

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



## XIV. Additional Sources of Information

**A** copy of this guide as well as a list of all of the web links listed in this document can be found on the Construction Industry Compliance Assistance Center (CICA Center) web site at <http://www.cicacenter.org/links>.

The construction industry includes a number of trade associations and industry organizations. A few of the trade association and organization web sites are listed below for your convenience:

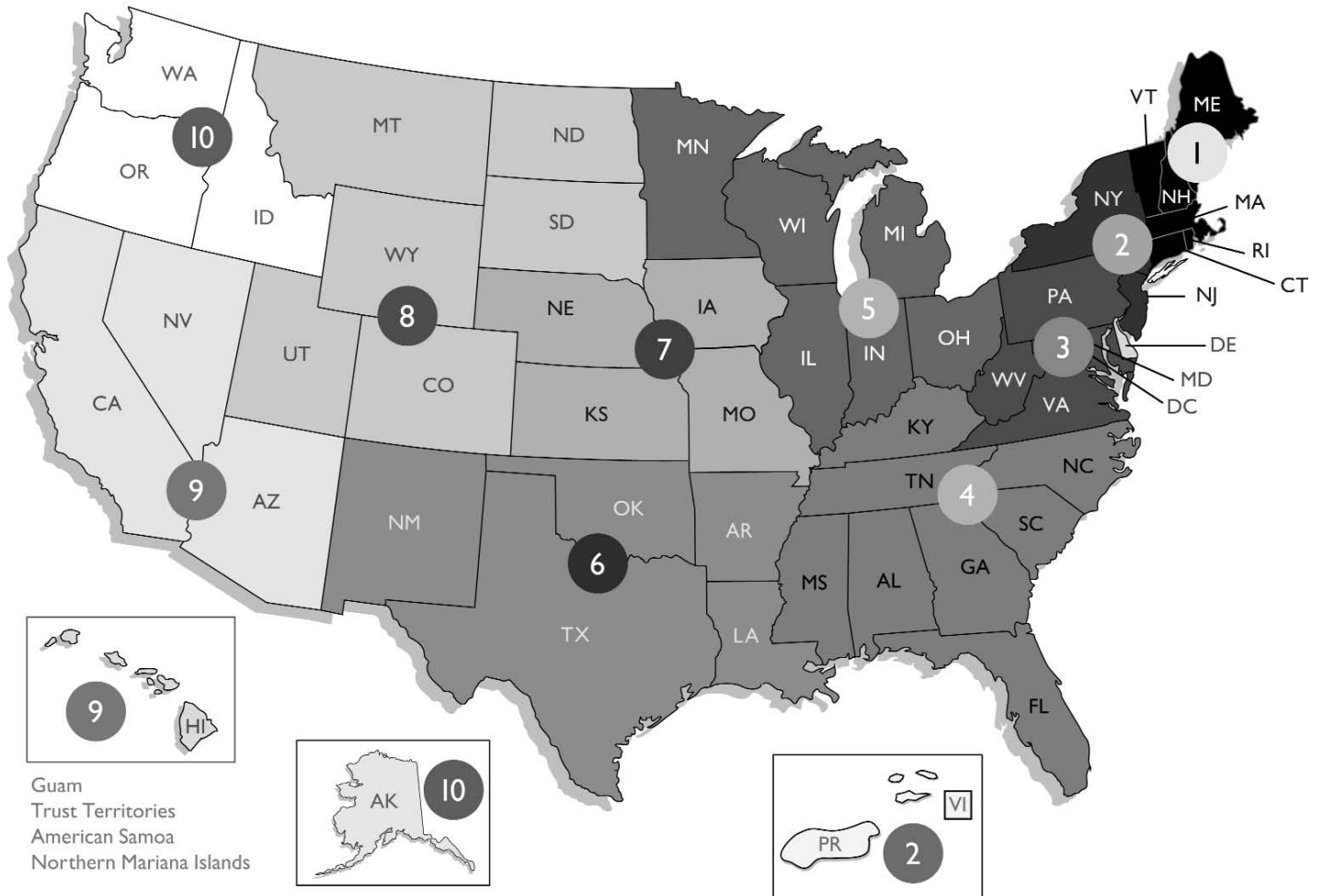
- The Associated General Contractors of America (AGC): <http://www.agc.org/>;
- The National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB): <http://www.nahb.org/>;
- National Association of Demolition Contractors (NADC): <http://www.demolitionassociation.com/site/index.html>;
- American Road and Transportation Building Association (ARTBA): <http://www.artba.org/>; and
- Golf Course Builders Association of America (GCBA): <http://www.gcbaa.org/WELCOME.asp>.

