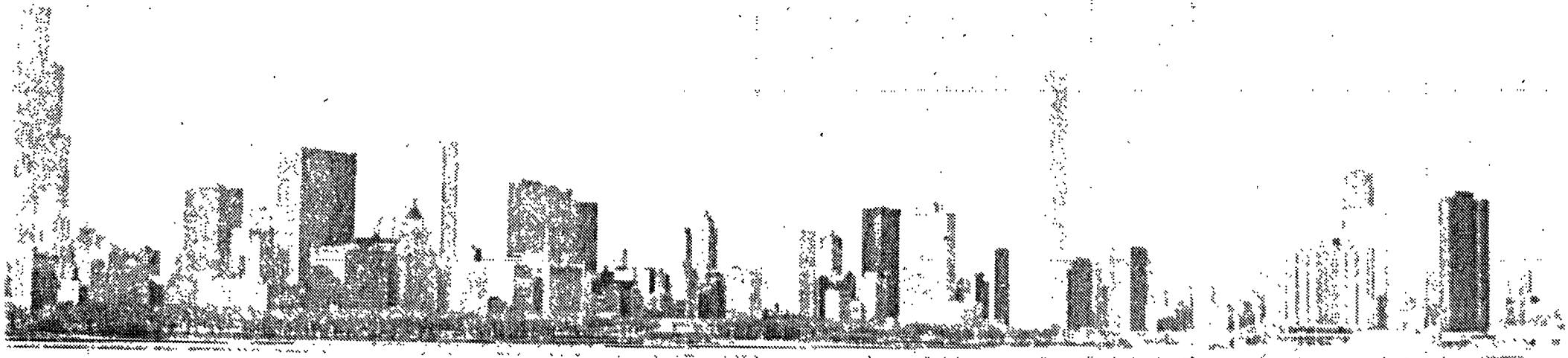
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 5
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

EPA-905/9-88-C01

April 1988

An Introductory Guide to the Statutory Authorities of The United States Environmental Protection Agency



EPA-905/9-88-001

AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Original document prepared by:

David G. Dolan
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region V

Revised by:

Planning and Management Division

April 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS PAGE NUMBER

DISCLAIMER

This guide is an abriged description of U.S. EPA statutes and programs. Aside from the narrative component, it is intended to be used as a quick reference directory for regulatory citations, and for State and Regional program contacts. It is not intended as a substitute for the applicable statutes or regulations.

The information in this guide was derived from a variety of sources, including Federal government reports, Federal Registers, the Code of Federal Regulations, and interviews with U.S. Environmetal Protection Agency Staff.

Revised April 1988

I. AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION

CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA) OF 1970, as amended in 1974 and 1977

Congress passed the Clean Air Act of 1970, and amended it in 1974 and in 1977, in order to achieve a broadly defined nationwide goal: the protection and enhancement of the nation's air quality.

Title I of the Clean Air Act gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the responsibility to set three different kinds of national air standards. EPA is required to set and periodically review National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which define the maximum concentrations of certain air pollutants allowable in ambient air in order to protect public health and welfare. EPA also is required to define allowable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), which establish allowable emissions limitations for different kinds of stationary sources. Finally, EPA is required to set National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for which no ambient air quality standards exist.

Once NAAQS have been set by EPA, individual state governments have the responsibility to determine how they can be met and maintained most efficiently at the local level. The main administrative mechanism used by state governments to characterize local air quality and define strategies to achieve national standards is the state implementation plan (SIP). Another of EPA's major responsibilities under the Clean Air Act is the review, approval, and general oversight of all SIPs.

Congressional intent to forge a federal/state partnership is also evident in Clean Air Act requirements for air emissions permitting programs for stationary sources. Although EPA was given the responsibility to develop regulations, including general criteria for preconstruction permit programs, for new and modified stationary sources of air emissions, the Congress envisioned that individual permits should be issued and enforced at the state level. The Congress recognized that state governments were best suited to issue and enforce permits, because they best understood local air quality and local economic circumstances.

Title II of the Clean Air Act also gives EPA standard-setting, program development, and oversight responsibilities regarding the prevention and control of air emissions from mobile sources. EPA is required to prescribe and revise emission standards for new motor vehicle engines for certain vehicle categories. EPA must develop and manage programs to test and certify new motor vehicle engines for compliance with national standards. Finally, EPA has the responsibility to enforce provisions related to in-use emissions from vehicles.

Although the Clean Air Act assigns EPA the responsibility and provides authority to regulate a wide variety of hazardous air pollutants, that responsibility does not appear to extend to pollution in the indoor environment. The act's legislative history, which refers to the discharge of pollutants from motor vehicles and industry onto the atmosphere, makes it clear that the Congress was addressing pollution occurring in the outdoor "ambient" air. There is no discussion in the legislative history about sources of indoor air pollution or the problem of indoor air pollution. Except for ozone, which is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration, there are no federal health standards for nonoccupational exposure to indoor air pollutants. Nonetheless, EPA has recently set a recommended action level for indoor levels of radon gas of 4 picocuries/liter of air.

I. AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION

CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA) OF 1970, as amended in 1974 and 1977

[40 CFR Parts 50-87]	CAA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Designation of areas for air quality planning purposes	§ 107	81
° Sets Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) in order to protect human health (including sensitive populations) [the six criteria pollutants are: sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and lead]	§ 109	50
° Sets Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) in order to protect public welfare, plants, animals, and materials from the criteria pollutants	§ 109	50
° Sets criteria for State Implementation Plans (SIPs)	§§ 110, 171-178	51
° Approval and promulgation of SIPs	§§ 110, 171-178	52
° Establishes standards of performance, New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs), for new stationary air pollution sources	§ 111	60
° Sets National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) Eight substances are currently listed under NESHAPs: arsenic, asbestos, benzene, beryllium, coke oven emissions, mercury, radon-222, and vinyl chloride Facility emission standards have been established for all of these substances except coke oven emissions	§ 112	61
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of the CAA: Stationary Sources	§§ 113, 120	N.A.
Mobile Sources	§§ 203-205	N.A.
° Stack height rule requirements	§ 123	51
° Ozone layer protection through VOC controls	§§ 150-159	51.18
° Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality	§§ 160-169A	51.24 & 52.21
° SIPs requirements for air quality nonattainment areas	§§ 171-178	51
° Motor vehicle emission & fuel standards (includes fuel additive & fuel economy improvement standards)	§§ 202-216	80, 85-86 600 & 610
° Aircraft emission standards	§§ 231-234	87

Revised April 1988

I. AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION

STATE AIR PROGRAM CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Mr. Dennis Lawler Manager, Air Quality Planning Section	IEPA	Division of Air Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-1830
INDIANA	Mr. Tim Method Special Assistant to the Assistant Commissioner for Air Management	IDEM	Office of Air Management 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 232-8244
MICHIGAN	Mr. Michael Koryto Chief, State Implementa- tion Plan Unit	MDNR	Air Quality Division P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 373-7023
MINNESOTA	Mr. David Thornton Chief, Program Develop- ment & Air Analysis	MPCA	Division of Air Quality 520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-7265
OHIO	Mr. Robert Hodanbosi Manager, Air Quality Modeling & Planning Section	OEPA	Division of Air Pollution Control P.O. Box 1049 1800 WaterMark Drive Columbus, OH 43266-0149	(614) 481-4320
WISCONSIN	Mr. James Rickun Chief, Air Impact Analysis & Planning Section	WDNR	Bureau of Air Management P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	(608) 267-7547

I. AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION

REGION V AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION CONTACTS

SUBJECT	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Air Toxics	Dr. Harriet Croke	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 353-6009
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring & Data Analysis	Ms. Andrea M. Jirka	U.S. EPA	Environmental Services Div. 5 SEM-10	(312) 353-9068
Radon & Radiation	Mr. Larry Jensen	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 886-6175
Emissions Trading ("Bubbles")	Mr. Joe Paisie	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 886-6055
Indoor Air Pollution (except Asbestos & Radon)	Ms. Mardi Klevs	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 886-6081
NAAQS Criteria Pollutants:				
Lead	Mr. Dom Abella	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 886-6543
NO_x	Mr. Jim Dewey	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 353-5954
Ozone	Mr. Ed Doty	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 886-6057
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Mr. Jim Dewey	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 353-5954
SO_x	Mr. Mike Koerber	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AR-26	(312) 886-6061
VOCs (contributes to Ozone pollution)	Mr. Steve Rosenthal	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5AR-26	(312) 886-6052

I. AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION

REGION V AIR AND RADIATION DIVISION CONTACTS

SUBJECT	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
NESHAPs:				
Arsenic & Beryllium	Ms. Natalie Berttucci	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 353-4425
Benzene & Vinyl Chloride	Mr. Dan Bakk or Lars Johnson	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 886-6819 (312) 886-6315
Asbestos (Non-Transitory)	Ms. Rebecca Frey	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 886-1424
(Transitory)	Mr. Jeff Bratko or Ann Pontius	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 886-6816 (312) 353-4364
Mercury	Mr. Michael Valentino	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 886-6811
Radionuclides	Ms. Karen Altson	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 353-1620
Regional NESHAPs Expert	Mr. Bruce Varner	U.S. EPA	Air and Radiation Division 5 AC-26	(312) 886-6793
Press & Community Relations	Mr. Don DeBlasio Public Affairs Specialist	U.S. EPA	Office of Public Affairs 5 PA-14	(312) 886-4360

II. WATER DIVISION

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) OF 1972, as amended in 1977, 1980, 1981, 1987

The Clean Water Act has its origins in the Federal Water Pollution Act of 1956, which with its subsequent amendments, forms the basis of the federal water pollution control program. The underlying objective of the Clean Water Act is "...to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."

To help meet these objectives, Congress required EPA to establish water quality criteria for the development of water quality standards, technology-based effluent limitation guidelines, pretreatment standards, new source performance standards, and a national permit program to regulate the discharge of pollutants. The individual states were given the responsibility for developing water quality management programs and setting water quality standards. In addition to regulatory requirements, the CWA also established a large grant program to assist municipalities in meeting CWA requirements.

Under the Act, direct dischargers of pollutants can be classified as either point or nonpoint sources. To control point sources, the CWA provides for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) which incorporates and applies effluent limitations in individual permits for both municipal and direct industrial dischargers. Under these permits, dischargers are subject to both technology-based treatment requirements and, where necessary to protect a designated use, controls based on water quality standards. In Region V all of the States have been delegated the authority to run the NPDES permit program, and the Division maintains overight.

The Clean Water Act's technology-based guidelines prescribe minimum standards of performance for all municipal and Technology-based effluent limitations do not require EPA to prescribe specific control technologies. Rather, EPA reviews the various treatment techniques presently in use or available in each industrial sector to determine what limitations are achievable. Once EPA defines the method for setting specific effluent limitations for a particular industrial category, each company is free to use any method it chooses to achieve those require so long as they do not violate other environmental laws.

State Water quality standards, by contrast, identify intended uses of particular water bodies and, on the basis of water quality criteria guidance developed by EPA, set forth the biological and chemical conditions necessary to sustain those uses. Where technology based limitations are not adequate to achieve a particular state-designated use, State water quality water quality standards then come into play and water quality based effluent limitations are developed, which controls necessary to meet the designated use.

The Clean Water Act was reauthorized early in February 1987. The law authorizes up to $9.6 billion in grants and $8.4 billion in revolving loan funds to assist municipalities in constructing treatment works projects through 1994, and up to $2 billio programs to clean up surface water bodies with chemical contamination, and to curb nonpoint source pollution, it also provides EPA and the Secretary of the Army new authority for administrative penalties.

The amendments put increased emphasis on controlling toxic pollutants by requiring each State to list the water-bodies where existing controls are not adequate to meet water quality standards. Individual control strategies are required to reduce toxics loading from point sources into listed water bodies. The law also creates new requirements for the management of municipal sewage sludge to be implemented through the NPDES permit.

II. WATER DIVISION

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) OF 1972, as amended in 1977, 1980, 1981, 1987

[40 CFR Parts 104-140, 401-469]	CWA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Requires each state to set water quality standards for every significant body of surface water within its borders	§ 303	131
° Requires states to set water quality goals and standards, and to address those through construction and other water quality planning and management activities	§§ 106 205(j) 208, 303, 305	130
° Requires Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), industrial point dischargers, and any other point source dischargers to obtain permits under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	§ 402	122
° Develops criteria and standards for the NPDES	§§ 301, 304 316, 405	125
° Requires POTWs to provide secondary treatment of wastewater prior to discharge	§§ 301(b)(1)(B) & 304	122.44(a) 125, 133
° Requires all non-POTW point sources to meet national treatment-based effluent limitations [Best Practicable Control Technology (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), or Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)]	§§ 301(b)(1)(A) 301(b)(2)(A) & 301(b)(2)(E)	122.44(a) 125
° Establishes effluent guidelines to define BPT, BCT, and BAT, and standards of performance for new sources	§§ 304 & 306	401-469
° Requires all point sources to meet more stringent water quality-based effluent limitations if technology standards of CWA § 301 do not protect water quality as defined in CWA § 303	§ 301(b)(1)(c)	122.44(d)
° Establishes effluent standards for certain toxic pollutants	§ 307	129
° Requires industries that discharge to POTWs to meet pretreatment standards	§§ 301(b)(1)(A) 301(b)(2)(A) & 307(b)	403
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of the CWA	§§ 309 & 314	N.A.

** USEPA (under § 404) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are jointly responsible for protecting waterways (including wetlands) against degradation & destruction

II. WATER DIVISION

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) OF 1972, as amended in 1977, 1981, 1987

NPDES PERMITS CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Mr. Thomas McSwiggin Manager, NDPES Permit Section	IEPA	Division of Water Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-0610
INDIANA	Mr. Joe Stallmith, Acting Chief, Permits Section	IDEM	Office of Water Management 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 232-8705
MICHIGAN	Mr. William McCracken Chief, Permits Section	MDNR	Water Quality Division P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 335-4114
MINNESOTA	Mr. Russel C. Felt Chief, Regulatory Compliance Section	MPCA	Division of Water Quality 520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-7236
OHIO	Mr. Matt Tin Chief, Division of Water Pollution Control	OEPA	Division of Water Pollution Control P.O. Box 1049 1800 WaterMark Drive Columbus, OH 43266-0149	(614) 481-2001
WISCONSIN	Mr. Carl Blabaum Director, Bureau of Wastewater Management	WDNR	Bureau of Waste Water Management P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	(608) 266-1494
REGION V	Mr. Almo Manzardo Chief, Permits Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WQP-TUB-8 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-2105
	Mr. Donald Schregardus Chief, Compliance Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WQC-TUB-8 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6760
Press & Community Relations	Mr. Dan O'Riordan Public Affairs Specialist	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street Office of Public Affairs Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-3209

II. WATER DIVISION

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) OF 1972, as amended in 1977, 1981, 1987

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Mr. Toby Frevert Manager, Planning Section	IEPA	Division of Water Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-3362
INDIANA	Mr. Dennis Clark Manager, Surveillance and Standards Branch	IDEM	Office of Water Management 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 243-5037
MICHIGAN	Mr. Dennis Swanson Chief, Compliance Section	MDNR	Surface Water Quality Division P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 335-4102
MINNESOTA	Mr. Curt Sparks Chief, Program Development Section	MPCA	Division of Water Quality 520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-7233
OHIO	Mr. Robert Heitzman Leader, Water Quality Standards Group	OEPA	Division of Water Quality Monitoring & Assessment P.O. Box 1049 1800 WaterMark Drive Columbus, OH 43266-0149	(614) 481-7141
WISCONSIN	Mr. Duane Schuettpelz Chief, Surface Water Standards & Monitoring Section	WDNR	Bureau of Water Resources Management P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	(608) 266-0156
REGION V	Mr. James Luey Chief, Monitoring	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WQS-TUB-8 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-0132

II. WATER DIVISION

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA) OF 1974 as amended in 1976, 1979, 1986

The Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the safety of drinking water supplies throughout the United States by establishing and enforcing National Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR). Under the Act, EPA has the primary responsibility to establish the NPDWR, to review and approve applications from the various states to assume primacy in the enforcement of those standards, and to supervise public water supply systems.

In addition to the establishment of primary regulations governing public water supplies for the protection of public health and secondary regulations regarding the taste, odor, and appearance of possible water, the Act includes provisions to control the underground injection of water and other substances which might endanger drinking water sources, and provides for designation of sole/principal source equifers.

