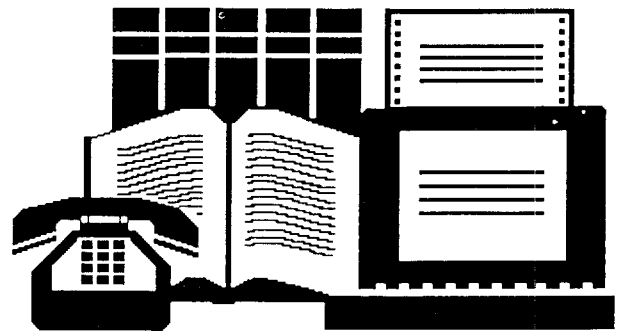




Superfund Information Access Series:

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection

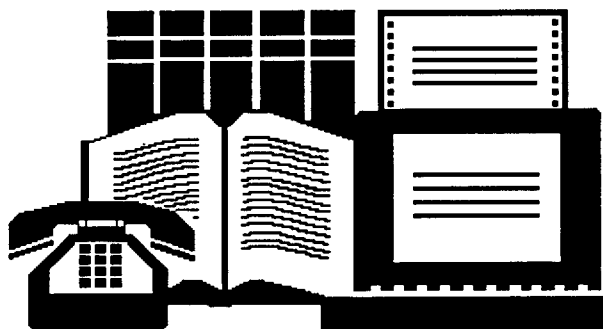


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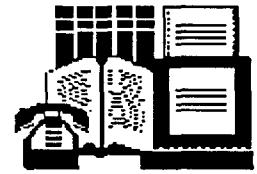


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HAZARDOUS WASTE SUPERFUND COLLECTION AND DATABASE

■ The Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection (HWSFC) is a special EPA Headquarters Library Collection on the subject of hazardous waste. Access to the Collection is enhanced by a Database (HWSFD) of bibliographic entries which correspond to each item in the Collection. The EPA Information Access Branch is responsible for the contents and maintenance of the Collection and Database.



GOALS

The Collection and Database:

- Provide a unified resource of major hazardous waste reports, books and journals available through the EPA Library Network.
- Provide current information to assist EPA staff in making timely and effective policy and regulatory policy decisions.
- Assist in the transfer of hazardous waste information from the EPA to the states as part of the Agency's technology transfer effort.

CONTENTS

- Continually growing, the Collection contains books and journals, legislation and regulations, reports from Federal agencies, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) policy and guidance directives and EPA reports from selected program offices.
- The Database mirrors the contents of the Collection. A user can search the Database with little or no computer experience.

ACCESS

- The Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection is available for use in the EPA Headquarters Library. Selected documents from the Collection are distributed to the 10 EPA Regional libraries and laboratories in Ada, OK; Cincinnati, OH; Edison, NJ; Las Vegas, NV; Research Triangle Park, NC and the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) in Denver, CO.
- The Database is updated quarterly and reflects ongoing acquisitions to the Collection.
- The Database is available to the public through the EPA Online Library System (OLS) which resides on the EPA mainframe. To access it, the user will need a computer, modem and telecommunications software. The dial in number is (919) 549-0720. The parameters are as follows:

300-9600 baud rate
7 bits
1 stop bit
even parity

At the first prompt, the user types **F** to access "EPA OLS". The user then follows the prompts. To log off, the user types **Q** and follows the prompts. For user support, call: (800) 334-2405. For a user manual to OLS, call (919) 541-2777.

- A PC version of the Database can be used at the HQ Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Reference area. It is also on display at EPA's new Public Information Center.

For more information about the PC version call:

Felice Sacks (contractor)
Head Librarian of the HWSFC
(202) 260-3021

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INTRODUCTION

This publication is intended as an introductory source and bibliographic reference tool to the legislative and regulatory framework governing the Superfund hazardous waste programs implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The legal framework authorizing EPA's initiatives in the areas of emergency response, removal and corrective action, and remediation of hazardous substances, consists of the following:

■ Public Law -

the law and amendments thereto addressing the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites and emergency releases of such wastes:

- *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)*
- *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) (Amends CERCLA)*
- *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (part of SARA)*

■ Regulations -

rules appearing in the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations which implement the provisions of the above law:

- *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)*
- *Hazard Ranking System (HRS)*
- *National Priorities List (NPL)*

■ Related Law -

the law and amendments thereto addressing hazardous waste management in active facilities which affect provisions in the Superfund law (CERCLA):

- *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA)*
- *Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) (amends RCRA)*

The Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection (HWSFC), managed by the Information Access Branch of EPA and located at the EPA Headquarters Library, contains many reference materials which are pertinent to the above laws and regulations. These sources either provide the full text of the legal document or analyze, interpret or summarize it.

