. <A>

SIC NUMBER. A number assigned to a corresponding type of industry, manufacture or product under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. <A>

SILLO. A storage vessel, generally tall relative to its cross section, for dry solids. Materials are fed into the top and withdrawn from the bottom through a control mechanism. <A>

SINGLE-SEAL SYSTEM. A floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal. <265.1081>

SITE. 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. <270.2>

SKIMMING TANK. A tank so designed that floating matter will rise and remain on the surface of the wastewater until removed, while the liquid discharges continuously under curtain walls or scum boards. <A>

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SLUDGE. 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. <260.10/261.1>

SLUDGE DIGESTION. The process by which organic or volatile matter in sludge is gasified, liquefied, mineralized, or converted into more stable organic matter through the activities of either anaerobic or aerobic organisms. <A>

SLUDGE DRYER. 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. <260.10>

SLUDGE THICKENING. Any process which separates a sludge stream into two, one with increased solids content (thickening sludge) and the other with decreased solids content (filtrate or supernatant). <A>

SLURRY. A thin mixture of a liquid, usually water, and fine particles. <A>

SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR. A generator who generates less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month. <260.10>

SMALL QUANTITY HANDLER OF UNIVERSAL WASTE. A universal waste handler (as defined in Section 273.9) who does not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or lamps, calculated collectively) at any time. <273.9>

SOIL. Unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand or gravel size particles as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges or solids which is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and is made up primarily of soil by volume based on visual inspection. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with soil that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to contaminated soil) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in 268.3. <268.2>

SOIL, DAILY COVER. Soil material used to cover the working face of a landfill at the close of each working day or at the completion of a cell. <A>

SOIL, FINAL COVER. Soil material placed on completed lifts where there is no intention of placing any more lifts at any time and which will be revegetated. <A>

SOIL, INTERMEDIATE COVER. Soil material placed on completed lifts in areas where there is no intention to place another lift on top within one year. <A>

SOIL, RENOVATING SOIL. Soil material that exists or is placed beneath the landfill that will provide the natural renovation of leachate emanating from the landfill. <A>

SOLAR EVAPORATION. The removal of water from a solution by direct exposure to sunlight in an arid area. Used for production of some saline borne minerals and for volume reduction of some liquid wastes. <A>

SOLID WASTE. A solid waste as defined in 261.2 of 40 CFR. <260.10>

SOLID WASTE. 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. <261.2>

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT. The systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste. <A>

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY. Any resource recovery system or

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component thereof, any system, program, or facility for resource conservation, or any facility for the treatment of solid wastes, whether such facility is associated with facilities generating such wastes or otherwise. <A>

SOLIDIFICATION. The process of stabilizing waste into a solid with high structural integrity; solidified wastes are much less likely to leach out of a land disposal site than are untreated wastes even though the physical and chemical characteristics of the constituents of the waste may not be changed by the process. <A>

SOLUBILITY IN WATER. Expresses the percentage of a material (by weight) that will dissolve in water at ambient temperature. Solubility information can be useful in determining spill cleanup methods and fire-extinguishing agents and methods for a given material. Terms used to express solubility are:

Negligible - less than 0.1 percent

Slight - 0.1 to 1.0 percent

Moderate - 1.0 to 10.0 percent

Appreciable - More than 10 percent

Complete - Soluble in all proportions <A>

SOLUBLE. Capable of being dissolved. <A>

SOLUTE. The substance which is dissolved in the solvent to form a solution. <A>

SOLVENT. Liquid that is capable of dissolving another substance; used in a number of manufacturing/industrial processes, including the manufacture of paints and coatings for industrial and household purposes, equipment cleanup, and surface degreasing in metal fabricating industries. <A>

SORBENT. 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. <260.10>

SPARE PARTS. Those parts that are supplied by a manufacturer to another manufacturer, distributor, or retailer, for purposes of replacing similar parts with such parts in the repair of a product. <82.104>

SPENT MATERIAL. 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. <261.1>

SOURCE REDUCTION. Reducing the amount of materials entering the waste stream by voluntary implementation of mandatory programs to eliminate the generation of waste. Synonymous with waste reduction. Using returnable beverage containers is a form of source reduction. <A>

STABILIZATION. Broadly, the act of imparting to a structure the ability to withstand stresses. Specifically: 1) Stabilization, Chemical - The mixing of substances, with the waste to be stabilized, which react chemically with each other or with the waste to improve its ability to withstand vertical forces. Other properties, such as permeability, may also be improved; 2) Stabilization Lagoon - A shallow pond for storage of wastewater before discharge. Such lagoons may serve only to detain and equalize wastewater composition before regulated discharge to a stream, but often they are used for biological oxidation; 3) Stabilization, Physical - The mixing of substances, with the waste to be stabilized, which improves its ability to withstand vertical forces by increasing solids content and providing particles with the right size and shape. <A>

STABILIZATION POND. A large shallow basin (usually 2 to 4 feet) for purifying many types of industrial wastes by allowing climate conditions which favor the growth of bacteria and algae to convert organic materials into non-toxic organic substances.

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This method has been used extensively in the treatment of industrial wastewaters when a high degree of purification is not required. They have also proven successful in treating steel mill wastes. <A>

STABILIZATION (REDUCTION). Processes aimed at converting raw (untreated) sludges into a less offensive form with regard to odor, putrescibility rate, and pathogenic organism content. Major types of processes are: anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, lime treatment, and chlorine oxidation. <A>

STABLE IN QUANTITY AND RATE. A release that is predictable and regular in amount and rate of emission. <302.8>

STAGING PILE. An accumulation of solid, non-flowing remediation waste (as defined in this section) that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. Staging piles must be designated by the Director according to the requirements of 40 CFR 264.554. <260.10>

STATE. 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. <260.10>

STATE. Any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. <270.2>

STATE. Any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction and Indian Country. <355.20/370.2/372.3>

STATE SITING REGULATIONS. Agency-issued, state authorized directives to implement RCRA, dealing with the approval or restriction of facility locations and/or permitting processes. <A>

STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT INCREASE (IN A RELEASE). An increase in the quantity of the hazardous substance released above the upper bound of the reported normal range of the release. <302.8>

STEADY FLOW. 1) A flow in which the rate or quantity of water passing a given point per unit of time remains constant. 2) Flow in which the velocity vector does not change in either magnitude or direction with respect to time at any point or section. <A>

STEADY UNIFORM FLOW. A flow in which the velocity and the quantity of water flowing per unit remains constant. <A>

STILLING WELL. A pipe, chamber, or compartment with a comparatively small inlet or inlets communicating with a main body of water. Its purpose is to dampen waves or surges while permitting the water level within the well to rise and fall with the major fluctuations of the main body of water. It is used with water measuring devices to improve the accuracy of measurement. <A>

STORAGE. The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere. <260.10/270.2>

STORAGE FACILITY. The facility which stores wastes, except generators who store their own wastes for less than 90 days for subsequent transport off-site. <A>

STORAGE TANK. Any manufactured non-portable covered device used for containing pumpable hazardous wastes. <A>

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STORMWATER OR WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM. 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 stormwater and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance. <280.12>

SUMP. Any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that as used in the land-fill, 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. <260.10>

SUPERFUND. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 provides the federal government with the mechanism to take emergency or remedial action to clean up both abandoned and existing disposal sites whenever there is a release or potential threat of a release of a hazardous substance which may present imminent and substantial danger to public health and welfare. Funds for these cleanup actions come from a \$1.6 billion trust fund called the Response Trust Fund. <A>

SUPERNATANT. The liquid remaining above a layer of settleable solids after the solids have collected at the bottom of a vessel. <A>

SUPPLEMENTAL PRINTED MATERIAL. Any informational material (including, but not limited to, package inserts, fact sheets, invoices, material safety data sheets, procurement and specification sheets, or other material) which accompanies a product or container to the consumer at the time of purchase. <82.104>

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT OR IMPOUNDMENT. A facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made 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. <260.10>

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT. 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. <280.12>

SURFACE WATER. All water on the surface of the ground. <A>

SUSPENDED MATTER. 1) Solids in suspension in water, wastewater, or effluent. 2) Solids in suspension that can be removed readily by standard filtering procedures in a laboratory. <A>

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. 1) Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which are largely removable by laboratory filtering. 2) The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" and referred to as nonfilterable residue. <A>

SUSPENSION. A liquid mixture where a solid substance is present in the liquid in an undissolved state. <A>

EPA DEFINITIONS

T

TANK. A stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support. <260.10/279.1>

TANK. A stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support. <280.12>

TANK SYSTEM. A hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system. <260.10>

TEQ. Toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the toxicity of various dioxin/furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. <260.10>

