

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Glossary

Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX): AOX is a measurement of the amount of organic halogens present in water. In paper manufacture organic halogens are commonly byproducts of chlorine bleaching processes. The AOX value is expressed in equivalent chlorine.

Aerobic: Life or processes that require, or are not destroyed by, the presence of oxygen. (See: anaerobic.)

Aluminum Chemical Vapor Deposition Process: A dry process used for the current generation semiconductor device technologies. Vapor deposition technologies include processes that put materials into a vapor state via condensation, chemical reaction, or conversion.

Anaerobic: A life or process that occurs in, or is not destroyed by, the absence of oxygen.

Area of Contamination (AOC): A non-discrete land area on which there is generally dispersed contamination. Generally, for contaminated soil, considered are sampling locations that indicate observed contamination and the area lying between such locations to be an area of observed contamination. Asphalt or other impenetrable materials contaminated by site-related hazardous substances may be considered areas of observed contamination.

Asbestos-Containing Waste Materials (ACWM): Mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source covered by the Clean Air Act Asbestos NESHAPS.

Attainment Area: A designated geographic area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

Baseline Standard: The measure by which future environmental performance can be compared.

Best Management Practice (BMP): Methods that have been determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from non-point sources.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): A measure of the amount of oxygen consumed in the biological processes that break down organic matter in water. The greater the BOD, the greater the degree of pollution.

Biodegradable: Capable of decomposing under natural conditions.

Black liquor: Spent cooking liquor that has been separated from the pulp produced by the kraft, soda, or semi-chemical pulping process.

Brownfield: Abandoned, idled, or under used industrial and commercial facilities/sites where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. They can be in urban, suburban, or rural areas.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete fossil fuel combustion.

Catalytic Oxidation: Catalytic oxidation is an alternative technology used in selective applications to greatly reduce emissions due to VOCs, hydrocarbons, odors, and opacity in process exhaust. VOCs are thermally destroyed at high temperatures by using a solid catalyst. Catalyst systems used to oxidize VOCs typically use metal oxide.

Categorical Industrial User: An industrial user which is subject to a categorical standard promulgated by EPA.

Categorical Pretreatment Standard: A technology-based effluent limitation for an industrial facility discharging into a municipal sewer system.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

Chloroform: A colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It is used primarily in the production of chlorofluorocarbon and in the production of plastics. Its other uses are as an industrial solvent in the extraction and purification of some antibiotics, alkaloids, vitamins, and flavors; as

a solvent for lacquers, floor polishes, resins, fats, adhesives, oils, and rubber.

Clean Air Act (CAA): The Clean Air Act is the comprehensive Federal law that regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources. This law authorizes EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment.

Clean Water Act (CWA): The Clean Water Act sets the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States. The law gives EPA the authority to set technology-based effluent standards on an industry basis and continues the requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is obtained under the Act.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): CERCLA is the legislative authority for the Superfund program funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List (NPL), investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

Conditional Delisting: Use of the petition process to have a facility's toxic designation rescinded.

Conformity: Conformity is a Clean Air Act requirement intended to ensure that new transportation investments do not jeopardize air quality in nonattainment and maintenance areas. According to the Clean Air Act, no transportation activity can be funded or supported by the Federal government unless it conforms to the purpose of a state's air quality plan. An EPA rule describing the criteria and procedures for determining conformity is found in 40 CFR parts 51 and 93.

Consent Decree: A legal document, approved by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) through which PRPs will conduct all or part of a cleanup action at a Superfund site; cease or correct actions or pro-

cesses that are polluting the environment; or otherwise comply with EPA initiated regulatory enforcement actions to resolve the contamination at the Superfund site involved. The consent decree describes the actions PRPs will take and may be subject to a public comment period.

Consumptive Water Use: Water removed from available supplies without return to a water resources system, e.g., water used in manufacturing, agriculture, and food preparation.

Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM): Continuous measurement of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere in exhaust gases from combustion or industrial processes.