EPA establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for chemical substances often found in drinking water supplies. MCLs are legal limits for public water supplies, although variances and exemptions may be granted under certain conditions. Maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) are suggested limits on the concentration of specific chemical substances in order to protect human health. They are not enforceable. In addition, EPA issues health advisories for specific contaminants on the basis of contamination incidents reported by state and local officials The advisories provide information on contaminants while allowing the affected states and systems to select the best method of response to fit local circumstances. Other federal programs (e.g., RCRA and CERCLA) which regulate separate sources of toxic contamination threatening drinking water sources, are advised by the drinking water program regarding technical options. A state may qualify for primary enforcement responsibility of drinking water quality standards and underground injection control (UIC) if it meets certain basic conditions.

Prior to the passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments (SDWAA) of 1986, final MCLs had been set for 30 drinking water contaminants. The SDWAA contain several interesting provisions, and additional duties for EPA. For instance, the new amendments require EPA to set MCLs for a list of 83 contaminants, that have been found in drinking water but were mostly unregulated, within three years of passage according to the following schedule: least 9 contaminants within one year of passage; (ii) at least 40 contaminants within two years of passage; and (iii) the remaining contaminants within three years of passage. EPA has met the first major deadline by promulgating final regulations in June, 1987, governing eight volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water. (The ninth, fluoride, was published in February, 1986). In addition, the SDWAA include the following provisions: requires EPA to promulgate regulations requiring every public water supply (PWS) to conduct monitoring for unregulated organic compounds (the list of 51 unregulated contaminants was promulgated in June, 1987); requires each state to establish a plan to protect wellhead areas surrounding public water wells; establishes a demonstration program for ground water protection measures in critical aquifer protection areas (CAPAs) of sole source aquifers; prohibits lead pipe, solder or flux in installation or repair of public water systems, or plumbing for human tration consumption; and beginning in 1988, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Veteran (VA) may not provide mortgage insurance or other assistance to new residential property if the plumbing contains lead in excess of the limits specified in the Act (no more than 0.2 percent lead in solder or flux, and no more the 8 percent lead in pipe or pipe fittings). The Region V contacts listed on page 14 should be reached for information on safe drinking water or underground injection control, or for referral of public inquiries

II. WATER DIVISION

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA) OF 1974 as amended in 1976, 1979, 1986

[40 CFR Parts 141-149]	SDWA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Establishes National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) for contaminants in drinking water (based upon health effects, cost, and treatment technology)	§ 1412	141
° Eastablishes procedures for the prohibition of lead in drinking water systems and public notification of hazards of lead in drinking water	§ 1417	
° Establishes National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) (based on aesthetic qualities)	§ 1412	143
° Establishes National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation	§§ 1413-1416	142
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of the SDWA: Public Water Supply	§ 1414	142,Subpart D
Underground Injection Control	§ 1423	N.A.
° Establishes Underground Injection Control (UIC) program for chemicals	§§ 1421-1424	144-147
° Establishes a program to designate Sole/Principal Source Aquifers (SSAs)	§ 1424 (e)	
° Establishes a Wellhead Protection Program for Public Water Systems	§ 1428	
° Establishes a SSA Demonstration Program	§ 1427	

** Due to the recent passage of SDWA amendments, communicate with the Region V contacts listed on the page 14 for information on new developments in the drinking water and underground injection control regulations, or for referral of public inquiries

** All Region V states, except Indiana and Indian Lands, have primacy over the drinking water programs

** Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) = health-based recommended limits for lifetime exposure to drinking water contaminants

** Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) = regulatory standards for lifetime exposure to drinking water contaminants

** Some Region V states have primacy over UIC — §§ 103.35

** The Food and Drug Administration regulates the quality of bottled water. — (21 CFR and 129)

II. WATER DIVISION

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) OF 1972, as amended in 1977, 1981, 1987

UIC CONTACTS - PRIMACY STATES

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Mr. William Radlinski Class I Wells	IEPA	Land and Pollution Control Division Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	
	Mr. Allen O. Oertel UIC Project Manager Class II Wells	IDMM	Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals 704 State Office Building Springfield, IL 62706	
OHIO	Mr. Gary Martin Chief, Groud Water Division Class I Wells	OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency P.O. Box 1049 Columbus, Ohio 43233-0149	
	Mr. Dennis R. Crist Division of Oil and Gas Class II Wells	ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources Fountain Square, Building A Columbus, Ohio 43224	
WISCONSIN	Mr. Hank Kuehling UIC Coordinator No Class I/II Wells	WDNR	Bureau of Water Supply Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	
MICHIGAN	Mr. R. Thomas Segall Chief, Geological Survey Division, Class I/II Wells	MDNR	Michigan Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, Michigan 48909	
	Mr. Don James Unit Supervisor, Solid and Hazardous Waste Division No Class I/II Wells	MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency 520 LaFayette Road North Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155	
INDIANA	Mr. Gary Fricke, Director Oil and Gas Division Class II Wells	IDNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources 100 Senate Avenue, State Office Building 911-B Indianapolis, Indiana 46204	
	Mr. Robert Hilton Deputy Commissioner	IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management 105 South Meridian Street	

II. WATER DIVISION

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA) OF 1974 as amended in 1976, 1979, 1986

STATE DRINKING WATER CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Community Water Supplies			
	Mr. Roger Selburg Manager, Division of Public Water Supplies	IEPA	2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 785-8653
	Non-Community and Private Water Supplies			
	Mr. Clinton Mudgett Chief, Division of Engineering & Sanitation	IDPH	535 W. Jefferson Street Springfield, IL 62761	(217) 782-5830
INDIANA	Community, Non-Community, and Private Water Supplies			
	Mr. Arnold Viere Chief, Public Water Supply Section	IDEM	5500 W. Bradbury Indianapolis, IN 46241	(317) 243-9100
MICHIGAN	Community, Non-Community, and Private Water Supplies			
	Mr. William Kelley Chief, Division of Water Supply	MDPH	3423 N. Logan Street P.O. Box 30035 Lansing, MI 48906	(517) 335-8318

II. WATER DIVISION

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA) OF 1974 as amended in 1976, 1979, 1986

STATE DRINKING WATER CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
MINNESOTA	Community and Non-Community Water Supplies			
	Mr. Gary Englund Chief, Water Supply and Engineering Section	MDH	717 S.E. Delaware Street P.O. Box 9441 Minneapolis, MN 55440	(612) 623-5330
	Private Water Supplies			
	Ms. Linda Bruemmer Chief, Program Development Section, Ground Water and Solid Waste	MPCA	520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-8612
OHIO	Community and Non-Community Water Supplies			
	Mr. Stuart Bruny Chief, Division of Public Water Supply	OEPA	Division of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1049 1800 WaterMark Drive Columbus, OH 43266-0149	(614) 481-7025
	Private Water Supplies			
	Mr. Scott Golden, R.S. ProgramrAdministrator, Private Water System & Household Sewage Disposal Unit	ODH	Division of Local Environmental Health Program Management Services P.O. Box 118 246 N. High Street Columbus, OH 43266-0118	(614) 466-1390

II. WATER DIVISION

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA) OF 1974 as amended in 1976, 1979, 1986

DRINKING WATER CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
WISCONSIN	Community and Non-Community Water Supplies			
	Mr. Robert Baumeister Chief, Public Water Supply Section	WDNR	P.O. Box 7921 101 S. Webster Madison, WI 53707	(608) 266-2299
	Private Water Supplies			
	Mr. William Rock Chief, Private Water Supply Section	WDNR	P.O. Box 7921 101 S. Webster Madison, WI 53707	(608) 267-7649
REGION V:				
Drinking Water Treatment	Mr. Harry Von Huben or Ms. Sheri Bianchin Drinking Water Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WD-TUB-9 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6187 (312) 886-9537
Drinking Water Contaminant Health Effects	Ms. Sheila Sullivan Drinking Water Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WD-TUB-9 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-5251
Drinking Water	Ms. Charlene Denys Chief, Drinking Water Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WD-TUB-9 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6206
UIC	Mr. Edward Watters Chief, Underground Injection Control Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WD-TUB-9 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-1502
Sole Source Aquifer	Mr. William Turpin Ballard SSA Coordinator, Office of Ground Water	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WD-TUB-8 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-1435
Wellhead Protection	Ms. Christine Saada Environmental Engineer Office of Ground Water	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 WD-TUB-8 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-2406

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, & RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA) OF 1947

as amended in 1972, 1975, 1978

Because of the potential health and environmental effects associated with pesticides, federal laws have been enacted to regulate the use of pesticides and the amount of the residue of each pesticide that is allowed to be present in food. Pesticide use is governed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), which assigns responsibility for federal registration and use of pesticides to EPA. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended, governs which pesticides are allowed to remain as residues on individual food commodities, and in what amounts by assigning responsibility to:

° EPA for determining which individual pesticide residues and in what amount (referred to as pesticide tolerances) will be allowed to be present in specific foods without causing the food to be considered legally adulterated;

° the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to enforce the pesticide residue tolerances established by EPA for all food products except meat, poultry, and eggs; and

° the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to monitor meat, poultry, and eggs for illegal pesticide residues.