TERTIARY TREATMENT. An extension of normal sewage treatment operations to provide water of potable quality by means of further chemical and physical treatment. <A>

THERMAL TREATMENT. 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. (See also Incinerator and Open Burning.) <260.10>

THERMOSTAT. A temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 273.13(c)(2) or 273.33(c)(2). <260.10/273.9>

THICKENING. An increase in solids concentration, whether it occurs as the objective of a separate process, or as a secondary effect of a process provided essentially for a different purpose. Thickening Methods are as follows: gravity; flotation; and centrifugation. <A>

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY. For a substance listed in Appendices A and B to Part 355, the quantity listed in the column "threshold planning quantity" for that substance. <355.20>

THIXOTROPIC. Describes a material which appears and acts as a solid when undisturbed, but will change to a semi-liquid when agitated; describes a material whose viscosity is a function of shear rate. <A>

THRESHOLD ODOR. The minimum odor of the water sample that can just be detected after successive dilutions with odorless water. Also called odor threshold. <A>

TITLE III. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986. <372.3>

TITRATION. The determining of a constituent in a known volume of solution by the measured addition of a solution of known strength to completion of the reaction as signaled by observation of an end point. <A>

TOTAL SOLIDS. The sum of dissolved and undissolved constituents in water or wastewater, usually stated in milligrams per liter. <A>

TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT FACILITY. A facility for the treatment

GLOSSARY

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. <260.10>

TOXIC CHEMICAL. A chemical or chemical category listed in 372.65. <372.3>

TOXIC POLLUTANTS. A specific list of 65 chemicals or classes of chemicals designated by the U.S. EPA as toxic pollutants under the Clean Water Act. (40 CFR). <A>

TOXIC WASTE. A waste that poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, when improperly managed. Includes wastes which are toxic (poisonous), carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, phytotoxic or toxic to aquatic species. <A>

TOXICITY. A solid waste (except manufactured gas plant waste) exhibits toxicity if the extract from a representative sample contains any of the contaminants listed in Table 1 of 261.24 at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table. <261.24>

TPQ. The threshold planning quantity for an extremely hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR Part 355. <370.2>

TRACER. 1) A foreign substance mixed with or attached to a given substance for the determination of the location or distribution of the substance; 2) An element or compound that has been made radioactive so that it can be easily followed (traced) in biological and industrial processes. Radiation emitted by the radioisotope pinpoints its location. <A>

TRADE NAME PRODUCT. A chemical or mixture of chemicals that is distributed to other persons and that incorporates a toxic chemical component that is not identified by the applicable chemical name or Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number listed in 372.65. <372.3>

TRAINING. Formal instruction, supplementing an employee's existing job knowledge, designed to protect human health and the environment via increased awareness and improved job proficiency. (See 265.16 in 40 CFR). <A>

TRANSFER FACILITY. 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. <260.10/270.2>

TRANSFER STATION. A supplemental transportation facility used as an adjunct to solid waste route collection vehicles. Such a facility may be fixed or mobile. <A>

TRANSFORM. To use and entirely consume a Class I or Class II substance, except for trace quantities, by changing it into one or more substances not subject to Subpart E in the manufacturing process of a product or chemical. <82.104>

TRANSFRONTIER MOVEMENT. Any shipment of wastes destined for recovery operations from an area under the national jurisdiction of one OECD member country to an area under the national jurisdiction of another OECD member country. <262.81>

TRANSIT COUNTRY. Any foreign country, other than a receiving country, through which a hazardous waste is transported. <262.51>

TRANSPORT VEHICLE. 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. <260.10>

EPA DEFINITIONS

TRANSPORTATION. The movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water. <260.10>

TRANSPORTER. A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water. <260.10/270.2>

TREATABILITY STUDY. 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 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. <260.10>

TREATMENT. 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. <260.10/270.2>

TREATMENT FACILITY. Any facility which treats hazardous waste. Treatment processes, other than ponds and lagoons, which 1) are directly connected to a manufacturing process by a pipe or other fixed and enclosed means; 2) if discharging into a municipal sewer system, have the appropriate approval by the municipality and shall not be considered treatment facilities. <A>

TREATMENT FOR DESTRUCTION. The destruction of a toxic chemical in waste such that the substance is no longer the toxic chemical subject to reporting under EPCRA Section 313. Treatment for destruction does not include the destruction of a toxic chemical in waste where the toxic chemical has a heat value greater than 5,000 British thermal units and is combusted in any device that is an industrial furnace or boiler. <372.3>

TREATMENT ZONE. A soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized. <260.10>

TRICKLING FILTER. Unlike true filters which strain out materials to be collected, trickling filters involve the percolation of liquid wastes through permeable rock layers or other porous materials. The hazardous wastes are then absorbed (adherence of molecules to a surface). <A>

TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE. The pressure exerted when a solid or liquid is in equilibrium with its own vapor. The vapor pressure is a function of the substance and of the temperature. <A>

TSCA. The Toxic Substances Control Act; regulated by EPA. Governs the manufacture, handling, and use of materials classified as "toxic substances." <A>

TYPE SIZE. The actual height of the printed image of each capital letter as it appears on a label. <82.104>

GLOSSARY

U

ULTIMATE CONSUMER. The first commercial or non-commercial purchaser of a container or product that is not intended for re-introduction into interstate commerce as a final product or as part of another product. <82.104>

UNDERGROUND AREA. 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. <280.12>

UNDERGROUND INJECTION. The sub-surface 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. (See also Injection Well.) <260.10>

UNDERGROUND INJECTION. A well injection. <270.2>

UNDERGROUND RELEASE. Any belowground release. <280.12>

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK OR UST. 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 ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This 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: (1) The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.), or (2) The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.), or (3) Which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this definition; (e) Surface impoundment, pit, pond or lagoon; (f) Storm-water or wastewater 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 "Underground Storage Tank" or "UST" does not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in paragraphs (a) through (i) of this definition. <280.12>

UNDERGROUND TANK. 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. <260.10>

UNDERLYING HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT. Any constituent listed in 268.48, Table UTS - Universal Treatment Standards, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste, at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards. <268.2>

UNFIT-FOR USE TANK SYSTEM. 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. <260.10>

UNITED STATES. 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. <260.10>

EPA DEFINITIONS

UNITED STATES. Includes the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction. <302.3>

UNIVERSAL WASTE. Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of Part 273: (1) Batteries as described in 273.2; (2) Pesticides as described in 273.3; (3) Thermostats as described in 273.4; and (4) Lamps as described in 273.5. <260.10/273.9>

UNIVERSAL WASTE HANDLER. A generator (as defined in Section 260.10/273.9) of universal waste; or the owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination. It does not mean: (1) A person who treats (except under the provisions of 40 CFR 273.13(a) or (c), or 273.33(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles universal waste or (2) A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility. <260.10/273.9>

UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY. Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less. <273.9>

UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSPORTER. A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water. <260.10/273.9>

UNSATURATED ZONE OR ZONE OF AERATION. The zone between the land surface and the water table. <260.10>

UPPERMOST AQUIFER. 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. <260.10>

UPGRADE. 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. <280.12>

USED OR REUSED MATERIAL. A material that is either: (1) 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 (2) 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). <261.1>

USED OIL. 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. <260.10/279.1>

USED OIL AGGREGATION POINT. 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

GLOSSARY

than 55 gallons. Used oil aggregation points may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers. <279.1>

USED OIL BURNER. 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). <279.1>

USED OIL COLLECTION CENTER. 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 Part 279 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. <279.1>

USED OIL FUEL MARKETER. Any person who conducts either of the following activities: (1) Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their facility to a used oil burner; or (2) First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in 279.11. <279.1>

USED OIL GENERATOR. Any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation. <279.1>

USED OIL PROCESSOR/RE-REFINER. A facility that processes used oil. <279.1>

USED OIL TRANSFER FACILITY. 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 and not longer than 35 days during the normal course of transportation or prior to an activity performed pursuant to 279.20(b)(2). Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under Subpart F of Part 279. <279.1>

USED OIL TRANSPORTER. 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. <279.1>

UST SYSTEM OR TANK SYSTEM. An underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any. <280.12>

UTS. Universal Treatment Standards, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste, at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards. <268.2>

V

VAPOR DENSITY. The weight of a vapor or gas compared to the weight of an equal volume of air; an expression of the density of the vapor or gas. Materials lighter than air have vapor densities less than 1.0 (examples: acetylene, methane, hydrogen). Materials heavier than air (examples: propane, hydrogen sulfide, ethane, butane, chlorine, sulfur dioxide) have vapor densities greater than 1.0. All vapors and gases will mix with air, but the lighter materials will tend to rise and dissipate (unless confined). Heavier vapors and gases are likely to concentrate in low places - along or under floors, in sumps, sewers and manholes, in trenches and ditches - where they may create fire or health hazards. <A>

EPA DEFINITIONS

VAPOR-MOUNTED SEAL. A continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the hazardous waste in the unit and the bottom of the seal.