Criteria Air Pollutants: The CAA requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health. EPA has identified and set standards to protect human health and welfare for six criteria air pollutants—ozone, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxides. EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants.

Data Call-In: A part of the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) process of developing key required test data, especially on the long-term, chronic effects of existing pesticides.

Dioxin: Any one of a family of compounds known chemically as dibenzo-p-dioxins. Concern about dioxin arises from their potential toxicity as a contaminant in commercial products. Tests on laboratory animals indicate that dioxin is one of the most toxic of synthetic compounds.

Discharge Monitoring Reporting (DMR): Facilities that discharge wastewater directly from point sources to surface waters must submit DMRs under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) wastewater permitting.

Dredge/Dredging: Removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies. This can disturb the ecosystem and causes silting that kills aquatic life. Dredging of contaminated muds can expose biota to heavy metals and other toxics. Dredging activities may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Ecological Risk Assessment: The application of a formal framework, analytical process, or model to estimate the effects of human action(s) on a natural resource and to interpret the significance of those effects in light of the uncertainties identified in each component of the assessment process. Such analysis includes initial hazard identification, exposure and dose response assessments, and risk characterization.

Effluent: Wastewater or other liquid, raw (untreated), partially or completely treated, flowing from an industrial user, treatment process or treatment plant.

Electroplating Operations: Involves plating various metals onto printed wiring boards and computer components that provide electronic interconnection.

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA): Also known as Title III of SARA, EPCRA was enacted by Congress as the national legislation on community safety. This law was designated to help local communities protect public health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards.

Emissions Cap: A limit designed to prevent projected growth in emissions from both existing and future stationary sources from exceeding any mandated levels. Generally, such provisions require that any emission increase from equipment at a facility be offset by emission reductions from other equipment under the same cap.

End-of-Pipe Controls: Technologies, such as scrubbers on smokestacks and catalytic convertors on automobile tailpipes, that reduce the emission or discharge of pollutants to the environment after they have formed.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA): The EE/CA is a flexible document tailored to identify and analyze the scope, goals, objectives and effectiveness of a non-time critical removal action. It contains only those data necessary to identify the selection of a response alternative, and relies on existing documentation whenever possible.

Environmental Council of States (ECOS): The mission of ECOS is to improve the environment of the United States by providing for the exchange of ideas, views and experiences among states and territories, fostering cooperation and coordination in environmental man-

agement, and articulating state positions on environmental issues.

F006 Listing: A hazardous waste that is wastewater treatment sludge produced from nonspecific electroplating processes and operations.

Feasibility Study (FS): Analysis of the practicability of a proposal; e.g., a description and analysis of potential cleanup alternatives for a site such as one on the National Priorities List. The feasibility study usually recommends selection of a cost-effective alternative. It usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is underway; together, they are commonly referred to as the "RI/FS."

Fenceline Standard: A baseline standard measured at the property line of a facility.

Flexible Fuel Vehicle (FFV): A vehicle specially designed to use methanol or regular unleaded gasoline in any combination from a single tank. The vehicles have a special sensor on the fuel line that detect the ratio of methanol to gasoline that is in the tank. The vehicle's fuel injection and ignition timing are adjusted by an on-board computer to compensate for the different fuel mixtures.

Fly Ash: Non-combustible residual particles expelled by flue gas.

Fugitive Emissions: Emissions not caught by a capture system

Gasification: Conversion of solid material such as coal into a gas for use as a fuel.

Global Positioning System (GPS): A precise surveying system based on a set of satellites that orbit about 12,000 miles above the earth. On earth, a hand-held specialized computer, a portable GPS receiver, can receive a signal from a GPS satellite above the horizon. The receiver then calculates absolute position, an accuracy that is usually within a few feet, or better.

Greenfield: Greenfields are generally parkland, previously undeveloped open space and agricultural lands, located near the outskirts of towns, cities and larger metropolitan areas. (See: Brownfield.)