Under FIFRA, EPA is authorized to register pesticide products, specify the terms and conditions of their use prior to being marketed, and remove unreasonably hazardous pesticides from the marketplace. EPA is responsible for registering specified uses of pesticide products on the basis of both safety and benefits. FIFRA focuses on balancing the inherent risks and benefits of substances that are generally designed to be injurious to living organisms and deliberately introduced into the environment. EPA can register a pesticide only if it determines that the pesticide will perform its intended function without causing "any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of [the] pesticide." This balancing of risks and benefit underlies all basic regulatory decisions under the Act.

Approximately 50,000 pesticide products, derived from about 600 basic chemical ingredients, are registered for use by EPA. About 1.08 billion pounds of pesticides (excluding wood preservatives and disinfectants) were used in the United States in 1984 - 79% by agriculture, 15% by industry, and 6% by households. Federal registration and regulation extends to all pesticides, including those distributed or used within a single state. EPA, FDA, and USDA all have monitoring programs for pesticides.

The FFDCA allows EPA to weigh risks to human health against benefits to food production in establishing tolerances for both carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic pesticides used on raw agricultural commodities. However, the Delaney Clause of the FFDCA prohibits the establishment of tolerances for food additives found to induce cancer in humans or animals. Except for certain special instances, the same holds true for animal feed additives.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, & RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA) OF 1947

as amended in 1972, 1975, 1978

[40 CFR Parts 152-180]	FIFRA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Regulates the use of pesticides. Every pesticide marketed in the U.S. must obtain premarket clearance (registration) from EPA	§§ 2(ee), 4, 12	170, 171
° Registers pesticides. Industry must bear the burden of proof to provide basic health and safety data to support proposed registration	§ 3	158, 162
° Pesticide residue tolerances (legally acceptable levels) or exemptions must be established by EPA for pesticides used on food or feed	§ 3	180
° Enforces Good Laboratory Practices (GLPs) for conducting studies in support of registration of pesticide products	§§ 3 & 8	160
° Authorizes U.S. EPA to approve state programs for the certification and training of pesticide applicators	§ 4	171
° Regulates the reporting of pesticide production & distribution data	§§ 7, 8 & 9	169
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of FIFRA	§§ 12-14	N.A.
° Sets guidelines for storage and disposal of excess pesticides and pesticide containers	§ 19	165
° Authorizes U.S. EPA to enter into Cooperative Agreements with states to enforce the provisions of FIFRA	§ 23	30, 33 35, 171

** The states have primacy for enforcement of pesticide use violations
** USEPA sets tolerances, or exemptions from tolerances, for pesticide residues in raw agricultural commodities
** FDA enforces tolerances for those commodities. In addition, FDA sets regulatory limits (Action Levels) for chemical contaminants (e.g. pesticides, PCBs, heavy metals) in food, processed food, and food additives that are interstate commerce
** USDA inspects meat and poultry for pesticide residues, as well as other contaminants, and enforces these limits
** OSHA regulates protection for pesticide manufacturing workers
** Under the Office of Science and Technology Policy biotechnology guidelines issued in June 1986:
 * USEPA will regulate genetically engineered microbial pesticides (GEMPs) under FIFRA
 * USDA will regulate genetically engineered microbes used solely for non-pesticidal use
** USEPA under RCRA hazardous waste authority regulates the treatment, storage, and disposal of some pesticides
** USEPA regulatory options under FIFRA include: suspension, cancellation, label changes, and restriction on use

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, & RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA) OF 1947

as amended in 1972, 1975, 1978

STATE PESTICIDE CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Agricultural Uses			
	Mr. William Anderson Chief, Bureau of Plant & Apiary Protection	IDA	Illinois Dept. of Agriculture Illinois State Fairgrounds Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-3817
	Non-Agricultural (Structural Pest Control) Uses			
	Mr. Harvey Dominick Division of Sanitation	IDPH	Illinois Dept. of Public Health 535 W. Jefferson Street Springfield, IL 62671	(217) 782-4674
INDIANA	Mr. L.O. Nelson Pesticide Administrator	ISCO	Office of the Indiana State Chemist Department of Biochemistry Purdue University West Lafayette, IN 47907	(217) 494-1587
MICHIGAN	Mr. Bob Mesecher Chief, Plant Industry Division	MDA	Michigan Dept. of Agriculture P.O. Box 30017 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 373-1087
MINNESOTA	Mr. Mike Fresvick Director, Agronomy Services Division	MDA	Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture 90 West Plato Boulevard St. Paul, MN 55107	(612) 296-1161

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, & RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA) OF 1947

as amended in 1972, 1975, 1978

STATE PESTICIDE CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
OHIO	Mr. Oren Spilker Specialist-in-Charge of Pesticide Regulation	ODA	Plant Industry Division Ohio Dept. of Agriculture Reynoldsburg, OH 43068	(614) 866-6361
WISCONSIN	Mr. William Simmons Assistant Administrator	WDATCP	Agricultural Resources Management Division Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection 801 W. Badger Road Madison, WI 53708	(608) 266-7131

FEDERAL AGENCY PESTICIDE & FOOD CONTAMINANT CONTACTS

SUBJECT	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Pesticide Use	Mr. John Ward Chief, Pesticides Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5S-P&TSB-7 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-2192
Press & Community Relations	Ms. Nancy Sullivan Public Affairs Specialist	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 PA-14 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6687
Chemicals in Food	Receptionist	FDA	433 W. Van Buren Street Room 1222 Chicago, IL 60607	(312) 353-5863
Chemicals in Meat, Poultry & Eggs	Receptionist	USDA	Food & Safety Inspection Program 1919 S. Highland Avenue Lombard, IL 60148	(312) 620-7474

Pesticide Information Hotline: (800) 858-7378 or (800) 858-PEST

Dr. Sheldon Wagner (503) 757-5086

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) OF 1976

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) gives EPA broad regulatory authority over chemical substances during all phases of their life cycle, from before their manufacture to final disposal, and establishes a national effort to prevent unreasonable risk to human health and the environment. The Office of Toxic Substances has become an information resource to other EPA programs because of the broad information gathering powers of TSCA.

TSCA's activities center around three major activities: (1) the premanufacture notification (not approval) program provides for scrutiny of the health and environmental effects of each new chemical, insuring its safety before manufacture or subsequent release into the environment; (2) the testing of new or existing chemicals can be required when EPA believes that a chemical may present an unreasonable risk to health or the environment. In order to require testing, EPA must find that there is insufficient data on the chemical substance and that further testing is necessary before a risk determination can be made; and (3) the control of existing chemicals found to pose an unreasonable risk to health or the environment.