<265.1081>

VAPOR PRESSURE. The pressure exerted by a saturated vapor above its own liquid in a closed container. When quality control tests are performed on products, the test temperature is usually 100 degrees Fahrenheit and the vapor pressure is expressed as pounds per square inch (psig or psia), but vapor pressures reported on MSDSs are in millimeters of mercury (mmHg) at 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius), unless stated otherwise. Three facts are important to remember: 1) Vapor pressure of a substance at 100 degrees Fahrenheit will always be higher than the vapor pressure of the substance at 68 degrees Fahrenheit; 2) Vapor pressures reported on MSDSs in mmHg are usually very low pressures (760 mmHg is equivalent to 14.7 pounds per square inch); 3) The lower the boiling point of a substance, the higher its vapor pressure. <A>

VESSEL. Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivances, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. <260.10/302.3>

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONCENTRATION (VO CONCENTRATION). The fraction by weight of the volatile organic compounds contained in a hazardous waste expressed in terms of parts per million (ppmw) as determined by direct measurement or by knowledge of the waste in accordance with the requirements of 265.1084. For the purposes of determining the VO concentration of a hazardous waste, organic compounds with a Henry's law constant value of at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25 degrees Celsius must be included. Appendix VI of Subpart CC presents a list of compounds known to have a Henry's law constant value less than the cutoff level. <265.1081>

W

WARNING LABEL. The warning statement required by Section 611 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. The term Warning Statement shall be synonymous with Warning Label for purposes of Subpart E of 40 CFR. <82.104>

WASTE. Items or substances that are discarded with the intent that such items or substances will serve no further useful purpose. <82.104>

WASTE DETERMINATION. Performing all applicable procedures in accordance with the requirements of 265.1084 to determine whether a hazardous waste meets standards specified in Subpart CC. Examples of a waste determination include performing the procedures in accordance with the requirements of 265.1084 to determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination; the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment and comparing the results to the exit concentration limit specified for the process used to treat the hazardous waste; the organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for a biological process used to treat a hazardous waste and comparing the results to the applicable standards; or the maximum volatile organic vapor pressure for a hazardous waste in a tank and comparing the results to the applicable standards. <265.1081>

GLOSSARY

WASTE EXCHANGE. Waste clearinghouses where pretreated or untreated hazardous wastes are transferred, operating on the principle that one person's wastes can be another person's feedstocks. <A>

WASTE MANAGEMENT. The total process of waste collection - from its point of generation through its transportation, treatment, and final acceptable disposal. <A>

WASTE STABILIZATION. Any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a hazardous waste or eliminate free liquid as determined by a RCRA approved test method for evaluating solid waste as defined in section 372.3. A waste stabilization process includes mixing the hazardous waste with binders or other materials, and curing the resulting hazardous waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to this process are "stabilization," "waste fixation," or "waste solidification." <372.3>

WASTE STABILIZATION PROCESS. Any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a hazardous waste or eliminate free liquids as determined by Test Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 260.11. A waste stabilization process includes mixing the hazardous waste with binders or other materials, and curing the resulting hazardous waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to this process are "waste fixation" or "waste solidification." This does not include the adding of absorbent materials to the surface of a waste, without mixing, agitation, or subsequent curing, to absorb free liquid. <265.1081>

WASTE TRANSFER CENTER. A reception area used as an adjunct to a waste collection system. Such a facility may be fixed or mobile. <A>

WASTE WATER TREATMENT TANK. A tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods. <280.12>

WASTE WATER TREATMENT UNIT. A device which: (1) 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 (2) Receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in 261.3 of 40 CFR, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 261.3, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in 261.3; and (3) Meets the definition of Tank or Tank System in 260.10 of 40 CFR. <260.10/270.2>

WASTE WATERS. Wastes that contain less than 1 percent by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1 percent by weight total suspended solids (TSS). <268.2>

WATER (BULK SHIPMENT). The bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels. <260.10>

WATER TABLE. The upper surface of the zone of saturation in an un-confined aquifer at which the pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure. <A>

WEIR. 1) A diversion dam. 2) A device that has a crest and some side containment of known geometric shape, such as a V, trapezoid, or rectangle, and is used to measure flow of liquid. The liquid surface is exposed to the atmosphere. Flow is related to upstream height of water above the crest, to position of crest with respect to downstream water surface, and to geometry of the weir opening. <A>

EPA DEFINITIONS

WELL. 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. <260.10>

WELL INJECTION. See Underground Injection. <260.10>

WET AIR OXIDATION. A process by which organic materials suspended or dissolved in water can be substantially degraded (oxidized) by reacting with dissolved oxygen at high temperatures and pressures. <A>

WETLANDS. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. <A>

WHOLESALE. A person to whom a product is delivered or sold, if such delivery or sale is for purposes of sale or distribution to retailers who buy such product for purposes of resale. <82.104>

Z

ZONE OF ENGINEERING CONTROL. 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 groundwater or surface water. <260.10>

ZONE OF INCORPORATION. The depth to which the soil on a landfarm is plowed or tilled to receive wastes. <A>

ZONE OF INFLUENCE. Maximum extent to which a waste disposal facility will affect surface and groundwater quality. <A>

OSHA

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Glossary of Terms Worker Protection Regulations

DOT 145

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NOTE TO READERS:

The definitions listed in this glossary are followed by a point of reference in the regulations (For example, 171.8) or the letter "A" indicating that this definition is derived as a composite from the regulations. The exact definition does not have a specific point of reference.

OSHA DEFINITIONS

A

ACGIH. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. An organization of professional personnel in governmental agencies or educational institutions engaged in occupational safety and health programs. ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits for hundreds of chemical substances and physical agents. <A>

AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR. A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element. <1910.134>

ACTION LEVEL. A concentration designated in 29 CFR Part 1910 for a specific substance, calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average, which initiates certain required activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance. <1910.1450>

ACUTE EFFECT. An adverse effect on a human or animal body, with severe symptoms developing rapidly and coming quickly to a crisis. (See also Chronic). <A>

ANTIDOTE. A therapeutic agent which is administered to counteract the effects of a toxic agent. <A>

AQUEOUS. Pertaining to, similar to, containing, or dissolved in water. <A>

ARTICLE. A manufactured item other than a fluid or particle: (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 under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities, e.g., minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical (as determined under 1910.1200(d)) and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees. <1910.1200>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, or designee. <1910.1030/1910.1200/1910.1450>

ATMOSPHERE-SUPPLYING RESPIRATOR. A respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere, and includes supplied-air respirators (SARs) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units. <1910.134>

B

BACTERIA. Single cell, microscopic organisms that possess rigid cell walls. They can cause disease and some are important in the stabilization of solid wastes. <A>

BIOACCUMULATION. The process that occurs when toxic substances are passed up the food chain from soil to plants to grazing animals to human beings. <A>

BIOASSAY. The employment of living organisms to determine the biological effect of some substance, factor or condition. <A>

BIOCONCENTRATION. A biological process whereby chemicals are accumulated in tissues at concentrations above those in the immediate environment. <A>

BIODEGRADABLE. The ability of a substance to be broken down physically and/or chemically by microorganisms. <A>

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BIOLOGICAL HAZARDOUS WASTES. Any substance of a human or animal origin - other than food wastes - which is to be disposed of and could harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms including, but not limited to pathological specimens such as tissues, blood elements, excreta, secretions, bandages, and related substances. <A>

BIOLOGICAL MAGNIFICATION. The concentration of certain substances up a food chain. A very important mechanism in concentrating pesticides and heavy metals in organisms such as fish. <A>

BIOLOGICAL WASTES (INFECTIOUS). This category includes wastes from health care facilities and laboratories, sewage sludges (if not properly treated), and biological and chemical warfare agents. Wastes from hospitals, for example, would include malignant and benign tissues taken during autopsies, biopsies, or surgery; hypodermic needles; off-specification or out-dated drugs; bandaging materials; etc. Although the production of biological warfare agents has been restricted, and production of chemical agents discontinued, some quantities still remain to be disposed of. <A>

BLOOD. Human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood. <1910.1030>

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS. Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). <1910.1030>

BUDDY SYSTEM. A system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. The purpose of the buddy system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in the event of an emergency. <1910.120>

C

CC. Cubic Centimeter. A volume measurement in the metric system; equal in capacity to one milliliter. One quart is about 946 cubic centimeters. <A>

CANISTER OR CARTRIDGE. A container with a filter, sorbent, or catalyst, or combination of these items, which removes specific contaminants from the air passed through the container. <1910.134>

CARCINOGEN. See Select Carcinogen.