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Air pollutants that are not covered by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards but that may have an adverse effect on human health or the environment. Such pollutants include asbestos, beryllium, mercury, benzene, coke-oven emissions, radionuclides, and vinyl chloride.

Hazardous Waste: Byproducts of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous waste possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.

Hydrogen Chloride: Hydrogen chloride is a noncombustible compound that is highly soluble in water. In aqueous solution, it forms hydrochloric acid. Hydrochloric acid is used to make and clean metals, to make chloride dioxide for the bleaching of pulp and other chemicals, to make phosphate fertilizers and hydrogen, for the neutralization of basic systems, in the treatment of oil and gas wells, in analytical chemistry, and in the removal of scale from boilers and heat-exchange equipment.

Hydrogen Fluoride: Hydrogen fluoride, or hydrofluoric acid, is a colorless gas or fuming liquid. It is a chemical intermediary for fluorocarbons, aluminum fluoride, cryolite, uranium hexafluoride, and fluoride salts. It is used in fluorination processes, as a catalyst, and as a fluorinating agent in organic and inorganic reactions. It is used to clean cast iron, copper, and brass; remove efflorescence from brick and stone; or sand particles from metallic castings.

Indirect Discharge: Introduction of pollutants from a non-domestic source into a publicly owned waste-treatment system. Indirect dischargers can be commercial or industrial facilities whose wastes enter local sewers.

Influent: Wastewater or other liquid, raw (untreated), partially or completely treated, flowing into a treatment process or treatment plant.

Industrial User: Any non-domestic source that introduces pollutants into a municipal wastewater collection system [40CFR 403.3(h)].

Interference: A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge from other sources, both (1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW; and (2) therefore is a cause

for violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14000: ISO 14000 is primarily concerned with environmental management. The ISO 14000 series sets out the methods that can be implemented in an organization to minimize harmful effects on the environment caused by pollution or natural resource depletion.

Kraft Mill: Any industrial operation which uses for a cooking liquor an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide in its pulping process.

Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR): Rules that require hazardous wastes to be treated before disposal on land to destroy or immobilize hazardous constituents that might migrate into soil and ground water.

Lignin: Organic substance which acts as a binder for the cellulose fibers in wood and certain plants and adds strength and stiffness to the cell walls. It imparts considerable strength to the wall and also protects it against degradation by microorganisms.

Low-emitting Vehicles (LEVs): A vehicle that emits 0.075 g of hydrocarbons per mile.

Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT): The emission standard for air pollution sources requiring the maximum reduction of hazardous emissions, taking cost and feasibility into account. Under the CAA Amendments of 1990, the MACT must not be less than the average emission level achieved by controls on the best performing 12 percent of existing sources, by category, of industrial and utility sources.

Maximum Containment Level (MCL): The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public system. MCLs are enforceable standards.

Methanol: An alcohol that can be used as an alternative fuel or as a gasoline additive. Poisonous if ingested.

Methyl Chloride: A colorless flammable gas. Used in the production of chemicals, as a solvent and refrigerant, and as a food additive. Mildly toxic if inhaled.

Metallization: The fabrication step in which proper interconnection of circuit elements is made. The act or process of imparting metallic properties to something.

Mobile Source: Any non-stationary source of air pollution such as cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, airplanes, and locomotives.

“The MON”: The National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the source category “Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Production and Processes.” Some examples of these processes are: explosives production; photographic chemicals production; polyester resins production; and the production of paints, coatings and adhesives.

Multimedia: Several environmental media, such as air, water, and land.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards established by EPA under the Clean Air Act applicable to outdoor air throughout the country.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation that guides determination of the sites to be corrected under both the Superfund program and the program to prevent or control spills into surface waters or elsewhere.