Legislation and Regulations is a guide to these sources. It is arranged in the order of the laws or regulations listed above. Each entry consists of a full citation (e.g., Public Law number, *United States Code* or *Federal Register*) and a brief summary of the law or regulation. Bibliographic citations to full text sources and related analytical sources follow. Included in the entry are also the title, author, publisher, call number (which identifies its location in the HWSFC), the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) order number (when available) and an abstract.

For further information about this document or the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection, contact the following librarians of the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection: Felice Sacks, (contractor), Head Librarian, or Fabienne McGovern (contractor), Reference Librarian at 202/260-5934. The address is U.S. EPA Headquarters Library, Room 2904, Mail Code PM-211A, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.

This document is part of a series entitled Superfund Information Access Series. The series is a comprehensive guide to information resources available at the Environmental Protection Agency on the subject of the Superfund program and related hazardous waste topics. The individual publications comprising the series are as follows:

- *Guide to Key Documents and Information Sources* - describes individual document types forming the core of the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection and categorizes the Collection according to reference type and subtopics. Provides information on obtaining publications.
- *Journals* - an annotated guide to journals and other serials covering hazardous waste topics.
- *Databases and Electronic Systems* - fact sheets on databases and bulletin board systems supported by EPA and containing data related to hazardous waste.
- *Hazardous Waste Superfund Database Users Manual* - a guide for using the online and PC versions of the Hazardous Waste Superfund Database.
- *Hazardous Waste Superfund Database Thesaurus* - a keyword guide for terms used to search the Hazardous Waste Superfund Database.
- *Legislation and Regulations* - information about legislative and regulatory sources within the Collection.
- *Building a Hazardous Waste Collection* - a "how to" book on acquiring basic items for a hazardous waste collection.

Reference herein to any specific commercial publisher or service does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the EPA. ■

Acronyms

<i>ARAR</i>	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
<i>CERCLA</i>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
<i>CFR</i>	Code of Federal Regulations
<i>EPA</i>	Environmental Protection Agency
<i>EPCRA</i>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
<i>FR</i>	Federal Register
<i>HRS</i>	Hazard Ranking System
<i>HSWA</i>	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
<i>HWSFC</i>	Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection
<i>OSWER</i>	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
<i>NCP</i>	National Contingency Plan
<i>NPL</i>	National Priorities List
<i>NTIS</i>	National Technical Information Service
<i>RCRA</i>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<i>SARA</i>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<i>SWDA</i>	Solid Waste Disposal Act

Basic Sources of Federal Legislation and Regulations

BASIC SOURCES OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

The following sources are basic publications for finding Federal hazardous waste legislation and regulations. They are located in the Reference Section of the Environmental Protection Agency's Headquarters Library. These sources are periodically revised.

■ United States Code

The United States Code (USC) consolidates and codifies Federal statutes of a permanent nature into 49 systemically categorized titles. Because of this organization of the law by topic, statutes such as CERCLA, RCRA, and SARA, etc. will appear under more than one title. For example, Title 26 (Internal Revenue Code) contains portions of CERCLA and SARA, and Title 42 (The Public Health and Welfare) contains portions of CERCLA, SARA, EPCRA, RCRA, and HSWA. The United States Code Annotated is a second version of the publication and contains annotations for legislative provisions.

- Reference: Tapping the Government Grapevine: The User-Friendly Guide to U.S. Government Information Sources

Judith Robinson

Phoenix, AZ: ORYX Press, 1988, p. 83.