CARCINOGENIC. Pertaining to the capacity of an agent to cause cancer in living tissues. <A>

CEILING OR "C". The maximum allowable human exposure limit for an airborne substance; not to be exceeded even momentarily. <A>

CELSIUS. The temperature scale on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees at one atmosphere pressure. <A>

CHEMICAL. Any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements and/or compounds. <1910.1200>

CHEMICAL FAMILY. A group of single elements or compounds with a common general name. Example: acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, and methyl isobutyl ketone are of the "ketone" family; acrolein, furfural, and acetaldehyde are of the "aldehyde" family. <A>

CHEMICAL HYGIENE OFFICER. An employee who is designated by the

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employer, and who is qualified by training or experience, to provide technical guidance in the development and implementation of the provisions of the Chemical Hygiene Plan. <1910.1450>

CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN. A written program developed and implemented by the employer which sets forth procedures, equipment, personal protective equipment and work practices that (1) are capable of protecting employees from the health hazards presented by hazardous chemicals used in that particular workplace and (2) meets the requirements of paragraph (e) of 1910.1450. <1910.1450>

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER. An employer with a workplace where chemical(s) are produced for use or distribution. <1910.1200>

CHEMICAL NAME. The scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard evaluation. <1910.1200>

CHEMTREC. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. A national center established by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) in Washington, DC in 1970, to relay pertinent emergency information concerning specific chemicals on request. CHEMTREC has a 24-hour toll-free number (800-424-9300) intended primarily for use by those who respond to chemical transportation emergencies. <A>

CLEAN-UP OPERATION. An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. <1910.120>

CLINICAL LABORATORY. A workplace where diagnostic or other screening procedures are performed on blood or other potentially infectious materials. <1910.1030>

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius), but below 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93.3 degrees Celsius), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93.3 degrees Celsius), or higher, the total volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. <1910.1200/ 1910.1450>

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT. An arrangement whereby a retail distributor sells hazardous chemicals to an employer, generally in large quantities over time and/or at costs that are below the regular retail price. <1910.1200>

COMMON NAME. Any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name. <1910.1200>

COMPRESSED GAS. (1) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21.1 degrees Celsius); or (2) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 degrees Fahrenheit (54.4 degrees Celsius) regardless of the pressure at 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21.1 degrees Celsius); or (3) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius) as determined by ASTM D-323-72. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

CONCENTRATION. The relative fraction of one substance in another, normally expressed in weight percent, volume percent, or as a weight/volume ratio. <A>

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CONTAINER. Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. For purposes of Section 1910.1200, pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers. <1910.1200>

CONTAMINATED. The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface. <1910.1030>

CONTAMINATED LAUNDRY. Laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain sharps. <1910.1030>

CONTAMINATED SHARPS. Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires. <1910.1030>

D

DECONTAMINATION. The removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects. <1910.120>

DECONTAMINATION. The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use or disposal. <1910.1030>

DEMAND RESPIRATOR. An atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation. <1910.134>

DERMAL. Used on or applied to the skin. <A>

DERMAL TOXICITY. 1) A material with an LD50 for acute toxicity of not more than 1000 mg/kg; or 2) Adverse effects resulting from skin exposure to a substance. Ordinarily used to denote effects in experimental animals. <A>

DESIGNATED AREA. An area which may be used for work with select carcinogens, reproductive toxins or substances which have a high degree of acute toxicity. A designated area may be the entire laboratory, an area of the laboratory or a device such as a laboratory hood. <1910.1450>

DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE. Any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise such employee's rights under Section 1910.1200. A recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization. <1910.1200>

DIRECTOR. The Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or designee. <1910.1030/1910.1200>

DISTRIBUTOR. A business, other than a chemical manufacturer or importer, which supplies hazardous chemicals to other distributors or to employers. <1910.1200>

E

EMERGENCY. Any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers or failure of control equipment which results in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace. <1910.1450>

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE OR RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES. A response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual-aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel are not considered to be emergency responses, within the scope of this standard. Responses to releases of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not considered to be emergency responses. <1910.120>

EMERGENCY SITUATION. Any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment that may or does result in an uncontrolled significant release of an airborne contaminant. <1910.134>

EMPLOYEE. A worker who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies. Workers such as office workers or bank tellers who encounter hazardous chemicals only in non-routine, isolated instances are not covered. <1910.1200>

EMPLOYEE. An individual employed in a laboratory workplace who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals in the course of his or her assignments. <1910.1450>

EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE. Exposure to a concentration of an airborne contaminant that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protection. <1910.134>

EMPLOYER. A person engaged in a business where chemicals are either used, distributed, or are produced for use or distribution, including a contractor or subcontractor. <1910.1200>

EMPTY CONTAINER. See 1910.1201.

END-OF-SERVICE-LIFE INDICATOR (ESLI). A system that warns the respirator user of the approach of the end of adequate respiratory protection, for example, that the sorbent is approaching saturation or is no longer effective. <1910.134>

ENGINEERING CONTROLS. Controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, safer medical devices, such as sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and needleless systems) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace. <1910.1030>

EPIDEMIOLOGY. The science which deals with the study of disease in a general population. Determination of the incidence (rate of occurrence) and distribution of a particular disease (as by age, sex, or occupation) may provide information about the causes of the disease. <A>

ESCAPE-ONLY RESPIRATOR. A respirator intended to be used only for emergency exit. <1910.134>

ETIOLOGIC AGENT (INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE). A viable microorganism or its toxin which causes or may cause human disease. <A>

EXPLOSIVE. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

EXPOSURE OR EXPOSED. An employee is subjected in the course of employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard, and includes potential (e.g., accidental or possible) exposure. Subjected in terms of health hazards includes any

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route of entry (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption.) <1910.1200>
EXPOSURE INCIDENT. A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties. <1910.1030>

F

FACILITY. (1) 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, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft; or (2) 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 water-borne vessel. <1910.120>

FILTER OR AIR PURIFYING ELEMENT. A component used in respirators to remove solid or liquid aerosols from the inspired air. <1910.134>

FILTERING FACEPIECE (DUST MASK). A negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium. <1910.134>

FIRST RESPONDER AWARENESS LEVEL. Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying authorities. <1910.120(q)(6)(i)>

FIRST RESPONDER OPERATIONS LEVEL. Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures.
<1910.120(q)(6)(ii)>

FIT FACTOR. A quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn. <1910.134>

FIT TEST. The use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual. (See also Qualitative fit test (QLFT) and Quantitative fit test (QNFT).) <1910.134>

FLAMMABLE. A chemical that falls into one of the following categories: (1) Flammable aerosol; (2) Flammable gas; (3) Flammable Liquid; or Flammable solid. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

FLAMMABLE AEROSOL. An aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening, or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

FLAMMABLE GAS. (1) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of thirteen percent by volume or less; or (2) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than twelve percent by volume, regardless of the lower limit. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

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FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Any liquid having a flashpoint below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius) or higher, the total of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

FLAMMABLE SOLID. A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 1910.109(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or 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 hazard. A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid if, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

FLASHPOINT. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite when tested according to one of the following methods: Tagliabue Closed Tester; Pensky-Martens Closed Tester; or Setaflash Closed Tester. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

FORESEEABLE EMERGENCY. Any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace. <1910.1200>

G

G. Gram. A metric unit of weight. One ounce is about 28.4 grams. <A>

G/KG. Grams per kilogram. An expression of dose used in oral and dermal toxicology testing to indicate the grams of substance dosed per kilogram of animal body weight. <A>

GENERAL EXHAUST. A system for exhausting air containing contaminants from a general work area.
<A>

H

HANDWASHING FACILITIES. A facility providing an adequate supply of running potable water, soap and single use towels or hot air drying machines. <1910.1030>

HAZARD WARNING. Any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the specific physical or health hazard(s), including target organ effects, of the chemical(s) in the container(s). (See also Physical Hazard and Health Hazard to determine the hazards which must be covered.) <1910.1200>

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. Any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard. <1910.1200>

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. A chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. <1910.1450>

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE (HAZMAT) TEAM. An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A HAZMAT TEAM is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a HAZMAT TEAM. A HAZMAT TEAM, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department. <1910.120>

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPECIALIST. Individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. <1910.120(q)(6)(iv)>

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIAN. Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. <1910.120(q)(6)(iii)>