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs): Emissions standards set by EPA for air pollutants not covered by National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), that may cause an increase in fatalities or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, and secondary standards are designed to protect public welfare (e.g., building facades, visibility, crops, and domestic animals).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): A provision of the CWA that prohibits the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a State, or where delegated, by a Tribal government on an Indian reservation.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA’s list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score

a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year. A site must be on the NPL to receive money from the Trust Fund for remedial action.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): Uniform national EPA air emission and water effluent standards which limit the amount of pollution allowed from new sources or from modified existing sources.

New Source Review (NSR): The NSR provisions of the Clean Air Act strive to ensure that potential new sources of air pollution (new plants or facilities, or additions to existing ones) take proper steps to minimize pollution levels. The goals of the NSR program are (1) to ensure that an increase in emissions due to a new source or modification to an existing source does not significantly deteriorate air quality; (2) to ensure that source emissions are consistent with applicable State attainment plans; (3) to ensure that air quality related values are not negatively impacted in areas that have greater pollution problems; and (4) to establish control technology requirements that maximize productive capacity while minimizing impacts on air quality.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): Air pollutants that are the result of photochemical reactions of nitric oxide in ambient air. Typically, it is a product of combustion from transportation and stationary sources. It is a major contributor to the formation of tropospheric ozone, photochemical smog, and acid deposition.

Nonattainment Area: A designated geographic area that does not meet one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the criteria pollutants designated in the Clean Air Act. (See: Attainment.)

Non-time-critical Removal (NTC): Those removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a planning period of more than six months available before on-site activities begin.

Organic Compounds: Naturally occurring (animal or plant-produced) or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

Oxygen Delignification: Use of oxygen to remove lignin from pulp after high-density stock storage and prior to the bleaching system. Oxygen delignification system equipment includes the blow tank, washers, filtrate

tanks, any interstage pulp storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Particulate Matter (PM): Fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions.

Phosphine: Phosphine occurs as a colorless, flammable gas that is slightly soluble in water. It is used as an intermediate in the synthesis of flame retardants for cotton fabrics, as a doping agent for n-type semiconductors, a polymerization initiator, and a condensation catalyst.

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs): Plant site emission limits are facility based emission caps that allow production changes and facility expansion without recurring air quality permit reviews.

Point Source: A stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution; e.g., a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, factory smokestack.

Pollution Prevention: 1. Identifying areas, processes, and activities which create excessive waste products or pollutants in order to reduce or prevent them through alteration, or eliminating a process. Such activities, consistent with the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, are conducted across all EPA programs and can involve cooperative efforts with such agencies as the Departments of Agriculture and Energy. 2. EPA has initiated a number of voluntary programs in which industrial, or commercial or “partners” join with EPA in promoting activities that conserve energy, conserve and protect water supply, reduce emissions or find ways of utilizing them as energy resources, and reduce the waste stream.

Pass-through: A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with other discharge sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs): Compounds in which all the hydrogen atoms are replaced by fluorine. PFCs are greenhouse gases and are expected to have long atmospheric lifetimes.

Point Source: A stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution; e.g., a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, factory smokestack.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): A PRP is the owner or operator of a contaminated site, or the person or persons whose actions or negligence may have caused the release of pollutants and contaminants into the environment, requiring a remedial action response under CERCLA and SARA. The PRP is potentially liable for the cleanup costs in order to compensate the government for its remediation expenditures.

Pretreatment: Processes used to reduce, eliminate, or alter the nature of wastewater pollutants from non-domestic sources before they are discharged into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs).

Premanufacture Notification (PMN): Section 5 of TSCA regulates anyone who plans to manufacture or import a “new” chemical substance for commercial purposes. Under section 5, EPA requires notice before manufacture or importation of non-exempt substances so that EPA can evaluate whether the chemical substance poses a threat to human health or the environment. This notice is called a premanufacture notice (PMN).

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Standards aimed at keeping areas that are in compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards from backsliding.

Printed Wiring Board (PWB): A device that provides electronic interconnections and a surface for mounting electronic components.

Production Unit Factor (PUF): A production-based performance measure.