Any chemical intended to go into commercial production after July 1, 1979, is required to go through TSCA's premanufacture notice (PMN) process. This screening process identifies those new chemicals which may present unreasonable risks or for which additional information should be developed. EPA review addresses the entire life cycle of a new chemical substance including occupational exposure, releases to air, water and land, and consumer exposure. A "new chemical substance" is one not included on the TSCA Chemical Inventory (which is intended to be a listing of all of the chemicals in commercial production). The list currently contains approximately 63,000 chemical substances.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) OF 1976 [40 CFR Parts 702-799]

	TSCA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Authorizes EPA to require the development of data to assess the health and environmental risk posed by exposure to chemical substances or mixtures if there is inadequate information to evaluate such effects and if in the absence of such information, the substance may cause or significantly contribute to an unreasonable risk to health or the environment. EPA must by rule require that testing be conducted on such substances or mixtures	§ 4(a)	N.A.
° Describes standard guidelines for chemical fate, environmental effects, and health effects testing of chemical substances or mixtures	§ 4(b)	796, 797, 798
° Prescribes Good Laboratory Practices (GLPs) for conducting studies relating to health effects, environmental effects, or chemical fate testing	§ 4(b)	792
° Establishes the Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to recommend to EPA chemical substances and mixtures for priority consideration in promulgating chemical test rules	§ 4(e)	N.A.
° Prohibits the manufacture or import of all new chemicals (after 7/79) not on the TSCA Inventory unless a premanufacturing notification (PMN) is submitted to the Administrator at least 90 days before manufacturing or processing commences	§ 5	720
° Authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a "significant new use." EPA must make this determination by rule (a SNUR). Once a use is determined to be a significant new use, persons must submit a notice to EPA at least 90 days before they manufacture, import, or process the substance for that use	§ 5(a)(2)	721
° Authorizes EPA to control, by rule, a chemical as a hazardous substance if the Agency finds that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance or mixture presents or will present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment. Under this section, EPA may apply one or more of several different regulatory measures to the extent necessary to protect adequately against the risk. The substances on the top of the following page have been regulated under this section.	§ 6	---

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) OF 1976 [40 CFR Parts 702-799]

	TSCA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Prohibits (with few exceptions) the manufacture (including importation), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Regulates the recordkeeping, marking, storage and disposal of materials containing PCBs. Requires that all PCB transformers be registered with local fire response personnel, and those in use in or near commercial buildings be registered with building owners.	§ 6(e)	761
° Bans (with few exceptions) the manufacture (including importation), processing, distribution in commerce, of fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) for those aerosol propellant uses which are subject to TSCA (remaining aerosol propellant uses are restricted by FDA).	§ 6(a)	762
° Requires public and private elementary and secondary schools to identify friable asbestos-containing building materials, to maintain records of their analysis and the location of friable materials, and to notify school employees and parents when friable asbestos is found. Under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, signed into law in October 1986, EPA must promulgate regulations for accreditation programs, and abatement of asbestos-containing materials (ACM)	§ 6(a)	763
° Bans the addition of nitrosating agents, such as nitrates, to metalworking fluids (cutting fluids)	§ 6(a)	747
° Authorizes EPA to require persons who manufacture, import, or process a chemical substance to submit such reports on that substance as the Agency may reasonably require. A broad range of data may be obtained including information on chemical identity and structure, production, use, exposure, disposal, and health and environmental effects	§ 8(a)	704(A), 712
° Requires U.S. EPA to compile, and periodically amend, a list of chemical substances manufactured or processed for commercial purposes (the TSCA Inventory)	§ 8(b)	710
° Requires recordkeeping for allegations that chemical substances cause significant adverse reactions to health or the environment	§ 8(c)	717
° Requires submission of unpublished health & safety studies for designated chemical substances or mixtures	§ 8(d)	716
° Requires immediate notification to the Administrator of information which reasonably supports the conclusion that a chemical substance or mixture	§ 8(e)	N.A.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) OF 1976 [40 CFR Parts 702-799]

	TSCA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Regulates the import and export, for commercial purposes, of all chemicals except those excluded from coverage under TSCA. Excluded from coverage under TSCA are: pesticides (EPA, FIFRA); tobacco or any tobacco product; foods, food additives, drugs, or cosmetics (Food & Drug Administration); meat, eggs, poultry, or their products (USDA); radioactive materials (Nuclear Regulatory Commission); and firearms and ammunition subject to taxes (Treasury)	§§ 12 & 13	707
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of TSCA	§§ 15-17	N.A.

** Unlike most other environmental statutes, U.S. EPA alone implements the programmatic responsibilities of TSCA (except for PCB compliance inspections conducted by MDNR & OEPA pursuant to Cooperative Agreements)
** OSHA establishes and enforces safety and health regulations. For instance, OSHA has an occupational standard for asbestos exposure, except that USEPA regulates worker protection requirements for asbestos abatement projects performed by state or local employees not covered under OSHA worker protection standards
** USEPA regulates, under TSCA, products of genetically engineered organisms not specifically covered by other regulatory statutes. Specifically, microorganisms used for purposes such as waste, degradation, chemical production, conversion of biomass to energy, and other environmental and industrial uses are subject to TSCA.
** FDA regulates food, food additives, drugs, cosmetics, or medical devices (or such substances derived from genetically engineered microorganisms)
** The Consumer Product Safety Commission has authority over consumer products (e.g., CPSC bans on TRIS-treated flame-retardant in childrens' clothing, asbestos in spackling compound, and lead in consumer paints).

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) OF 1976

REGION V TSCA CONTACTS

SUBJECT	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
PCBs	Mr. John Connell Chief, PCB Control Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 P&TSB-7 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6832
TSCA Chemical Information	Mr. John Stockman Chief, Chemical Control Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 P&TSB-7 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6418
Asbestos in Schools	Mr. Tony Restaino Chief, Asbestos Control Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 P&TSB-7 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6879
Health Effects Questions	Dr. Milt Clark	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 P&TSB-7 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-3388
Occupational Safety or Health Questions	Receptionist	OSHA	230 S. Dearborn Street Room 3244 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-2220
Nuclear Reactors, X Rays, or Radioactive Material Questions	Receptionist	NRC	799 Roosevelt Road Building 4 Glen Ellyn, IL 60137	(312) 790-5500
Consumer Product Safety Questions	Receptionist	CPSC	230 S. Dearborn Street Room 2944 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-8260

TSCA Assistance Office: (202) 554-1404

Asbestos Hotline: (800) 334-8571 ext. 6741

Midwest Asbestos Information Center: Outside Illinois (800) 227-MAIC
(University of Illinois at Chicago) In Illinois (312) 996-5762

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984

The Resource Conservation & Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) established the first statutory framework for comprehensive federal and state management of hazardous wastes. Subtitle C of the Act requires the identification and listing of hazardous wastes, taking into account such factors as the toxicity, persistence, and degradability in nature, the potential for accumulation in tissue, and other characterisitics. It directs promulgation of such standards for generators of hazardous waste as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment. These standards are to include requirements for recordkeeping labeling of containers, disclosure of components, use of a manifest system to track hazardous waste movements ("cradle to grave"), and reporting to EPA. Similar standards are described for transporters of hazardous wastes in cooperation with the Department of Transportation.

The development of performance standards is prescribed for owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). The Act requires the establishment of a permitting system to control the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. This provision is meant to ensure that all facilities which handle hazardous wastes will be operating under the conditions specified in a RCRA permit.

A major provision of RCRA, added by the HSWA of 1984, is the requirement for corrective action at sites with continuing releases. HSWA requires TSDFs seeking RCRA permits to take corrective action for all releases of hazardous waste, or constituents from any solid waste management unit (SWMU), regardless of when the waste was placed in the SWMU. In addition, HSWA enables EPA, and authorized states, to issue orders requiring corrective or other appropriate action in cases where a release of hazardous waste is taking place at an interim status facility (i.e., a hazardous waste TSDF that is operating pending final administrative disposition of its permit application) or permitted facility.

Subtitle D of the Act provides for developing and encouraging methods for the disposal of solid wastes which are environmentally sound and which conserve valuable resources. These objectives are to be accomplished through federal technical and financial assistance to states and regional authorities for comprehensive planning pursuant to federal guidelines. Utilizing these guidelines and assisted by federal grants, each State is to develop its own solid waste management plan.

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984

Another major part of RCRA, amended by the HSWA of 1984, is Subtitle I - Regulation of Underground Storage Tanks (UST). Subtitle I provides for the development and implementation of a comprehensive regulatory program for underground tanks that store petroleum (including gasoline and crude oil) and substances defined as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), often called the "Superfund" law. The UST program defines the types of tanks which may be installed, initiates a tank notification program, requires EPA to issue federal technical standards for all tanks, e.g., release detection, prevention and corrective action, and provides for federal inspection and enforcement. The UST program is intended to be a largely State run program. EPA will issue guidance, promulgate regulations, and provide financial assistance to develop State programs.

In 1986, the reauthorization of CERCLA amended Subtitle I to address leaking underground storage tanks. New authorities allow EPA, or States under a cooperative agreement with EPA, to: (1) require an owner or operator of a undertake corrective action if it is determined that such action will be done properly and promptly; or (2) undertake the corrective action if such action is necessary to protect human health and the environment. A $500 million Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust Fund was established to cover the costs of EPA or State cleanup responses. In addition, EPA is required to issue regulations for maintaining evidence of financial responsibility for mitigating releases and for compensating third parties for property damage and bodily injury.