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. Any substance designated or listed under paragraphs (A) through (D) of this definition, exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees: (A) Any substance defined under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; (B) Any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, 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 persons or their offspring; (C) Any substances listed by the U.S. Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.101 and Appendices; and (D) Hazardous waste as defined in 1910.120. <1910.120>

HAZARDOUS WASTE. A waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3 or those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 49 CFR 171.8. <1910.120>

HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATION. Any operation conducted within the scope of this standard. <1910.120>

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE OR SITE. Any facility or location within the scope of this standard at which hazardous waste operations take place. <1910.120>

HAZWOPER. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. See 1910.120 in 29 CFR. <A>

HBV. Hepatitis B virus. <1910.1030>

HEALTH HAZARD. A chemical, mixture of chemicals or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "Health Hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sen-

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sitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. (See also Appendices A & B to 29 CFR 1910.1200). <1910.120/1910.1200/1910.1450>

HELMET. A rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration. <1910.134>

HIGH EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR (HEPA) FILTER. A filter that is at least 99.97 percent efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 micrometers in diameter. The equivalent NIOSH 42 CFR 84 particulate filters are the N100, R100, and P100 filters. <1910.134>

HIV. Human immunodeficiency virus. <1910.1030>

HOOD. A respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso. <1910.134>

I

IDENTITY. Any chemical or common name which is indicated on the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the chemical. The identity used shall permit cross-references to be made among the required list of hazardous chemicals, the label and the MSDS. <1910.1200>

IMMEDIATE USE. The hazardous chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred. <1910.1200>

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH). An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. <1910.120>

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH). An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. <1910.134>

IMPORTER. The first business with employees within the Customs Territory of the United States which receives hazardous chemicals produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within the United States. <1910.1200>

INHALATION. The breathing in of a substance in the form of a gas, vapor, fume, mist or dust. <A>

INTERIOR STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING. The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage. (See 29 CFR 1910.155). <1910.134>

L

LEL or LFL. Lower explosive limit or lower flammable limit of a vapor or gas; the lowest concentration (lowest percentage of the substance in air) that will produce a flash of fire when an ignition source (heat, arc or flame) is present. At concentrations lower than the LEL, the mixture is too "lean" to burn. (See also UEL.) <A>

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LABEL. Any written, printed, or graphic material displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals. <1910.1200>

LABORATORY. A facility where the “laboratory use of hazardous chemicals” occurs. It is a workplace where relatively small quantities of hazardous chemicals are used on a non-production basis. <1910.1450>

LABORATORY SCALE. Work with substances in which the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. Laboratory Scale excludes those workplaces whose function is to produce commercial quantities of materials. <1910.1450>

LABORATORY-TYPE HOOD. A device located in a laboratory, enclosed on five sides with a moveable sash or fixed partial enclosure on the remaining side; constructed and maintained to draw air from the laboratory and to prevent or minimize the escape of air contaminants into the laboratory; and allows chemical manipulations to be conducted in the enclosure without insertion of any portion of the employee’s body other than hands and arms. <1910.1450>

LABORATORY USE OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS. Handling or use of such chemicals in which all of the following conditions are met: (1) Chemical manipulations are carried out on a laboratory scale; (2) Multiple chemical procedures or chemicals are used; (3) The procedures involved are not part of a production process; and (4) Protective laboratory practices and equipment are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals. <1910.1450>

LETHAL CONCENTRATION (LC). The concentration of a substance which is fatal to the subject to which it is administered. <A>

LETHAL CONCENTRATION 50 (LC50). The concentration of a substance in air which, on the basis of laboratory tests, is expected to kill 50 percent of the population of test subjects when administered as a single exposure. The LC50 is expressed as parts of material per million parts of air by volume (ppm) for gases and vapors, or as micrograms of material per liter of air (ug/L) or milligrams of material per cubic meter of air (mg/m³) for dusts and mists, as well as for gases and vapors. <A>

LETHAL DOSE (LD). Generally, the quantity of a substance which is fatal to the subject to which it is administered. With large test subjects, it is often given as a quantity per unit of body weight. <A>

LETHAL DOSE 50 (LD50). The single dose of a material which, on the basis of laboratory tests, is expected to kill 50 percent of a group of test subjects. The LD50 is usually expressed as milligrams or grams of materials per kilograms of animal body weight (mg/kg or g/kg). <A>

LICENSED HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL. A person whose legally permitted scope of practice allows him or her to independently perform the activities required by paragraph (f) of 1910.1030 Hepatitis B Vaccination and Post-exposure Evaluation and Follow-Up. <1910.1030>

LOOSE-FITTING FACEPIECE. A respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face. <1910.134>

GLOSSARY

M

MSHA. Mining Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Federal agency with safety and health regulatory and enforcement authority for the mining industry. <A>

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS). Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical which is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of 1910.1200. <1910.1200>

MECHANICAL EXHAUST. A powered device, such as a motor-driven fan or air/stream venturi tube, for exhausting contaminants from a workplace, vessel or enclosure. <A>

MEDICAL CONSULTATION. A consultation which takes place between an employee and a licensed physician for the purpose of determining what medical examinations or procedures, if any, are appropriate in cases where a significant exposure to a hazardous chemical may have taken place. <1910.1450>

METABOLISM. Biochemical processes in living organisms whereby molecules are both built up and broken down. <A>

MICROORGANISM. A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye. These organisms obtain nutrients from and discharge waste products (largely CO₂ or O₂) into the fluid in which they exist, thus serving to lower the nutrient level. <A>

MIXTURE. Any combination of two or more chemicals if the combination is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction. <1910.1200>

MUTAGEN. A substance or agent capable of altering the genetic material in a living cell. <A>

MUTAGENESIS. The alteration of the inherited genetic material. Alteration of the DNA in the paternal or maternal reproductive cell; may cause infant to be born malformed. <A>

N

NIOSH. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Federal agency which, among other activities, tests and certifies respiratory protective devices and air sampling detector tubes, recommends occupational exposure limits for various substances and assists OSHA and MSHA in occupational safety and health investigations and research. <A>

NECROSIS. The condition characterized by dead or dying tissues. <A>

NEEDLELESS SYSTEM. A device that does not use needles for: (1) The collection of bodily fluids or withdrawal of body fluids after initial venous or arterial access is established; (2) The administration of medication or fluids; or (3) Any other procedure involving the potential for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens due to percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. <1910.1030>

NEGATIVE PRESSURE RESPIRATOR (TIGHT FITTING). A respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator. <1910.134>

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O

OSHA. Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Federal agency with safety and health regulatory and enforcement authorities for U.S. industry and business. <A>

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE. Reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties. <1910.1030>

ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER. Individual who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level. <1910.120(q)(6)(v)>

ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

OTHER POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MATERIALS. (1) The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; (2) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and (3) HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions, and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV. <1910.1030>

OXIDIZER. A chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 1910.109(a), that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

OXYGEN DEFICIENCY. That concentration of oxygen by volume below which atmosphere supplying respiratory protection must be provided. It exists in atmospheres where the percentage of oxygen by volume is less than 19.5 percent oxygen. <1910.120>

OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERE. An atmosphere with an oxygen content below 19.5 percent by volume. <1910.134>

P

PARENTERAL. Piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions. <1910.1030>

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA. Bacteria which may cause disease in the host organisms by their parasitic growth. <A>

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL). The exposure, inhalation or dermal permissible exposure limit specified in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts G and Z. <1910.120>

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment. <1910.1030>

GLOSSARY

PHYSICAL HAZARD. A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

PHYSICIAN OR OTHER LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL (PLHCP). An individual whose legally permitted scope of practice (i.e., license, registration, or certification) allows him or her to independently provide, or be delegated the responsibility to provide, some or all of the health care services required by paragraph (e) of Section 1910.134. <1910.134>

POLYMERIZATION. A reaction which takes place at a rate which releases large amounts of energy. If hazardous polymerization can occur with a given material, the MSDS usually will list conditions which could start the reaction, and since the material usually contains a polymerization inhibitor, the expected time period before the inhibitor is used up. <A>

POLYNUCLEAR AROMATICS. A class of organic materials with a characteristic multiple ring molecular structure. Often the result of partial thermal degradation and condemnation of simpler aromatic compounds. The material is produced in coal-burning boilers and is suspected of causing genetic damage. <A>

POSITIVE PRESSURE RESPIRATOR. A respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator. <1910.134>

POST EMERGENCY RESPONSE. That portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the site has begun. <1910.120>

POWERED AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR (PAPR). An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering. <1910.134>

PRESSURE DEMAND RESPIRATOR. A positive pressure atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece when the positive pressure is reduced inside the facepiece by inhalation. <1910.134>

PRODUCE. To manufacture, process, formulate, blend, extract, generate, emit, or repackage. <1910.1200>