ISBN 0-89774-520-5

Call Number: Headquarters Library General Collection: Z1223.Z7R633

■ Federal Register

In 1935 the Federal Register Act was passed to establish a uniform, centralized system for handling agency regulations by requiring the: (1) filing of documents; (2) placement of documents for public inspection; (3) publication of documents in the Federal Register (FR). The FR is a daily compilation of regulations issued by all federal agencies, and is the medium for notifying the public of official agency actions. The EPA will issue many types of notices in the FR including: notice of meetings, proposed rules and regulations, petitions for exemptions, notice of proposed settlements, amendments to CFR. Notifications pertaining to hazardous waste issues take the form of changes in listing of toxic or hazardous substances, additions or deletions in the NPL, and toxicological profiles.

- Reference: The Federal Register: What It Is and How To Use It

Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1985, pp. 1-3.

Call Number: HWSFC Ready Reference Files

■ Code of Federal Regulations

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is a codification of the general and permanent rules mandated by law and published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal government. The CFR is divided into 50 titles which represent

broad area subjects used to categorize Federal regulation. Environmental issues are primarily found in Title 40 of the CFR. Hazardous waste regulations are found in: 40 CFR parts 240-280 (RCRA regulations), and 40 CFR parts 300-399 (NCP, EPCRA).

- Reference: *Tapping the Government Grapevine: The User-Friendly Guide to U.S. Government Information Sources*

Judith Robinson

Phoenix, AZ: ORYX Press, 1988, pp. 93-94.

ISBN 0-89774-520-5

Call Number: Headquarters Library General Collection: Z1223.Z7R633

■ *Environmental Protection Agency, Regulatory Agenda*

The EPA revises and issues the regulatory agenda semiannually. The agenda is published, along with the agenda from other Federal agencies, in the *Federal Register* each April and October. The publication is intended to keep interested parties informed of the progress of EPA regulations. It provides specific information on the status of regulations that are under development, revision, and review at the Agency. The agenda provides the title, an abstract, legal authority, CFR reference, any analysis EPA is preparing, a contact person, and schedule for completion for each regulation under review.

- Reference: 57 *Federal Register* 52024 (November 3, 1992), "Environmental Protection Agency: Regulatory Agenda." (Compiled during the 120-day extension of the President's moratorium on the publication of new proposed and final regulations).

Legislation and Regulations

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

■ COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980

P.L. 96-510

94 Stat. 2767, 42 U.S.C § 9601 et seq., 26 U.S.C. §§ 4611, 4612, 4661, 4662, 4671, 4672

Enacted December 11, 1980

SUMMARY OF THE ACT:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as "Superfund," was enacted in response to problems resulting from the nation's past waste disposal practices. The Act provides the Federal government with the authority to cleanup hazardous waste sites and respond to releases of hazardous substances. The primary goal of CERCLA was to establish an organized, cost-effective mechanism for responding to the most serious releases of hazardous substances from abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that posed a threat to human health and the environment. CERCLA authorized the EPA to finance the cleanup of hazardous waste sites, using resources from the Hazardous Substance Response Fund ("Superfund Fund" or "Fund") financed primarily from taxes on crude oil and commercial chemicals.

CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF THE ACT:

- *A Legislative History of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund), Public Law 96-510, 3 vols.*
Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, 1983.
Call Number: HW KF 1299.H39A3 1983

This legislative history compiles the documents and debates leading to the passage of CERCLA. It presents the entire legislative process including the original bill as introduced, the amendments and modifications, House and Senate debates, statements, working papers, and correspondence. It contains a section by section index and a detailed table of contents.

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

Analytical material on CERCLA in the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection covers the revisions to the Act as set forth in SARA. These sources therefore are included in the discussion that follows on SARA.

■ SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986

P.L. 99-499

100 Stat. 1613 ; 26 U.S.C. § 4611 et seq., 42 U.S.C. §§ 6911, 9601, 11001 et seq.

Enacted October 17, 1986

SUMMARY OF THE ACT:

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) reauthorized CERCLA by amending or expanding many original requirements and adding new provisions. SARA re-codified liability provisions contained in CERCLA and expanded tools at the disposal of the Federal government to obtain settlements from those primarily responsible for site contamination. The revisions included: (1) established cleanup standards favoring permanent remedies for waste sites; (2) imposed mandatory schedules on EPA for initiating and completing various remedial activities; and (3) increased State and public involvement in the cleanup decision making process. SARA also contains the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) -- a detailed discussion of which is found on pp. 7-8.