A major theme of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) is the protection of groundwater through the following programs:

- New technological standards for land disposal facilities: double liners, leachate collection systems, groundwater monitoring;
- New requirements for the management and treatment of smaller quantities of hazardous waste, such as those generated by auto repair shops or dry cleaners;
- New release detection, prevention, and correction regulations for underground storage tanks containing liquid petroleum or chemical products;
- Upgraded performance and design criteria for disposing of municipal solid waste in municipal or industrial landfills;
- Restrictions on the land disposal (i.e., "land ban rule") of many untreated hazardous wastes.

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984 [40 CFR Parts 260-280]

	RCRA Cite	40 CFR Part
° Identifies hazardous waste by listing or meeting specific criteria	§ 3001	261
° Establishes training, recordkeeping, and packaging standards for hazardous waste generators	§ 3002	262
° Establishes recordkeeping standards for hazardous waste transporters	§ 3003	263
° Establishes interim status standards and permit requirements for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDs)	§§ 3004, 3005	264, 265
° Establishes interim standards for new hazardous waste land disposal units	§§ 3004, 3005	267
° Schedules for prohibitions on land disposal of specified wastes and determinations on all listed hazardous wastes	§ 3004 (d)-(g)	268
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of RCRA	§ 3008	22, 24
° Notification Requirements for USTs	§ 9002	280
° Release detection, Prevention and Corrective Action Agreements	§ 9003	280
° LUST Trust Fund requirements	§ 9003 (h)	N.A.
° Approval of State Programs	§ 9004	281
° Establishes procedures for the enforcement of UST/LUST	§ 9005, 9006	N.A.
° Provides for grants to States to develop and implement the base Federal program requirements.	§ 3011	30, 35
° Regulations for assorted hazardous waste recycling activities	§§ 3001, 3010	266

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCES CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984 [40 CFR Parts 260-280]	RCRA Cite	40 CR FR Part
° Provides for grants to States to develop and implement the base Federal program requirements.	§§ 9008	30, 35

** All Region V states, except Ohio, are authorized to implement the RCRA program including issuance of permits and enforcement.
** Many HSWA authorities are immediately effective as provided by law
** No Region V state is yet authorized to implement the requirements of HSWA.
** "Cradle-to-grave" tracking of hazardous waste movements via a uniform manifest system

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984

RCRA CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Mr. Larry Eastep Manager, Permit Section	IEPA	Division of Land Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-9882
	Mr. Harry Chappel Manager, Compliance Monitoring Section	IEPA	Division of Land Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-0221
	Mr. Glen Savage Manager, Field Operations Section	IEPA	Division of Land Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 785-7402
	Mr. Gary King Chief Attorney, DLPC	IEPA	Division of Land Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-9830
INDIANA	Mr. Terry Gray Chief, Permits & Plan Review Section	IDEM	Office of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 232-4534
	Mr. James Hunt Compliance Monitoring Section	IDEM	Office of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 232-4535
	Mr. John Hagworm Chief, Enforcement Section	IDEM	Office of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 232-3408

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984

RCRA CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
MICHIGAN	Mr. Ken Burda Chief, Facility Permit Unit	MDNR	Hazardous Waste Division Technical Services Section Stevens T. Mason Building P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 373-2730
	Mr. John Bohunsky Chief, Compliance Section	MDNR	Hazardous Waste Division Technical Services Section Stevens T. Mason Building P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 373-2730
MINNESOTA	Mr. Steven Reed Hazardous Waste Permits, Public Participation	MPCA	Hazardous Waste Regulatory Compliance Section Solid & Hazardous Waste Div. 520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-7786
	Mr. Mike Tibbetts Supervisor, Hazardous Waste Enforcement Unit # 1 Mr. Roger Carnes Supervisor, Enforcement Unit # 2	MPCA	Hazardous Waste Regulatory Compliance Section Solid & Hazardous Waste Div. 520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-7279

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) OF 1976 reauthorized as the

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) OF 1984

RCRA CONTACTS

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
OHIO	Mr. Edward Kitchen Manager, Technical Assistance & Engineering Section	OEPA	Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management P.O. Box 1049 1800 WaterMark Drive Columbus, OH 43266-0149	(614) 481-7239
WISCONSIN	Mr. Richard O'Hara Chief, Hazardous Waste Management Section	WDNR	Bureau of Solid Waste Management P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	(608) 266-0833
REGION V				
RCRA Permits	Mr. Karl Bremer Chief, RCRA Permitting Branch	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HS-13 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-0398
Enforcement	Mr. William Muno Acting Chief, Associate Office Director, RCRA	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HE-12 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-4783
Underground Storage Tanks & Small Quantity Generators	Mr. Gerry Phillips Acting Associate Division Director, Office of RCRA	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HS-13 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6159
Press & Community Relations	Ms. Ann Rowan Public Affairs Specialist	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 PA-14 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-7857

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

Following several well-publicized incidents caused by the uncontrolled and dangerous disposal of toxic chemicals, it became apparent that the primarily prospective regulatory framework established by RCRA was not adequate to cope with the remedial needs of such sites. Although thousands of uncontrolled sites already had been identified, the lack of funds and legal authority impaired real progress. In response, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, which soon became known as "Superfund." Among other things, this legislation established a $1.6 billion fund to cover the costs of the cleanup of abandoned hazardous chemical sites. [CERCLA was recently reauthorized. Highlights of the changes follow this discussion.]

Superfund was envisioned as a 5-year program to spearhead both federal and state efforts to respond to releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The goals of the legislation are to eliminate the most serious threats to public health and the environment posed by hazardous substance spills and uncontrolled chemical waste sites, and to respond to such hazardous substance threats in a cost-effective manner.

Title I of CERCLA deals with the release of hazardous substances, the liability to be imposed for releases, and the compensation to be paid for the damages and costs resulting from such releases. Title II of the original CERCLA imposed certain "environmental taxes" on the petroleum and chemical industries and sets up the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund. Taxes were also imposed on the owners and operators of qualified hazardous waste disposal facilities in order to establish a second fund, known as the Post-Closure Liability Trust Fund.

CERCLA defines "hazardous substance" by incorporating within its language those substances listed in the key sections of several other environmental statutes, including the CAA, CWA, RCRA, and TSCA. However, the Act also directs EPA to promulgate and revise regulations designating as hazardous other substances found to pose a substantial danger to the public health when released into the environment. In addition, regulations were promulgated which establish the threshold quantity of a hazardous substance spill. Environmental releases or spills in excess of the Reportable Quantity (RQ) trigger notification and response requirements under the Act.

CERCLA requires that any person in charge of a vessel, or facility, who has knowledge of the release of a hazardous substance from that vessel or facility in an amount greater that the RQ, to notify immediately the National Response Center. The Act also requires the owners or operators of hazardous substance storage, treatment, and disposal sites to notify EPA of the existence of such facilities, the amount and type of hazardous substances found there, and whether any known or suspected releases have occurred. In the event of the release of a hazardous substance, the procedures and methods to be followed are set forth in the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP presents procedures for the discovery, investigation, evaluation, and removal (where necessary) of hazardous substances. The NCP provides for three types of CERCLA actions for incidents involving hazardous substances discovered at a site: (1) Immediate removal actions -- are to provide prompt response (within hours or days) to prevent immediate and significant harm to human life, health, or the environment; (2) Planned removal actions -- are those that allow time to plan the cleanup activities; and (3) Remedial actions -- are intended to achieve a permanent remedy or cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

[40 CFR Parts 35, 117, 300, 310, 350, 355, 370]	CERCLA Cite	40 CFR
° Designates as "hazardous substances" those "elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, and substances which when released into the environment may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment"	§ 102	117, 302
° Regulates the reporting of releases of hazardous substances in excess of the Reportable Quantity (RQ)	§ 103	117, 302
° Response authorities of the Agency	§ 104	N.A.
° Requires the development of a National Contingency Plan (NCP) which details the procedures and standards for responding to releases, or the threatened release, of hazardous substances	§ 105	300
° Enforcement authorities to require responsible party actions at sites	§ 106	N.A.
° Establishes liability for abandoned sites, but promotes voluntary private cleanup by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)	§ 107	N.A.
° Establishes a trust fund (under Title II) to pay for the cleanup of hazardous substances through the imposition of taxes on petroleum and certain chemicals (expired 9/85, reauthorized under SARA)	§ 104	N.A.