PRODUCTION FACILITY. A facility engaged in industrial-scale, large-volume or high concentration production of HIV or HBV. <1910.1030>

PROTECTIVE LABORATORY PRACTICES AND EQUIPMENT. Those laboratory procedures, practices and equipment accepted by laboratory health and safety experts as effective, or that the employer can show to be effective, in minimizing the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals. <1910.1450>

PUBLISHED EXPOSURE LEVEL. The exposure limits published in "NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Health Standards" dated 1986 which is incorporated by reference as specified in 1910.6, or if none is specified, the exposure limits published in the standards specified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in their publication, "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1987-88" dated 1987, incorporated by reference as specified in 1910.6. <1910.120>

PYROPHORIC. A chemical that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit (54.4 degrees Celsius) or below. <1910.1200>

OSHA DEFINITIONS

Q

QUALIFIED PERSON. A person with specific training, knowledge and experience in the area for which the person has the responsibility and the authority to control. <1910.120>

QUALITATIVE FIT TEST (QLFT). A pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent. <1910.134>

QUANTITATIVE FIT TEST (QNFT). An assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator. <1910.134>

R

REGULATED WASTE. Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials. <1910.1030>

REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS. Chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis). <1910.1450>

RESEARCH LABORATORY. A laboratory producing or using research-laboratory-scale amounts of HIV or HBV. Research laboratories may produce high concentrations of HIV or HBV but not in the volume found in production facilities. <1910.1030>

RESPIRATORY INLET COVERING. That portion of a respirator that forms the protective barrier between the user's respiratory tract and an air-purifying device or breathing air source, or both. It may be a facepiece, helmet, hood, suit, or a mouth-piece respirator with nose clamp. <1910.134>

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. The breathing system; includes the lungs and air passages (trachea or windpipe, larynx, mouth and nose) to the air outside the body, plus the associated nervous and circulatory supply. <A>

RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES. See Emergency Response.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY. Someone who can provide additional information on the hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary. <1910.1200>

S

SELECT CARCINOGEN. Any substance which meets one of the following criteria: (1) It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen; or (2) It is listed under the category, "known to be carcinogens," in the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (latest edition); or (3) It is listed under Group 1 ("carcinogenic to humans") by the International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs (IARC) (latest edition); or (4) It is listed in either Group 2A or 2B by IARC or under the category, "reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens" by NTP, and causes statistically significant tumor incidence in experimental animals in accordance

GLOSSARY

with any of the following criteria: (a) After inhalation exposure of 6-7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a significant portion of a lifetime to dosages of less than 10 mg/m³; (b) After repeated skin application of less than 300 (mg/kg of body weight) per week; or (c) After oral dosages of less than 50 mg/kg of body weight per day. <1910.1450>

SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA). An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user. <1910.134>

SERVICE LIFE. The period of time that a respirator, filter or sorbent, or other respiratory equipment provides adequate protection to the wearer. <1910.134>

SHARPS WITH ENGINEERED SHARPS INJURY PROTECTIONS. A non-needle sharp or a needle device used for withdrawing body fluids, accessing a vein or artery, or administering medications or other fluids, with a built-in safety feature or mechanism that effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident. <1910.1030>

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH SUPERVISOR (OR OFFICIAL). The individual located on a hazardous waste site who is responsible to the employer and has the authority and knowledge necessary to implement the site safety and health plan and verify compliance with applicable safety and health requirements. <1910.120>

SKILLED SUPPORT PERSONNEL. Personnel, not necessarily an employer's own employees, who are skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or crane and hoisting equipment, and who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work that cannot reasonably be performed in a timely fashion by an employer's own employees, and who will be or may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency response scene. <1910.120(q)(4)>

SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR. A generator of hazardous wastes who in any calendar month generates no more than 1,000 kilograms (2,205 lbs) of hazardous waste in that month. <1910.120>

SOURCE INDIVIDUAL. Any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee. Examples include, but are not limited to, hospital and clinic patients; clients in institutions for the developmentally disabled; trauma victims; clients of drug and alcohol treatment facilities; residents of hospices and nursing homes; human remains; and individuals who donate or sell blood or blood components. <1910.1030>

SPECIALIST EMPLOYEES. Employees who, in the course of their regular job duties, work with and are trained in the hazards of specific hazardous substances, and who will be called upon to provide technical advice or assistance at a hazardous substance release incident to the individual in charge. <1910.120(q)(5)>

SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY. The chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number, or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance. <1910.1200>

STABILITY. An expression of the ability of a material to remain unchanged. For MSDS purposes, a material is stable if it remains in the same form under expected and reasonable conditions of storage or use. <A>

STERILIZE. The use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores. <1910.1030>

OSHA DEFINITIONS

SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATOR (SAR) OR AIRLINE RESPIRATOR. An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user. <1910.134>

T

TERATOGEN. A substance or agent to which exposure of a pregnant female can result in malformations in the fetus. <A>

TERATOGENESIS. Alteration in the formation of cells, tissues, and organs resulting from physiologic and biochemical changes in the fetus during growth - may affect function as well as structure of developing cells. (Occurs very early in fetal period). <A>

TERATOGENICITY. The property of a substance affecting the genetic characteristics of an organism so as to cause the offspring of the organism to be misshapen or malformed. <A>

TIGHT-FITTING FACEPIECE. A respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face. <1910.134>

TOXICITY. The property of being poisonous, of causing death, severe temporary or permanent debility of an organism. <A>

TRADE SECRET. Any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information, or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. See Appendix D to 1910.1200 for the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets. <1910.1200>

TRAINING. Formal instruction, supplementing an employee's existing job knowledge, designed to protect human health and the environment via increased awareness and improved job proficiency. (See 1910.120 in 29 CFR.) <A>

U

UEL or UFL. Upper explosive limit or upper flammable limit of a vapor or gas; the highest concentration (highest percentage of the substance in air) that will produce a flash of fire when an ignition source (heat, arc or flame) is present. At higher concentrations, the mixture is too "rich" to burn. (See also LEL.) <A>

UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE. An area identified as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site by a governmental body, whether Federal, state, local or other, where an accumulation of hazardous substances creates a threat to the health and safety of individuals or the environment or both. Some sites are found on public lands such as those created by former municipal, county or state landfills where illegal or poorly managed waste disposal has taken place. Other sites are found on private property, often belonging to generators or former generators of hazardous substance wastes. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to, surface impoundments, landfills, dumps, and tank or drum farms. Normal operations at TSD sites are not covered by this definition. <1910.120>

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS. An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens. <1910.1030>

GLOSSARY

UNSTABLE (REACTIVE). A chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure or temperature. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

USE. To package, handle, react, emit, extract, generate as a byproduct, or transfer. <1910.1200>

USER SEAL CHECK. An action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. <1910.134>

W

WATER-REACTIVE. A chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard. <1910.1200/1910.1450>

WORK AREA. A room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used, and where employees are present. <1910.1200>

WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS. Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two-handed technique). <1910.1030>

WORKPLACE. An establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location containing one or more work areas. <1910.1200>

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE RESPONSE GUIDE

Bureau of Explosives, Association of American Railroads

24-hour EMERGENCY number: 1-719-585-1881

Assistance for hazardous materials incidents involving railroads; often contacted through CHEMTREC.

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

24-hour EMERGENCY phone to the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated as a public service by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Identification of unknown chemicals, advice on proper initial response methods and procedures for specific chemicals and situations, assistance in establishing contact with shippers/carriers/manufacturers/special product response teams such as CHLOREP or the Pesticide Safety Team Network as necessary and appropriate.

DOT HOTLINE: 1-800-467-4922 or hazmat.dot.gov

Provides informational assistance pertaining to the federal regulations for the transportation of hazardous materials, 49 CFR.

National Pesticide Information Center:

1-800-858-7378 or npic.orst.edu

The National Pesticide Telecommunications Network provides information on pesticide-related health/toxicity/minor cleanup to physicians, veterinarians, fire departments, government agency personnel and the general public.

EPA Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Hotline:

1-800-424-9346 or www.epa.gov/osw

For communities to call to obtain 140-page interim guidelines regarding "Acutely Toxic Chemicals" which cover Organizing a Community, Developing a Chemical Contingency Plan, Gathering Site-Specific Information; also provided is a list of 400+ "Acutely Toxic Chemicals." Guideline document may be used to obtain Materials Safety Data Sheets for such chemicals.

EPA RCRA Hotline:

www.epa.gov/osw

To respond to any citizen's request for specific information, and to clear up confusion regarding RCRA and Superfund regulations; also to respond to requests for certain documents printed in the Federal Register for which this telephone number is given as a contact point. In addition, in response to policy questions from the regulated communities and state/local governments, personnel will attempt to seek out correct person to provide guidance. A telephone hotline no longer exists.