Other government web sites that provide information on environmental requirements and ways to protect the environment that are helpful to the construction industry include:

- The U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC): <http://www.usgbc.org/>;
- Energy Star: <http://www.energystar.gov/>;
- Rebuild America: <http://www.rebuild.org/>;
- U.S. Department of Energy - Energy Efficient and Renewable Energy: <http://www.eere.energy.gov/>;
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): <http://www.noaa.gov/>;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS): <http://www.fws.gov/>;
- The Council on Environmental Quality: <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/nepanet.htm>; and
- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: <http://www.achp.gov>.

### A. Map of EPA Regions

EPA has ten regional offices, each of which is responsible for several states and territories, as shown in the figure below.



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## B. Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

**ACM**—Asbestos Containing Materials.

**Adequately Wet**—Sufficiently mixed with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible particles or dust is observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted.

**AHERA**—Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.

**Asbestos**—The name given to a number of naturally occurring fibrous silicate minerals that have been mined for their useful properties such as thermal insulation, chemical and thermal stability, and high tensile strength. The NESHAP defines asbestos to be the asbestiform varieties of serpentine (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.

**ASHARA**—Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act.

**BMP**—Best Management Practice.

**Brownfield**—Property where any expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, not including sites that are part of a planned or ongoing removal action or are on the National Priorities List.

**Bulk Storage Container**—Any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container. Bulk storage containers include items such as tanks, containers, drums, and mobile or portable totes.

**CERCLA**—Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

**CESQG**—Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators.

**CFC**—Chlorofluorocarbons.

**CFR**—Code of Federal Regulations.

**CGP**—Construction General Permit.

**COE**—Army Corps of Engineers.

**Construction Activities**—Can include clearing; grading; excavation; road building; construction of residential houses, office buildings, and industrial sites; and demolition.

**Critical Habitat**—The specific areas within the geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations, and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species (defined at Section 3(5) of the federal ESA).

**CWA**—Clean Water Act.

**CWA/OPA**—Clean Water Act/Oil Pollution Act.

**Disposal**—The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that the solid or hazardous waste or any constituent may enter the environment.

**DOT**—Department of Transportation.

**Dredged Material**—Material that is excavated or dredged from waters in the United States.

**EPCRA**—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

**ESA**—Endangered Species Act.

**Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)**—Chemicals that most likely induce serious acute reactions following short-term airborne exposure (defined at 40 CFR Part 355). The list of extremely hazardous substances subject to EPCRA reporting requirements can be found in EPA's Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (EPA 550-B-01-003). Note that an extremely hazardous substance may also be included in the CERCLA list of hazardous substances.

**Fill Material**—Material placed in waters of the United States where the material has the effect of either replacing any portion of water of the United States with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the United States. Examples include rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mining or other excavation activities, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the United States.

**Friable**—Asbestos that can be reduced to dust by hand pressure.

**Generator**—Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in RCRA Subtitle C or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation. For example, an action such as unearthing soil contaminated with a hazardous substance causes the contaminated soil to be subject to RCRA regulations.