In addition, SARA increased the amount of money in the original Fund from \$1.6 to \$8.5 billion over the period 1986-1991. These monies were made available directly to Superfund from excise taxes on petroleum and feedstock chemicals, an environmental tax on corporations, Congressional appropriations, and monies collected from parties responsible for site contamination.

SARA reauthorized the Superfund program for only five years and at expiration, Congress extended the program for three years as part of the November 5, 1990, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, P.L. 101-508, Subtitle D, Section 6301.

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF THE ACT:

- *Legislative History of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, 4 vols.*

Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1988.

Call Number: HW KF 1299.H39A3 1988, Vols. 1-4

This legislative history compiles materials leading to the passage of SARA. It presents documents comprising the entire legislative process including: major bills, amendments and modifications, House and Senate debates, congressional statements, working papers, and correspondence, and Congressional Record excerpts.

- *The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980: as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-499)*

Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1987.

Call Number: HW KF 3945.C65 1987

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

- Superfund Deskbook: The Environmental Law Reporter
Washington, DC: Environmental Law Institute, 1986.
Call Number: HW KF 1299.H39A3 1986

This annotated legislative history provides a comprehensive guide to understanding SARA and an analytical insight into its provisions. It presents a brief historical section on the process and political climate in which the legislation was passed. It offers the reader a section-by-section commentary of CERCLA that includes both the amended and original language, Senate and House actions, and extensive footnotes leading the reader to sources for the original language of both CERCLA and SARA. The Deskbook also contains the complete text of CERCLA as amended by SARA and the text of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) including the National Priorities List (NPL) by rank.

- Superfund Manual - Legal and Management Strategies, 4th Edition.
Rockville, MD: Government Institutes, Inc., 1990
Call Number: HW KF 1299.H39S92 1988

This text provides an in-depth analysis of the provisions of CERCLA, SARA and corresponding regulations. It presents applicable case law for each of the provisions highlighted. The full text of CERCLA and SARA is also included.

- CERCLA Regulations and Keyword Index, 1991 Edition
Lakewood, CA: McCoy and Associates, Inc. 1991.
Call Number: HW KF 3946.C4 1991

This volume focuses on Federal regulations, as of February 1991, that pertain to the cleanup of hazardous wastes sites and the response of the Federal government to hazardous substances releases. At the outset the Index presents an overview of the NCP followed by the complete text, including Appendix A containing the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) and Appendix B containing the NPL. Master keyword indexes are included.

The publisher, McCoy and Associates, produces a bi-monthly journal, The Hazardous Waste Consultant and provides a regulatory analysis service, both of which are sources for more detailed regulatory interpretations. See pp. 8 and 16 for other indexes produced by the publisher.

- Superfund II: A New Mandate
Washington, DC: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 1987.
Call Number: HW KF 3945.A8H3 1987

This publication presents the original Superfund statute, details issues raised during the legislative process, explains why changes were needed in the original law and discusses the 1986 amendments. It offers insight on the political framework and historical context for the legislation and reveals a personal account of the development of Superfund through comments by political leaders.

- Superfund Report Policy Guide

Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1986.

Call Number: HW EPAX 8801-0046

This Guide presents a timeline delineating the major legislative events leading to the enactment of SARA. It also highlights significant features of each section of the Act and includes a Superfund glossary of terms.

- New Superfund: What It Is, How It Works (Videorecording)

Washington, DC: National Archives Trust Board, 1987.

Call Number: HW TD 811.5.N48 LO

Six one-hour tapes of the 1987 EPA nationwide video-conference documents the Superfund Program following the passage of SARA. The tapes are available in either VHS or three quarters inch format.

- CERCLA Orientation Student Manual

Washington, DC, USEPA: Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1990.

Call Number: HW EPAX 9012-0035

In an outline form this manual delineates key components of CERCLA and SARA as they are covered in a USEPA staff orientation program.

- CERCLA Law and Procedure

Washington, DC: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1991.

Call Number: HW EPAX T-60.

Analyzes provisions in CERCLA/SARA from a legal perspective. Includes a legislative history, the text of the law, table of cases cited and acronymns.

■ EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986

P.L. 99-499

42 USC § 11001 *et seq.*

Enacted October 17, 1986

SUMMARY OF THE ACT:

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), also known as SARA Title III or Title III, revises and expands the authority of CERCLA and is a free-standing law designed to address concerns about the effect of chemical releases on communities. The law is divided into three programs. Section 301 calls on communities to develop emergency plans for responding to releases of hazardous substances. Section 312 contains provisions that grant the general public and emergency response personnel access to information on chemicals present at local facilities. Section 313 requires companies to provide EPA with an annual accounting of toxic chemicals released into the environment. This accounting is contained in the Toxic Release Inventory, which details information on the annual estimated releases of toxic chemicals to the environment.

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF ACT:

- *SARA Title III Law and Regulations: A Handbook Covering the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, 3rd Edition.*

Rockville, MD: Government Institutes, Inc., 1989.

ISBN 0-86587-760-2

Call Number: HW KF 3958.A72 1988

The appendices of this publication contain the text of the SARA statute. In addition, the *Handbook* summarizes the requirements of EPCRA, provides a cross reference to applicable regulations, and presents a synopsis of key provisions. It also lists *Federal Register* notices concerning: EPA Subtitle A Regulations; EPA List of Extremely Hazardous Substances; EPA Subtitle B Regulations; EPA Section 313 Reporting Regulations; and EPCRA Trade Secrecy Regulations.

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

- SARA Title III: Intent and Implementation of Hazardous Materials Regulations 1990
New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1990.
Frank L. Fire, et al.
ISBN 0-442-23903-7
Call Number: HW KF 3958.F57 1990

This book describes fully the language of Title III within the context of congressional intent. It offers information for those entities involved in Title III; namely, industry, first responders, fire departments, local governments, and the regulated community. It also contains appendices that include: 1) the complete text of EPCRA; 2) forms and instructions on reporting releases; and 3) a hazardous chemicals list as of April 1988.

- SARA Title III: Regulations and Keyword Index
Lakewood, CO: McCoy and Associates, 1991.
ISBN 0-930469-07-0
Call Number: HW KF 3958.S38

This volume focuses on the Federal regulations issued pursuant to EPCRA. It is similar in format to CERCLA Regulations and Keyword Index discussed on p. 5. Users who are familiar with the way the Code of Federal Regulations is organized can utilize this publication in a similar manner.

- Bibliography of Materials on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Title III of SARA)
Washington, DC, USEPA: Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1991.
Call Number: EPAX 9110-0143

This annotated bibliography is organized along the major subdivisions of EPCRA. Unless otherwise noted, all of the listed sources are available by sending a written request to the EPCRA Hotline (800/535-0202; 703/920-9877). When the source is not available, ordering information is included.

■ NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN 1990

55 Federal Register 8666 (March 8, 1990)

40 Code of Federal Regulations part 300

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN:

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Plan, also known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), was originally written to implement provisions in the Clean Water Act with respect to spills of oil and hazardous substances into navigable waters. The NCP was revised in 1982 to implement Section 105 (8)(A) of CERCLA [now Section 105(a)(8)(A)] and Executive Order 12316, 46 Federal Register 42237 (Aug. 20, 1981).

Several revisions followed the 1982 incorporation of the 1980 Superfund program. A revision in 1983 covered the National Priorities List and subsequent part revisions were promulgated in 1985. The latest revision in March 1990 addressed significant changes in the Superfund program resulting from the enactment of SARA. Among other things, the 1990 promulgation was to clarify the language in the previous NCP and incorporate changes based on program experience since the 1985 revisions.

The NCP sets forth the legal requirements for response actions by Federal agencies, States, and private parties to toxic releases and oil spills. It provides for: 1) a national system of responses to hazards caused by toxic waste and oil spills; 2) a process for investigating and cleaning up toxic waste sites; 3) environmental standards for cleanup; and 4) a structured analytical process to promote consistency in deciding on cleanups across the country. The NCP emphasizes the use of treatments which eliminate permanently or reduce to safe levels the threat posed by highly toxic waste.

Revisions:

47 Federal Register 31180 (July 16, 1982)

48 Federal Register 40658 (September 8, 1983)

50 Federal Register 37624 (September 16, 1985)

50 Federal Register 47912 (November 20, 1985)

55 Federal Register 8666 (March 8, 1990)

FULL TEXT SOURCE OF THE PLAN:

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) 1990

Washington, DC: USEPA, 1990.

NTIS Number: PB90-160326

The text as it appeared in the March 8, 1990 Federal Register notice is contained on this microfiche.