EPA Small Business & Asbestos Hotline: 1-800-368-5888

To respond with advice and information on problems encountered by small-quantity generators of hazardous waste.

Hazardous Materials Newsletter

INFORMATION LINE: 1-802-479-2307

To respond to any first responder - public safety agency, industrial, commercial - who needs to obtain information/advice relative to hazardous materials tools/equipment, planning, protocols, methods, strategies, tactics, training and research sources and resources.

**Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Information Hotline:
1-202-693-1888 or www.osha.gov**

Offers general information on OSHA standards, programs and workplace protection.

**ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center:
1-800-426-4435**

Provides information on exposure to chemicals, poisons or drugs. (Animals only.)

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REQUIRED:

Call the DOT (National Response Center) at
1-800-424-8802

immediately in the event of any of the following:

1. A person is killed
2. A person is hospitalized
3. Property damage in excess of \$50,000
4. Any location where a continuing danger exists; or
5. Any release of radioactive materials

REPORTABLE QUANTITY DISCHARGES

In the event of an accidental or intentional release of a hazardous substance in a reportable quantity amount, the person in charge of the release or incident shall immediately notify:

**NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER:
1-800-424-8802
(District of Columbia: 1-202-267-2675)**

AND

**911 POLICE EMERGENCY SYSTEM
OR THE LOCAL TELEPHONE OPERATOR**

When Biological Materials are accidentally released, notify:

**Director, CDC, Atlanta, GA:
1-404-633-5313**

WHEN A SARA/TITLE III REGULATED "RQ" DISCHARGE TAKES PLACE IN TRANSPORTATION OR ON-SITE, FACILITIES ARE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEES, WHILE CARRIERS/TRANSPORTERS ARE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY THE EMERGENCY SYSTEM 911 OR LOCAL FIRE/POLICE DEPARTMENT. THIS REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY UNDER SARA/ TITLE III DOES NOT MITIGATE ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE RESPONSE GUIDE

TELEPHONE RESPONSE GUIDE

Superfund/TRI/EPCRA

Hotline.....(800) 424-9346

Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Program (including Community Right-To-Know, Title III Sections 311, 312 and 313) information on reporting hazardous substances for community planning purposes

Hotline.....(800) 424-9346

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Program

Hotline.....(202) 554-1404

Asbestos Technical Information and Referral (including bulk asbestos identification sampling, analysis, and regulation program)

Hotline.....(202) 554-1404

Safe Drinking Water (Public Water Supply Program, Safe Drinking Water Act, Policy, Technical, and Regulatory questions)

Hotline.....(800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater

National Pesticide Information Center for information concerning pesticides (spill handling, disposal, cleanup and health effects)

Hotline.....(800) 858-7378 or npic.orst.edu

Interagency Assistance: National Response Center (for reporting spills and hazardous substances releases)

Hotline.....(800) 424-8802
(202) 267-2675

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

U.S. Department of Transportation – PHH1

400 7th Street SW, Room 8421

Washington, DC 20590

Office of the Director.....(202) 366-0656

Robert McGuire, Director

Deputy Director.....(202) 366-0656

Frits Wybenga, Deputy Director

Office of Motor Carrier Safety.....(202) 366-4001

Bureau of Explosives, Association of American Railroads

24-Hour Emergency Number.....(719) 585-1881

Assistance for hazardous materials incidents involving railroads; often contacted through CHEMTREC.

CHEMTREC.....(800) 424-9300

24-hour emergency phone to the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated as a public service by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Identification of unknown chemicals, advice on proper initial response methods and procedures for specific chemicals and situations, assistance in establishing contact with shippers/car-

riers/manufacturers/special product response teams such as CHLOREP or the Pesticide Safety Team Network as necessary and appropriate.

DOT INFORMATION

- Regulations & Standards.....(202) 366-8553
- Exemptions.....(202) 366-4511
- Technical Department.....(202) 366-4545

Federal Motor Carrier Information Line.....(800) 832-5660

Oregon State University Pesticide Hotline.....(800) 858-7378
The National Pesticide Telecommunications Network provides information on pesticide-related health/toxicity/minor cleanup to physicians, veterinarians, fire departments, government agency personnel and the general public.

EPA Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Program
Website.....www.epa.gov/osw
For communities to call to obtain 140-page interim guidelines regarding “Acutely Toxic Chemicals” which cover Organizing a Community, Developing a Chemical Contingency Plan, Gathering Site-Specific Information; also provided is a list of 400-plus “Acutely Toxic Chemicals.” Guideline document may be used to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets for such chemicals.

EPA RCRA Website.....www.epa.gov/osw
To respond to any citizen’s request for specific information, and to clear up confusion, regarding RCRA and Superfund regulations; also to respond to requests for certain documents printed in the Federal Register. In addition, in response to policy questions from the regulated communities and state/local governments, personnel will attempt to seek out correct person to provide guidance.

EPA Small Business Hotline.....(800) 368-5888
To respond with advice and information to problems encountered by small-quantity generators of hazardous waste.

U.S.Coast Guard National Response Center & Terrorist Hotline...(800) 424-8802
(202) 267-2675

CANUTEC.....(613) 992-4624 or www.canutec.gc.ca
For information on the Canadian rules and regulations, and the Emergency Response Guidebook online.

Department of Homeland Security (Citizen Line).(202)-282-8000 or www.dhs.gov

Transportation Security Administration.....(866) 289-9673
To report specific violations and concerns about security.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE RESPONSE GUIDE

EPA Regional Offices

EPA Region 1

(CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)

Environmental Protection Agency

1 Congress St. Suite 1100

Boston, MA 02114-2023

www.epa.gov/region01

Phone: (617) 918-1111

Toll free: (888) 372-7341

EPA Region 2

(NJ, NY, PR, VI)

Environmental Protection Agency

290 Broadway

New York, NY 10007-1866

www.epa.gov/region02

Phone: (212) 637-3000

EPA Region 3

(DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)

Environmental Protection Agency

1650 Arch Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

www.epa.gov/region03

Phone: (215) 814-5000

Toll free: (800) 438-2474

EPA Region 4

(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)

Environmental Protection Agency

Atlanta Federal Center

61 Forsyth Street SW

Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

www.epa.gov/region04

Phone: (404) 562-9900

Toll free: (800) 241-1754

EPA Region 5

(IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)

Environmental Protection Agency

77 West Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, IL 60604-3507

www.epa.gov/region5

Phone: (312) 353-2000

Toll free: (800) 621-8431

EPA Region 6

(AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

Environmental Protection Agency

1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200

Dallas, TX 75202-2733

www.epa.gov/region06

Phone: (214) 665-2200

Toll free: (800) 887-6063

EPA Region 7

(IA, KS, MO, NE)

Environmental Protection Agency

901 North 5th Street

Kansas City, KS 66101

www.epa.gov/region7

Phone: (913) 551-7003

Toll free: (800) 223-0425

EPA Region 8

(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)

Environmental Protection Agency

999 18th Street, Suite 500

Denver, CO 80202-2466

www.epa.gov/region08

Phone: (303) 312-6312

Toll free: (800) 227-8917

EPA Region 9

(AZ, CA, HI, NV, the Pacific Islands)

Environmental Protection Agency

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

www.epa.gov/region09

Phone: (415) 947-8000

Toll free: (866) EPA-WEST

EPA Region 10

(AK, ID, OR, WA)

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, WA 98101

www.epa.gov/region10

Phone: (206) 553-1200

Toll free: (800) 424-4372

DOT/PHMSA Office of Hazardous Materials Enforcement Regional Offices

HEADQUARTERS (PHH-40)

400 Seventh Street Southwest
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-4700 / Fax: (202) 366-2784

EASTERN REGION (PHH-42)

820 Bear Tavern Road, Suite 306
West Trenton, NJ 08628
(609) 989-2256
Fax: (609) 989-2277
Web: hazmat.dot.gov/eastern.htm

Connecticut, District of Columbia,
Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland,
Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey,
New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,
Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

CENTRAL REGION (PHH-43)

2300 East Devon Avenue, Suite 478
Des Plaines, IL 60018-4696
(847) 294-8580
Fax: (847) 294-8590
Web: hazmat.dot.gov/central.htm

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky,
Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,
Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South
Dakota, Wisconsin

WESTERN REGION (PHH-44)

3401 Centrelake Drive, Suite 550B
Ontario, CA 91761
(909) 937-3279
Fax: (909) 390-5142
Web: hazmat.dot.gov/western.htm

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii,
Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah,
Washington, Wyoming

SOUTHWEST REGION (PHH-45)