** Although known as CERCLA, it is better known as "Superfund"
** As the CERCLA program has not been delegated to the states (though many state-lead sites exist) it is advised to always check first with our Regional contacts
** Establishes the National Priorities List (NPL) as a mechanism to rank (via the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) sites for cleanup. However, sites do not need to be proposed for the NPL in order to be under CERCLA
** Recently reauthorized, details of new provisions and changes in the current program are summarized in the discussion which follows

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

The existing CERCLA was reauthorized by the Congress for another five years with $8.5 billion to be obtained from various revenue sources, and the Bill was signed into law by the President on October 17, 1986. Thus, the discussions on the previous pages are still pertinent, but the Statute includes several major amendments. At this time, the Agency is preparing new regulations, and modifications of existing regulations, required by the Statute. When this process is completed, Sections of the Statute can be correlated with appropriate Parts of the regulations.

What follows is a summary of some of the salient Amendments to CERCLA, catalogued by Section of SARA.

	SARA Cite	40 CFR
TITLE I - Provisions Relating Primarily to Response and Liability		
° PRPs may conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and carry out a Remedial Action (RA) but are subject to no less a standard of liability	§ 104(a)	---
° Dollar and time limitations on removal actions are raised from $1 million to $2 million, and from six months to one year	§ 104(e)	---
° Credits granted to states for funds expended for certain eligible costs incurred from January 1, 1978 to December 11, 1980	§ 104(h)	310
° Remedial actions cannot be underwritten unless a state can within 3 years of enactment provide assurance of adequate capacity within the state or through a compact with another state for treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of state-generated hazardous waste during the next 20 years	§ 104(k)	---
° Authority to obtain information and gain access to sites is expanded, and includes authority to issue orders for lack of compliance, with civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day	§ 104(m)	---
° Any real property or interest can be acquired which is needed to conduct an RA	§ 104(o)	---
° The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) must be refined to assure it accurately assesses the relative degree of risk to human health and the environment posed by sites	§ 105(c)	300 Appendix A
° Federal and state natural resource trustees are to be appointed and, any funds recovered by them are to be used to restore or replace damaged natural resources	§ 107(d)	---

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

	SARA Cite	40 CFR
TITLE I - Provisions Relating Primarily to Response and Liability (continued)		
° Penalties are increased for both civil and criminal violations, and new authority to assess civil penalties administratively is granted	§ 109	---
° The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) shall perform health assessments for each facility on the National Priorities List (NPL)	§ 110	---
° Appropriations from the Fund of up to $8.5 billion are authorized for a five year period beginning October, 1986	§ 111(a)	---
° An annual audit is to be conducted by the Inspector General of each agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States carrying out any authority under this Act	§ 111(k)	---
° Administrative records must now be established and serve as the basis for selection of a remedy. Judicial review of the adequacy of a response is limited to the administrative record	§ 113(j)&(k)	---
° Provisions of CERCLA which precluded state taxes on similar activities covered by Federal programs are deleted, allowing for easier underwriting of state "Superfund" programs	§ 114	---
° Mandatory schedules are established for achievement of certain numbers of Preliminary Assessments (PAs), Site Inspections (SIs), and initiation of specified numbers of new RI/FSs and new RAs	§ 116	---
° Formal notice must be published, and provision made for formal public meetings recording of public comment on proposed remedial action plans	§ 117(a)	---
° Technical assistance grants of up to $50,000 for a single grant recipient are to be available to groups which may be affected by a release or threatened release at a facility on the NPL	§ 117(e)	35

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

	SARA Cite	40 CFR
TITLE I - Provisions Relating Primarily to Response and Liability (continued)		
° Protects response action contractors involved in Superfund cleanups from liability, except those caused by conduct which is negligent, grossly negligent, or which constituted misconduct. Grants government employees the same exemption from liability as the response action contractors. Allows EPA to indemnify a response action contractor for liability for negligence arising out of the contractor's performance in carrying out response activities under this title.	§ 119	---
° Statute confirms that CERCLA is applicable to Federal facilities, and defines how they must undertake remedial actions	§ 120	---
° Cleanup standards at remedial sites are made subject to a wide variety of enhanced requirements. Many of these were standard practices under the NCP, but are now strengthened by explicit definition in the Statute. Generally, remedial actions are preferred which permanently and significantly reduce the volume, toxicity or mobility of the hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants present at a site	§ 121	---
° Formally identifies the role of states in the initiation, development, and selection of remedial actions	§ 121(f)	---
° The settlement process for negotiating with PRPs established under the existing EPA settlement policy is formalized and broadened in scope	§ 122	---
° The Secretary of Labor shall, pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, promulgate standards for the health and safety protection of employees engaged in hazardous waste operations. Notice of proposed rulemaking published September, 1987.	§ 126	29 CFR Part 1910

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

	SARA Cite	40 CFR
TITLE II - Miscellaneous Provisions		
° Any person is now authorized to initiate a civil action or suit against any person for the violation of any standard, regulation, condition, requirement, or order under CERCLA, or against the Agency for failure to perform any non-discretionary duty under CERCLA	§ 206	---
° Risk retention groups and purchasing groups formed for pollution liability coverage purposes are exempted from various state laws	§ 210	---
TITLE III - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986), this is a free-standing title, that is not part of CERCLA, which establishes four major authorities relating to: (1) emergency planning; (2) emergency notification; (3) community right-to-know reporting on chemicals; and (4) emissions inventory.		
° Emergency Planning - The thrust of these sections is to better develop state and local governments' emergency response and preparedness capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially within the local community. Title III requires that the Governor of each state designate a state emergency response commission by April 17, 1987. By July 17, 1987, the state commission must designate local emergency planning districts, based on existing political subdivisions. The state commission then must establish a local emergency planning committee for each district by August 17, 1987. Facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements must designate a representative to the local committee by September 17, 1987. The local committee must establish rules, give public notice of its activities and establish procedures for handling public requests for information. The local committees' major activities will be the development of emergency response plans within two years of enactment of SARA, October 17, 1988. The National Response Team is required to publish guidance on emergency response planning by March 17, 1987, to assist the local planning committees.	§ 301-303	300

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

	SARA Cite	40 CFR
TITLE III - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (continued)		
° Emergency Planning (continued) - The planning activities of the local committees and facilities are centered on the 362 chemicals identified on the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program list of extremely hazardous substances. On April 22, 1987, EPA published in the Federal Register this list, and the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for each substance. EPA can revise the list and the TPQs after taking into account certain criteria. Any facility that has any of the listed chemicals in a quantity greater than the TPQ is subject to all the emergency planning requirements. By May 17, 1987, covered facilities must notify the state commission that they are subject to these requirements. In addition, the state commission or the Governor can designate additional facilities, after public comment, to be subject to these provisions. If there is any revision within a facility that would change its status with respect to these provisions, the facility must notify the state commission within 60 days.	§ 301-303	355
° Emergency Notification - Facilities at which a listed hazardous substance is produced, used, or stored must provide immediate notification to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission of releases of these substances. Substances subject to this requirement involve substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances, as initially identified in the November 17, 1986, Federal Register, and substances subject to the reportable quantity (RQ) requirements of CERCLA Section 103(a). Section 304 also requires a follow-up written emergency notice as soon as practicable after the release.	§ 304	---
° Community Right-to-Know Reporting on Chemicals - There are two community right-to-know reporting requirements. Section 311 requires that facilities which must prepare Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) under OSHA regulations (i.e., facilities with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes 20-39) to submit either copies of its MSDSs or a list of MSDS chemicals to: the local emergency planning committee; the state emergency response commission; and the local fire department.	§ 311-312	350, 370