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

- *An Informational Briefing: National Contingency Plan*
Washington, DC: USEPA, 1990.
NTIS Number: PB90-160326
Call Number: HW EPAX 9110-0037

In addition to the text of the NCP, this *Briefing* presents highlights of the regulation, fact sheets, and a detailed "question and answers" section which addresses aspects of the NCP, such as: 1) its scope; 2) the purpose of the revisions; 3) the relationship between the NCP and the 90 day study; 4) changes the NCP has made in the remedial response program; and 5) changes the NCP has made in the removal program.

- *The Final National Contingency Plan: New Directions for Superfund*
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid and Emergency Response, 1990.
NTIS Number: PB90-272600
Call Number: HW OSWER 9319.0-01FS

This directive describes how the Superfund Management Review and the final NCP established a management and regulatory blueprint for implementation of the Superfund law. It summarizes Superfund's new goals for hazardous waste cleanup and how those goals are achieved.

- *Proposed Revisions to the National Contingency Plan: Fact Sheet*
Washington, DC: USEPA, 1985.
Call Number: HW EPAX 8504-0025

This document details the seven major proposed revisions to subpart F, pertaining to CERCLA response operations, and explains the rationale for the changes. The minor changes in subparts A through E and G are also listed.

■ HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM

55 Federal Register 51532, (December 14, 1990)
40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 300, Appendix A

SUMMARY OF THE SYSTEM:

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is the principal mechanism used to construct the NPL. The HRS numerically scores each hazardous waste site with such factors as the quantity and nature of hazardous waste present and the likelihood of contamination of groundwater, surface water, and air. In 1990 the HRS was revised in accordance with the statutory requirements of SARA. The revisions change the way EPA evaluates potential threats to human health and the environment from hazardous waste sites and make the HRS more accurate in assessing relative potential risk. The original HRS can be found in 47 FR 31180 (July 16, 1982) or in Appendix A of the 1985 NCP.

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF SYSTEM:

- 55 Federal Register 51532 (December 14, 1990)
Washington, DC: USEPA, 1990.
Call Number: HW EPAX 9201-0030

The text of the HRS is contained in the above cited Federal Register which also provides an overview of the revisions, discussion of public comments on the proposed revisions, citations for the original and revised HRS text, as well as the actual working score sheet. The HRS is also found in Appendix A in the NCP.

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

The following sources address quick factual information on the revised HRS. These fact sheets cover various topics including: 1) definitions; 2) summaries of key provisions; 3) purpose of the system; 4) relationship with the NCP and SARA; and, 5) need for the revisions.

- The Revised Hazard Ranking System; An Improved Tool for Screening Superfund Sites
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1990.
NTIS Number: PB91-921307
Call Number: HW OSWER 9320.7-01FS (Fact Sheet)
- The Revised Hazard Ranking System: Background Information
Washington DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1990.
NTIS Number: PB91-921303
Call Number: HW OSWER 9320.7-03FS (Fact Sheet)

- *The Revised Hazard Ranking System; Os and As*
Washington,DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1990.
NTIS Number: PB91-921305
Call Number: HW OSWER 9320.7-02FS (Fact Sheet)

- *Closing the NPL Book: the Original HRS*
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1990.
NTIS Number: PB91-921302
Call Number: HW OSWER 9320.7-04FS (Fact Sheet)

■ NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

48 *Federal Register* 40658 (September 8, 1983).

(For a comprehensive list of NPL *Federal Register* citations, see publication *National Priorities List, Supplementary List and Supporting Materials, February 1991*, Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, 1991, pp. 18-19. Call Number: HW EPAX 9104-0005. Updated periodically).

SUMMARY OF THE LIST:

CERCLA, as amended by SARA, required that the NCP include a list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The National Priorities List (NPL) constitutes this list. The EPA uncovers potential hazardous waste problems through many sources including reports from State, community, business, and citizens at the National Response Center hotline. These sites are then evaluated by the EPA for possible hazards posed by site contaminants and, if warranted, placed on the NPL.

Sites are placed on the NPL primarily on the basis of an HRS score, a process by which potential risks to the community are assessed numerically. The NPL serves as an informational tool for use by the EPA in identifying sites that appear to present significant risk to public health or the environment and therefore warrant additional investigation to assess the nature and extent of the public health risk. Sites may be deleted from the NPL if EPA determines that no further response is required to protect human health or the environment.