8701 S. Gessner Road, Suite 1110
Houston, TX 77074
(713) 272-2820
Fax: (713) 272-2821
Web: hazmat.dot.gov/southwst.htm

Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana,
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

SOUTHERN REGION (PHH-46)

233 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 602
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 832-1140
Fax: (404) 832-1168
Web: hazmat.dot.gov/southern.htm

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi,
North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South
Carolina, Tennessee

STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE AGENCIES

ALABAMA

Department of Environmental
Management
Land Division
PO Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463
(334) 271-7700
www.adem.state.al.us

ALASKA

Department of Environmental
Conservation
Solid Waste Management
PO Box 111800
Juneau, AK 99811-1800
(907) 465-5143
www.dec.state.ak.us

AMERICAN SAMOA

Environmental Protection Agency
PO Box PPA
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
[011] (684) 633-2304

ARIZONA

Department of Environmental Quality
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-2300
www.azdeq.gov

ARKANSAS

Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Division
PO Box 8913
Little Rock, AR 72219-8913
(501) 682-0833
www.adeq.state.ar.us/hazwaste

CALIFORNIA

Department of Toxic Substances Control
PO Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806
(916) 322-0504
www.dtsc.ca.gov

State Water Resources Control Board
PO Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
(916) 341-5250
www.waterboards.ca.gov

Environmental Protection Agency
PO Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95812-2815
(916) 551-1313
www.calepa.ca.gov

COLORADO

Department of Public Health &
Environment
Hazardous Materials & Waste
Management Division
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530
(303) 692-3300
www.cdphe.state.co.us/hm

COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Division of Environmental Quality
Gualo Rai Center
PO Box 501304
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
(670) 664-8500
www.deq.gov.mp

CONNECTICUT

Department of Environmental Protection
Engineering & Enforcement/Hazardous
Waste Compliance Assistance
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
(860) 424-3000
www.dep.state.ct.us

DELAWARE

Department of Natural Resources and
Environmental Control
Solid & Hazardous Waste Management
Branch
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 739-9403
www.dnrec.delaware.gov

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Environmental Health Administration
51 N Street NE, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 535-2270
www.dchealth.dc.gov

FLORIDA

Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd. MS-49
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 245-2118
www.dep.state.fl.us/waste

GEORGIA

Department of Natural Resources
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive,
Suite 1252
East Tower
Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 656-3500
www.gadnr.org

GUAM

Guam Environmental Protection Agency
PO Box 22439-GMF
Barrigada, Guam 96921
(671) 475-1658
www.guamepa.govguam.net

HAWAII

Department of Health
Solid & Hazardous Waste Branch
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 212
Honolulu, HI 96814
(808) 586-4226
www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/waste

IDAHO

Air & Hazardous Waste Branch
Division of Environmental Quality
1410 North Hilton Street
Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0502
www.deq.state.id.us

ILLINOIS

Environmental Protection Agency
Land Bureau
PO Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276
(217) 782-3397
www.epa.state.il.us/land

INDIANA

Department of Environmental
Management
Office of Land Quality
100 N Senate Avenue MC:
50-01 IGCN 1301
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
(317) 232-8603
www.in.gov/idem

IOWA

Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
502 E Ninth/
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319-0034
(515) 281-5818
www.iowadnr.com/waste

KANSAS

Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Waste Management
1000 SW Jackson St., Suite 320
Topeka, KS 66612-1366
(785) 296-1600
www.kdneks.gov/waste

KENTUCKY

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Waste Management
14 Reilly Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-6716
www.waste.ky.gov

LOUISIANA

Office of Environmental Services
PO Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313
(225) 219-3181
www.deq.louisiana.gov

MAINE

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Remediation & Waste
Management
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688
www.maine.gov/dep/rwm

MARYLAND

Department of the Environment
1800 Washington Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21230
(410) 537-3000
www.mde.state.md.us

MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Environmental Protection
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 292-5500
www.mass.gov/dep

MICHIGAN

Department of Environmental Quality
Waste Management Division
525 West Allegan St./PO Box 30473
Lansing, MI 48909-7973
(517) 373-7917
www.michigan.gov/deq

MINNESOTA

Pollution Control Agency
Hazardous Waste Division
520 North Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4194
(651) 297-2274
www.pca.state.mn.us/waste

MISSISSIPPI

Department of Environmental Quality
Pollution Control Office
Hazardous Waste Division
PO Box 10385
Jackson, MS 39289-0385
(601) 961-5171
www.deq.state.ms.us

MISSOURI

Department of Natural Resources
Hazardous Waste Management Program
PO Box 176
Jefferson, MO 65102
(573) 751-3443
www.dnr.mo.gov

MONTANA

Department of Environmental Quality
Air Resources
PO Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901
(406) 444-3490
www.deq.mt.gov

NEBRASKA

Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Management Section
1200 N Street, Suite 400/PO Box 98922
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-2186
www.deq.state.ne.us

NEVADA

Division of Environmental Protection
Waste Management Bureau
901 S. Stewart St., Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701-5249
(775) 687-4670
www.ndep.nv.gov/bwm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Department of Environmental Services
Division of Waste Management
29 Hazen Drive/PO Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095
(603) 271-3503
www.des.state.nh.us

NEW JERSEY

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Solid & Hazardous
Waste/Regulation
401 East State Street/PO Box 414
Trenton, NJ 08625-0414
(609) 984-6880
www.state.nj.us/dep/dshw

NEW MEXICO

Hazardous Waste Bureau
Environmental Department
PO Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502-0110
(505) 827-2855
www.nmenv.state.nm.us

NEW YORK

Department of Environmental
Conservation
Division of Solid and Hazardous
Materials
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233
(518) 402-8651
www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshw

NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Environment & Natural
Resources
Division of Waste Management
401 Oberlin Rd., Suite 150
Raleigh, NC 27605
(919) 508-8400
www.enr.state.nc.us

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Health & Consolidated
Laboratories
Environmental Health Section
Waste Management Division
918 E. Divide Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947
(701) 328-5166
www.health.state.nd.us/wm

OHIO

Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Hazardous Waste
Management
122 South Front Street/PO Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049
(614) 644-2917
www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm

OKLAHOMA

Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Compliance &
Inspection Section
PO Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
(405) 702-1000
www.deq.state.ok.us

OREGON

Department of Environmental Quality
Land Quality Division
Hazardous Waste Program
811 SW 6th Avenue
Portland, OR 97204-1390
(503) 229-5696
www.deq.state.or.us

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Land Recycling & Waste
Management/Div. of Hazardous
Waste Mgt.
PO Box 8471
Harrisburg, PA 17105
(717) 787-6239
www.dep.state.pa.us

PUERTO RICO

Environmental Quality Board
431 Ave. Ponce de Leon
San Juan, PR 00918
(787) 767-8181

RHODE ISLAND

Department of Environmental
Management
Waste Management Office
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767
(401) 222-2797
www.dem.ri.gov

SOUTH CAROLINA

Department of Health & Environment
Control
Bureau of Land and Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 896-4000
www.scdhec.net/lwm

SOUTH DAKOTA

Department of Environment and Natural
Resources
Hazardous Waste Program
Joe Foss Bldg./523 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-3182
(605) 773-3151
www.state.sd.us/denr

TENNESSEE

Department of Environment and
Conservation
Division of Solid/Hazardous Waste
Management
401 Church Street,
L&C Tower, 5th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-1535
(615) 532-0780
www.state.tn.us/environment/swm

TEXAS

Commission on Environmental Quality
PO Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 239-1000
www.tceq.state.tx.us

UTAH

Department of Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste Division
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880
(801) 538-6170
www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov

VERMONT

Department of Environmental
Conservation
Waste Management Division
103 South Main Street,
West Office Building
Waterbury, VT 05671-0404
(802) 241-3888
www.anr.state.vt.us

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Division of Environmental Protection
Department of Planning & Natural
Resources
45 Mars Hills/Frederiksted
St. Croix, VI 00840
(340) 773-1082
www.dpnr.gov/vi/dep

VIRGINIA

Department of Environmental Quality
Waste Management Program
629 East Main Street/PO Box 10009
Richmond, VA 23240-0009
(804) 698-4000
www.deq.state.va.us/waste

WASHINGTON

Department of Ecology
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction
Program
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
(360) 407-6700
www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr

WEST VIRGINIA

Division of Environmental Protection
Office of Waste Management
601 57th SE
Charleston, WV 25304
(304) 926-0499
www.dep.state.wv.us

WISCONSIN

Department of Natural Resources
Waste Management Program
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921
(608) 266-2621
www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm

WYOMING

Department of Environmental Quality
Solid & Hazardous Waste Division
122 West 25th Street, Herschler Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-7927
www.deq.state.wy.us/shwd