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

	SARA Cite	40 CFR
TITLE III - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (continued)		
° Community Right-to Know Reporting on Chemicals (continued) - Under Title III, EPA may establish threshold quantities for hazardous chemicals below which no facility must be subject to this requirement. The initial submission of the MSDSs or list is required no later than October 17, 1987, or three months after a facility is required to prepare or have available an MSDS under OSHA regulations. The reporting requirements of Section 312 involves submission of an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the local emergency planning committee, the state emergency response commission, and the local fire department. The substances covered by Section 312 are the same as those for Section 311, that is, those used by facilities which are required to prepare or have available an MSDS under OSHA regulations. The exemptions mentioned above also apply.	§ 311-312	370
° Emissions Inventory - Section 313 requires EPA to establish an inventory of emissions from certain facilities. Facilities subject to this reporting requirement must complete a Toxic Chemical Release reporting form for the annual reporting of emmissions of over 300 designated toxic chemicals and compounds to all environmental media. EPA can modify this list of substances, or the subject SIC codes. The form must be submitted to EPA, and officials of the state designated by the Governor, on or before July 1, 1988, and annually thereafter on July 1, for releases during each preceding calendar year. The purpose of this reporting requirement is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals in the environment and to assist in research and the development of regulations, guidelines and standards. The reporting requirement applies to owners and operators of facilities that have 10 or more full-time employees and that are in SIC Codes 20 through 39 that manufacture, process, or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical in excess of established thresholds during 1987 and thereafter. EPA must establish and maintain in a computer data base a national toxic chemical inventory based on the data submitted.	§ 313	NA 39

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986, TITLE III,

REGION V STATE SARA TITLE III CONTACTS

SUBJECT	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
STATE				
Illinois	Mr. Joe Goodner Office of Emergency	IL Environmental protection Agency	2200 Churchill Rd. Springfield, Illinois 62794	(217) 782-3637
Indiana	Mr. Phillip Powers Staff Director, Indiana Emergency Response Commission	Indiana Department of Environmental Management	5500 West Bradbury Indianapolis, Indiana 46241	(317) 243-5176
Michigan	Mr. David Werner Title III Coordinator	Michigan Dept. of National Resources	P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, Michigan 48907	(517) 353-8481
Minnesota	Mr. Lee Tischler Director, Emergency Response Commission	Minnesota Dept. of Public Safety	Room B-5 State Capitol St. Paul, Minnesota 55155	(612) 296-0481
Ohio	Mr. Ed Duffield Environmental Scientist	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	P.O. Box 1049 Columbus, Ohio 43266	(614) 481-4300
Wisconsin	Mr. Richard Braund Administrator Division of Emergency Government	Department of Administration	4802 Sheboygan Ave Madison, Wisconsin 53707	(608) 266-3232

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

STATE SUPERFUND CONTACTS (includes management of CERCLA and SARA)

STATE	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ILLINOIS	Mr. James Frank Manager, Hazardous Substances Control Section	IEPA	Division of Land Pollution Control 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-6760
INDIANA	Mr. Glenn Pratt Assistant Commissioner	IDEM	Dept. of Environmental Response 105 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46225	(317) 243-5177
MICHIGAN	Mr. Andrew Hogarth Chief, Remedial Action Section	MDNR	Environmental Response Division Stevens T. Mason Building P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 373-2638
MINNESOTA	Mr. Mike Kanner Chief, Site Response Section	MPCA	Solid & Hazardous Waste Division 520 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155	(612) 296-7397
OHIO	Mr. David Strayer Manager, Corrective Action Section	OEPA	Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management P.O. Box 1049 1800 WaterMark Drive Columbus, OH 43266-0149	(614) 481-7207
WISCONSIN	Mr. Richard O'Hara Chief, Hazardous Waste Management Section	WDNR	Bureau of Solid Waste Management P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	(608) 266-7562

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, amended and reauthorized as the SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986

REGION V CERCLA AND SARA CONTACTS

SUBJECT	CONTACT PERSON/TITLE	AGENCY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Emergency Response	Mr. Robert Bowden Chief, Emergency Response Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HR Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6236
Enforcement	Mr. Norman Niedergang Chief, CERCLA Enforcement Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HS Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-0398
Remedial Response	Mr. Greg Kulma Acting Chief, Site Management Section	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HR Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6217
SARA Section 313	Mr. John Stockham, Chief, Chemical Control Section Environmental Services Division	U.S. EPA	536 S. Clark Street 5 S Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6418
SARA Title III	Mr. Jack Barnett Acting Chief, Office of Chemical Emergency Prepareness, Waste Management Division	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 HR Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-1964
Press & Community Relations	Mr. John Perrecone Chief, Superfund Community relations	U.S. EPA	230 S. Dearborn Street 5 PA-14 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 886-6685

RCRA/Superfund Hotline: (800) 424-9346
National Response Center Hotline: (800) 424-8802
Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program Hotline: (800) 535-0202
(Responds to SARA Title III questions and requests)

V. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) of 1969

[40 CFR Parts 1500-1508]

The enactment of NEPA began a new era of federal decision-making. NEPA directs federal agencies to plan their policies and actions in light of the environmental consequences. To insure that environmental factors receive adequate consideration and environmental effects are understood in advance, NEPA directs federal agencies to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for any major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. These environmental statements must identify and discuss the environmental effects of the proposed action and identify, analyze, and compare options.

NEPA established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in the Executive Office of the President. The Council is responsible for overseeing federal efforts to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. In 1970, the CEQ issued guidelines for the preparation of EISs under Executive Order 11514. Criticisms that the EIS process, though still considered valuable, was generating excessive paperwork and causing needless delays in worthwhile projects, and obscuring important issues led President Carter to issue Executive Order 11991. This Order directed the CEQ to issue regulations to replace the guidelines and to implement more effectively the procedural requirements of NEPA. The NEPA regulations were promulgated in final form in November 1978. The Council's regulations are binding on all federal agencies. Eighty-nine federal departments, component bureaus, and agencies have published, as required, their regulations under NEPA. The CEQ's regulations also provide uniform standards applicable throughout the federal government for conducting environmental reviews, and Council guidance on the requirements of NEPA for use by the courts in interpreting the law.

The Environmental Review Branch, within the Planning and Management Division, is responsible for preparing EPA Regional responses to NEPA-related issues. In addition, pursuant to Executive Order 12088, they are responsible for ensuring that federal facilities (e.g. DOD and DOE facilities) are in compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Finally, the Environmental Review Branch serves as the liaison with Indian tribes in the Region.

REGION V NEPA CONTACT

Bill Franz (312) 886-7500
Chief, Environmental Review Branch
5 ME-14
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

TOLL-FREE HOTLINE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

All of us get calls from the public looking for help, information, or answers to questions about a variety of environmental subjets, and often are at a loss as to where to refer them. Following is a listing of all toll-free hot lines that we were able to track down. They are operated from Headquarters, the Regions, through contractors, and by other Federal agencies. If you know of a number that should be listed, please let us know and we will include it in the future revision.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Public Information Center	responds to inquiries from the general public	(800) 828-4445 DC 829-3535
Small Business Hot Line	provides help to small businesses on EPA matters	(800) 368-5888 DC 557-1938
Whistle Blower Hot Line	handles complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse	(800) 424-4000 DC 382-4977
Recruitment	for information about employment opportunities	(800) 338-1350 DC 382-3305
Toxic Substances Assistance Office	also where schools can get help in applying for funding for asbestos cleanup projects	(800) 424-9065 DC 554-1404
Asbestos Technical Information Service	for technical assistance - has names of testing labs	(800) 334-8571 Ext. 6741
Solid and Hazardous Waste and Superfund	for general or technical information	(800) 424-9346 DC 382-3000
National Pesticide Telecommunications	also for medical professionals/ citizens needing help re pesticide poisonings of humans or animals	(800) 858-PEST
Chemical Emergency Prepareness Program	for inquiries about EPA's program to help communities prepare for accidental releases of acutely toxic chemicals into the air	(800) 535-0202 DC 479-2449

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Coast Guard, Dept. of Transportation	National Response Center for Oil and Hazardous Materil spills	(800) 424-8802 DC 479-2675
National Institute of Health	Cancer Information Service	(800) 4-CANCER
Consumer Product Safety Commission	information about asbestos in consumer products and homes	(800) 638-2772

EVALUATION AND UPDATE FORM

This guide will be updated periodically, perhaps twice each year, in order to keep up to date with regulatory and personnel changes. In the interest of accuracy and utility, please submit any changes or comments you may have. Please complete and return the attached form to the address below. Thank you.

---

1. Are there any errors in the guide? If so, what are they.

2. Do you find the guide useful?

3. How frequently do you use the guide?

4. What contacts do you need which were not supplied?

5. What contacts do you use now?

6. Is the level of detail in the guide sufficient?

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS

Return to: Yvette Agnew
U.S. EPA, Region V
Planning and Budgeting Branch (PMD)
5MA-14
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604