**Harass**—Actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but may not be limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

**Harm**—An act that actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation that actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

**Hazardous Substances**—Defined in CERCLA Section 101(14) and includes hazardous air pollutants (designated in Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act), radionuclides, toxic pollutants (designated in Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act), elements and compounds that present an imminent danger to public health when discharged into waters of the United States ((designated in Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act), TSCA substance that EPA has taken action against (currently none), and RCRA-listed hazardous wastes and characteristic wastes. The list of hazardous substances subject to CERCLA and EPCRA reporting requirements can be found in EPA's Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (EPA 550-B-01-003). Certain substances are excluded from CERCLA and/or EPCRA reporting requirements (see Section VII-F of this document for web sites and hotlines where you can obtain additional information).

**Hazardous Waste**—A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

**Hot Mix Asphalt Plant**—Equipment used to prepare hot aggregate and mineral filler for mixing to make hot mix asphalt.

**Land Disturbance**—Exposed soil due to clearing, grading, or excavation activities.

**LEPC**—Local Emergency Planning Committee.

**LQG**—Large Quantity Generators.

**NESHAPs**—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

**NMFS**—National Marine Fisheries Service.

**NOAA**—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**NOI**—Notice of Intent.

**Non-friable**—Asbestos that is too hard to be reduce to dust by hand.

**NOT**—Notice of Termination.

**NPDES**—National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

**NPL**—National Priorities List. The list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation.

**Oil**—Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: petroleum; fuel oil; sludge; oil refuse; oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil; fats, oils or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oil from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and other oils and greases, including synthetic oils and mineral oils.

**Operator**—The party(ies) that has: (1) operational control of construction project plans and has the ability to make modifications to those plans, or (2) day-to-day operational control of stormwater compliance activities.

**OSHA**—Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Owner or Operator of a Demolition or Renovation Activity**—Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the demolition or renovation operation, or both.

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)**—Mixtures of synthetic organic chemicals with the same basic chemical structure and similar physical properties ranging from oily liquids to waxy solids. For regulatory purposes, PCBs are defined as any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment; as plasticizers in paints, plastics and rubber products; in pigments, dyes and carbonless copy paper; and many other applications.

**Portland Cement Plant**—Any manufacturing facility producing Portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

**RACM**—Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials.

**RCRA**—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

**Release**—Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance.

**Reportable Quantity**—Amount of hazardous substance (or extremely hazardous substance) released into the environment within a 24-hour period that must be met or exceeded before emergency release notification requirements are triggered. Reportable quantities are listed in EPA's Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (EPA 550-B-01-003).

**Rock Crushing Plant**—All activities to crush or grind nonmetallic minerals that include the crusher, grinding mill, screening, bucket elevator, conveyor, bagging, storage bin, and loading.

**SERC**—State Emergency Response Commission.

**Sick Building Syndrome**—Condition in which building occupants experience acute health and comfort effects that appear to be linked to indoor air quality and time spent in a buildings.

**SIP**—State Implementation Plan.

**SPCC**—Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures.

**SQG**—Small Quantity Generators.

**Storage**—When used in connection with hazardous waste, means the containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

**Storage Capacity**—The shell capacity of the container (i.e., the maximum volume of the storage container used to store oil, not the actual amount of product stored in the container).

**Stormwater**—Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

**SWPPP**—Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

**Take**—To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct (Section 3(18) of the federal ESA).

**TIP**—Transportation Improvement Plan.

**TSCA**—Toxic Substances Control Act.

**TSDF**—Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility.

**Universal Waste**—Federal Universal Wastes are batteries such as nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd) and small sealed lead-acid batteries, agricultural pesticides that are recalled under certain conditions and unused pesticides that are collected and managed as part of a waste pesticide collection program, thermostats which can contain as much as 3 grams of liquid mercury, and lamps which are the bulb or tube portion of electric lighting devices that have a hazardous component.



**USFWS**—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**VOC**—Volatile Organic Compound.

**Waters of the United States**—All waters currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to ebb and flow of the tide. Waters of the United States include, but are not limited to all interstate waters and intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. See 40 CFR Part 122.2 for the complete definition.

**Wetlands**—Areas inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.