Pyrolyzed: (Pyrolysis): Decomposition of a chemical by extreme heat.

Radiolabel: To tag (a hormone, an enzyme, or other substance) with a radioactive tracer.

Relative Accuracy Test Audits (RATA): The primary method of determining the correlation of continuous emissions monitoring system data to simultaneously collected reference method test data, using no fewer

than nine reference method test runs conducted as outlined in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

Regulated Asbestos-containing Material (RACM): Under the asbestos NESHAP, RACM is defined as (1) friable asbestos material, (2) Category I non-friable Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) that has become friable, (3) Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, or (4) Category II non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

Remedial Investigation (RI): An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site; establish site cleanup criteria; identify preliminary alternatives for remedial action; and support technical and cost analyses of alternatives. The remedial investigation is usually done with the feasibility study. Together they are usually referred to as the “RI/FS.”

Remining: The surface mining of previously-mined and abandoned surface and underground mines to obtain remaining coal reserves.

Remote Monitoring Station: Self-contained multidetector electronic instruments installed at remote locations in creeks and other water bodies to assess ambient water quality and detect real-time changes of dissolved oxygen, pH, conductance and temperature.

Removal action: A removal action is a short-term federal response to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public or the environment at sites where hazardous substances have been released. Examples of removal actions are excavating contaminated soil, erecting a security fence, or stabilizing a berm, dike, or impoundment. Removal actions may also be necessary in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment such as taking abandoned drums to a proper disposal facility. Removal actions may take place at NPL or non-NPL sites.

Remedial Action: Remedial actions are actions documented in the ROD that are taken at NPL sites to eliminate or reduce the pollution to levels which prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that

they do not migrate or cause substantial danger to public health or welfare, or the environment. An example is to remove hazardous constituents from groundwater using pump and treat technologies.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): Passed in 1976, RCRA gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from “cradle-to-grave.” This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of nonhazardous wastes. RCRA enables EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. RCRA focuses only on active and future facilities and does not address abandoned sites.

Response Action: Generic term for actions taken in response to actual or potential health-threatening environmental events such as spills, sudden releases, and asbestos abatement/management problems. A CERCLA-authorized action involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response.

Record of Decision (ROD): A ROD documents the remedy decision for a site or operable unit. The ROD certifies that the remedy selection process has followed the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP, and discusses the technical components of the remedy. The ROD also provides the public with a consolidated source of information about the site.

Reverse Osmosis (RO): Reverse osmosis is a high-pressure filtration process which separates dissolved salt and minerals from water, using a membrane. Clean water passes through the membrane, and the salt and minerals are rejected.

Riparian Zone: Areas adjacent to rivers and streams with a differing density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): SDWA was established to protect the quality of drinking water. This law focuses on all waters actually or potentially designated for drinking use, whether from above-ground or underground sources. The Act authorizes EPA to establish safe standards of purity and requires all owners or operators of public water systems to comply with primary (health-related) standards. State governments,

which assume this power from EPA, also encourage attainment of secondary standards (for example, water clarity).

Semi-chemical Mill: A mill that produces pulp using a combination of both chemical and mechanical pulping processes, with or without bleaching

Sludge: A semi-solid residue from any of a number of air or water treatment processes; this can be a hazardous or non-hazardous waste.

Sludge Dryers: A piece of equipment that reduces the volume and weight of the semi-solid sludge wastes by drying and reducing the water content of the sludge.

Smelter: A facility that melts or fuses ore, often with an accompanying chemical change, to separate its metal content. Emissions cause pollution. “Smelting” is the process involved.

State Implementation Plan (SIP): EPA approved state plans for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of air pollution standards.

Stationary Source: A fixed-site producer of pollution, mainly power plants and other facilities using industrial combustion processes. (See: Point Source.)