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF THE LIST

(For a complete listing of NPL sites (past and present), consult the source for the *Federal Register* citations as noted above).

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

Amendments to the NPL, both additions and deletions, are conducted through the *Federal Register*. EPA produces summaries of its NPL action periodically in three documents. The latest editions of these documents are contained in the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection as follows:

- (1) *National Priorities List, Supplementary List and Supporting Materials, February 1991*;
- (2) *Background Information : National Priorities List, proposed Rules, July 1991*; and
- (3) *Descriptions of 22 Sites Proposed for the National Priorities List as of July of 1991*.

- National Priorities List Fact Book, June 1986
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, 1986.
Call Number: HW EPAX 8608-0005

This publication outlines the development of the NPL from the original NPL promulgated in December of 1982 until the listing in June of 1986. It explains the process whereby sites are identified and placed on the NPL. It also contains tabular data, as of June 1986, such as: 1) NPL Sites by Rank; 2) Proposed Sites by States; 3) Final and Proposed NPL Sites by State; 4) Final and Proposed NPL Sites by EPA Region; 5) Superfund Flowchart; and 6) Federal Proposed Sites.

- Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large; a Decade of Progress at National Priorities List Sites
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, 1991.
NTIS Number: PB91-921207
Call Number: HW OSWER 9200.5-701A; PB92-963252

A key guide to NPL sites, this document summarizes the progress made in the cleanup of sites on the NPL. It also provides a State-by-State summary of 422 improved sites. It is supplemented by individual State books which contain detailed information on all NPL sites listed at the time of this publication.

- National Priorities List, Supplementary Materials, February 1992
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1992.
Call Number: HW EPAX 9104-0005

This document sets forth the criteria for listing sites and the Federal Register notices of action on the NPL. It includes the previous NPL proposals/promulgations as listed in the Federal Register. It also contains tabular data, as of September 1992, similar to categories appearing in National Priorities List, Fact Book, June 1986 (see above).

- Procedures for Completion and Deletion of National Priorities List Sites and Update
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, 1989.
NTIS Number: PB90-274556
Call Number: HW OSWER 9320.2-03A

This directive focuses on the technical requirements for determining the completion of cleanup at Superfund sites. Such completion requirements were developed to establish a definable endpoint as a basis for deleting sites from the NPL. Topics covered include: 1) Completion Scenario for Removal Sites; 2) Close Out Reports Review and Approval Process; 3) Contributions of Superfund Cleanup Activities to the Close Out Report; and 4) The Deletion Process.

- NPL Characterization Project: National Results
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, November 1991.
NTIS Number: PB92-963304

This series provides a "snapshot" of sites on the National Priorities List as of February 1991. Regional reports are also available.

■ RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

P.L. 94-580
90 Stat. 2795
42 U.S.C § 6901 et seq.
Enacted 10/21/76

SUMMARY OF THE ACT:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was the third phase in the sequence of previously enacted Federal solid waste laws intended to regulate such substances in the environment. The first was the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), passed in 1965 (Title II of the Clean Air Act P.L. 89-272) followed by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-512). RCRA established the first statutory framework for Federal and State regulation of hazardous waste. Subtitle C of RCRA created the Federal government's hazardous waste management program.

The Act addresses the management of hazardous substances from the initial generation through treatment, transportation, storage and ultimate disposal, in effect "cradle to grave." RCRA set standards for the generators of hazardous waste to protect human health and the environment. The "goals, objectives, and requirements" of the RCRA program have been incorporated within CERCLA which specifically requires that on-site remedies meet any legally applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), standards, criteria or limitations under Federal or more stringent State environmental law. This means that cleanup alternatives for CERCLA sites must comply with RCRA requirements in addition to other Federal or State ARARs. *CERCLA Sec. 121(d)*.

The law was amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA).

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF THE ACT:

- *A Legislative History of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as Amended*
Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991.
Call Number: HW KF 1298.L52 Vols. 1-2

This legislative history compiles all congressional documentation relating to SWDA, from RCRA through HSWA into one comprehensive document. It contains the major bills, reports, and debates of each of these Acts.

- *The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Public Law 94-580*
Washington, DC: USEPA, 1981.
Call Number: HW KF 3945.A83 1981G

This source contains the text of RCRA as amended by HSWA.