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): Sulfur dioxide gases are formed when fuel containing sulfur (mainly coal and oil) is burned and can be formed during metal smelting and other industrial processes. Sulfur dioxide is associated with acidification of lakes and streams, accelerated corrosion of buildings and monuments, reduced visibility, and such adverse health effects as inhibition of breathing, respiratory illness, and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease.

Sulfuric Acid: Sulfuric acid is a clear, colorless, oily, and odorless liquid. It is also known as sulphine acid and hydrogen sulfate. Its main use is in phosphate fertilizer production. It is also used to manufacture other acids, explosives, dyestuffs, parchment paper, glue, wood preservatives, and lead-acid batteries in vehicles. It is used in the purification of petroleum, the pickling of metal, electroplating baths, nonferrous metallurgy, and production of rayon and film; and as a laboratory reagent.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and SARA that funds and carries out EPA hazardous waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI): The Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ is a comprehensive program of forestry and conservation practices designed to ensure the continuing sustainable management of forestlands. The SFI was developed nationally through the American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA), whose members produce 90 percent of the paper and 60 percent of the lumber produced in America today. Compliance with the SFI guidelines is mandatory for AF&PA companies to retain AF&PA membership.

300-millimeter Wafers: 300-millimeter wafers manufactured at a high volume production manufacturing facility represent a technological advance in semiconductor chips over the standard 200-millimeter (8-inch) wafers that are used in many semiconductor manufacturing plants today. 300-millimeter chips offer over twice as much surface area over the conventional chips and will reduce manufacturing costs per wafer by more than 30 percent.

Title V of the Clean Air Act: Establishes a Federal operating permit program that applies to any major stationary facility or source of air pollution. The purpose of the operating permits program is to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements of the CAA. Under the program, permits are issued by states or, when a state fails to carry out the CAA satisfactorily, by EPA. The permit includes information on which pollutants are being released, how much may be released, and what kinds of steps the source’s owner or operator is taking to reduce pollution, including plans to monitor the pollution.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI): Database of toxic releases in the United States compiled from SARA Title III Section 313 reports.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): TSCA was enacted by Congress in 1976 to give EPA the ability to track the 75,000 industrial chemicals currently produced

or imported into the United States. EPA repeatedly screens these chemicals and can require reporting or testing of those that may pose an environmental or human-health hazard. EPA can ban the manufacture and import of those chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): A measure of the suspended solids in wastewater, effluent, or water bodies, determined by tests for “total suspended nonfilterable solids.”

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN): TKN is defined functionally as organically bound nitrogen. TKN is the sum of free ammonia and organic nitrogen compounds which are converted to ammonium sulfate. Organic nitrogen includes such materials as proteins, peptides, nucleic acids, urea and numerous synthetic organic compounds.

Transitional Low-Emitting Vehicles: A vehicle that emits .125 g of hydrocarbons per mile

Transportation Control Measure: TCMs include a variety of measures used to reduce motor vehicle emissions, primarily reducing the amount of vehicle miles traveled (VMTs). These can include carpool and vanpool programs, parking management, traffic flow improvements, high occupancy vehicle lanes, and park-and-ride lots.

Tributyltin (TBT): TBT based paints assist in keeping ship hulls free of marine organisms by acting as both a biocide and as an agent that imparts a “self-polishing” quality to marine paints. For ocean going vessels, TBT self-polishing copolymer paints are currently the most effective means of preventing ship hull fouling by marine organisms.

Variance: Government permission for a delay or exception in the application of a given law, ordinance, or regulation.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): A measure of the total amount of miles traveled by vehicle within a region.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Any organic compound that easily evaporates and participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, except those designated by EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity.

Wastewater: Spent or used water from a home, community, farm, or industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter.

Wastewater Treatment Sludge: The sludge that is produced from the treatment and removal of pollutants of wastewater.

Watershed: The land area that drains into a stream; the watershed for a major river may encompass a number of smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common point.

“Wet” Demolition Method: A demolition technique specified in the Asbestos National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements to limit the release the asbestos particulates.