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

- RCRA Regulations and Keyword Index, 1991 Edition
Lakewood, Co: McCoy Engineering, Inc., 1991.
ISBN 0-930469-06-2
Call Number: HW KF 3946.A3697 R37 1991

This volume focuses on Federal regulations issued pursuant to RCRA. The Index follows a similar format to the CERCLA Regulations and Keyword Index discussed on p. 5.

- RCRA Hazardous Wastes Handbook, 8th Edition
Rockville, MD: Government Institutes, Inc., 1989.
Call Number: HW KF 3946 .R37 1989

The purpose of this Handbook is to help readers gain a working knowledge of the Federal hazardous waste management program implemented by EPA. Statutory provisions are briefly presented followed by overviews of certain sections and analytical discussion. In addition the text of RCRA, SWDA, and HSWA are included as well as regulatory definitions and citations.

- RCRA Orientation Manual, 1990 Edition
Washington, DC: USEPA, 1990.
Call Number HW EPAX 8603-0115 1990

Designed to provide introductory information on the solid and hazardous waste management programs under RCRA, this manual outlines the basic framework of the regulatory program for new EPA and State employees and others interested in the Act. The first four sections include an introduction to RCRA, review of subtitle D requirements for nonhazardous solid waste, and a discussion of Subtitle C requirements for hazardous waste. Section VI examines RCRA's relationship to other environmental laws, especially CERCLA.

■ HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984

P.L. 98-616

98 stat. 3221

42 U.S.C. § 6991 et seq.

Enacted November 8, 1984

SUMMARY OF THE ACT:

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) amended RCRA in 1984 by banning all land disposal of untreated hazardous waste and greatly expanding the regulated community. Congress included for the first time statutory deadlines for issuing permits for all treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The law attempted to minimize the nation's reliance on land disposal for hazardous waste by encouraging waste management practices that prevented or minimized environmental releases, and by determining which wastes should be restricted from land disposal. HSWA sought to reduce the environmental and health risks posed by hazardous waste still managed at land disposal facilities by establishing minimum technology requirements. The EPA's enforcement powers were also expanded, as well as the list of prohibited action constituting crimes, and penalties for violations were increased.

FULL TEXT SOURCES OF AMENDMENTS:

- *A Legislative History of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, As Amended*
Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991.
Call Number: HW KF 1298.L52 Vol. 1 & 2

This legislative history compiles all congressional documentation relating to SWDA, from RCRA through HSWA into one comprehensive document. It contains the major bills, reports, and debates of each of these Acts.

- *Environmental Statutes*
Rockville, MD: Government Institutes, Inc., 1987.
Call Number: HW KF 3775.A3E59 1987

This publication provides the full text for the following environmental statutes: HSWA, CERCLA, EPCRA, RCRA, SARA.

ANALYTICAL SOURCES:

- *Hazardous Waste: Confronting The Challenge*
New York, NY: Quorum Books, 1987.
Call Number: HW KF 3946.H37 1987

This book presents a comprehensive policy-oriented analysis of the political and historical background that lead to the reauthorization of a more stringent RCRA in the form of the HSWA amendments. After the political background discussion, the book covers the broad categories of HSWA including: 1) RCRA as enacted in 1976; 2) HSWA amendments; 3) land disposal; 4) permits; 5) small quantity generators; 6) listing and delisting; 7) enforcement; 8) role of the States; 9) underground storage tanks.

- *Hazardous Waste Regulation, the New Era, An Analysis and Guide to RCRA and the 1984 Amendments*
Richard C. Fortuna and David J. Lennett
New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987.
Call Number: HW KF 3946.F67 1987

This book provides the reader with an understanding of the changes in waste management following enactment of HSWA. With the exception of the first chapter which contains a brief historical overview of the Federal regulatory program, the authors generally follow the structure of RCRA as amended by HSWA, presenting a detailed analysis and description of the Federal hazardous waste program.

- *The New RCRA; A Fact Book*
Washington, DC: USEPA, Office of Solid Waste, 1985.
Call Number: HW EPAX 8602-0089

This factbook places RCRA in historical perspective, summarizes the main provisions of amendments, and describes the responsibilities of those who generate, transport, treat, recycle, and dispose of regulated wastes.