



## Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor Database Glossary

**Acres:** The approximate size of the facility/site in acres. One acre of land equals 43,560 square feet (4,840 square yards) or about 1 football field.

**Activity:** A document related to a significant event or part of an evaluation, investigation, cleanup, permitting action, closure or post-closure.

**Area Name and Description:** Facilities or sites tracked in EnviroStor may be divided into smaller portions called “Areas” or further into “sub-areas” to address smaller sections of a site. An area is a discrete portion of a site with its own activities that may address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or phases of a site. Area Name refers to the name of an area or sub-area, and the Description provides a general description of an area or sub-area.

**Assembly District:** The State of California Assembly District where the facility/site is located. Some facilities/sites may be located in multiple assembly districts. For information on your legislative district, use the following link:  
<http://www.assembly.ca.gov/defaulttext.asp>.

**Assessor’s Parcel Number (APN):** APNs are assigned by county recorders’ offices; an APN is a series of numbers and letters, the sequence of which is determined by each county. External sources provide APNs to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and cannot make any assurance regarding their accuracy. APNs may change over time and DTSC is not notified when an APN changes; therefore, APN information is only reflective of the point of entry.

**Authorization:** A permit, modification to a permit, or a variance from permitting requirements. In limited cases, can be a legal agreement, e.g., consent order, consent agreement, settlement agreement.

**Branch:** The branch within DTSC that is responsible for overseeing the facility/site.

**Brownfields:** Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance or waste, pollutant, or contaminant. In the EnviroStor database, brownfields are designated as a facility or site, or portion thereof, of industrial or commercial property that is abandoned or underused, and often environmentally contaminated – especially one considered as a potential site for redevelopment or other reuse.

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was enacted in 1970; it requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible.

**Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA):** An agency certified by DTSC to conduct the Unified Program, which consists of hazardous waste generator and onsite treatment programs, aboveground and underground storage tank programs, Hazardous Materials Management and Business Plans and Inventory Statements, and the Risk Management and Prevention Program. (The CUPA is generally a part of the county or city Fire Department or Environmental Health Department.)

**Class 1 Modification:** Minor modification(s) to an existing hazardous waste facility permit, generally administrative changes. Requires prior notification to DTSC. Some specified Class I modifications also require DTSC prior approval (Class I \* modification).

**Class 2 Modification:** Modification(s) to an existing hazardous waste facility permit, generally applicable to changes necessary to respond to common variations in types and quantities of wastes or technological advances/changes to comply with new regulations.

**Class 3 Modification:** Major modification(s) to an existing hazardous waste facility permit to substantially alter the facility or its operations.

**Cleanup Oversight Agencies:** A list of the primary regulatory agencies responsible for the remediation activities at a facility/site. This list includes the “lead” regulatory agency (the agency with primary oversight responsibility) and any other primary supporting local, state, or federal regulatory agencies.

**Cleanup Status:** Identifies DTSC’s current involvement at a facility/site undergoing investigation and/or cleanup. This listing may also indicate that a facility/site has been referred to another regulatory agency and is no longer under the oversight of DTSC.

- Active: Identifies that an investigation and/or remediation is currently in progress and that DTSC is actively involved, either in a lead or support capacity.
- Backlog: Identifies non-active sites which DTSC is not currently investigating or remediating. These sites generally become active when staff and/or financial resources are available. Priorities for placing a site on backlog status versus active are based on the degree of long-term threat posed by the property. Before placing a property on backlog status, DTSC considers whether interim actions are necessary to protect the public and the environment from any immediate hazard posed by the property. Often there are no parties available to fund the full cleanup of these properties.
- Border Zone/Haz Waste Property (BZP/HWP): Identifies properties that went through the Border Zone Property or Hazardous Waste Property process of evaluation. Potential Border Zone properties are located within 2,000 feet of a significant disposal of hazardous waste; Hazardous Waste Property facilities/sites have a significant disposal of hazardous waste.

- Certified: Identifies completed sites with previously confirmed release that are subsequently certified by DTSC as having been remediated satisfactorily under DTSC oversight.
- Certified O&M: Identifies sites that have certified cleanups in place but require ongoing Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities. The Certified O&M status designation means that all planned activities necessary to address the contamination problems have been implemented. However, some of these remedial activities (such as pumping and treating contaminated groundwater) must be continued for many years before complete cleanup will be achieved. Prior to the Certified O&M designation, all institutional controls (e.g., land use restrictions) that are necessary to protect public health must be in place.
- Hazardous Waste Disposal Land Use (NOT BZP/HWP): Identifies facilities/sites that went through the Hazardous Waste or Border Zone Property process and entered into voluntary deed restrictions, but were not formally designated as either a “Border Zone” or “Hazardous Waste Property.”
- Inactive – Action Required: Identifies non-active sites where, through a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) or other evaluation, DTSC has determined that a removal or remedial action or further extensive investigation is required.
- Inactive – Needs Evaluation: Identifies non-active sites where DTSC has determined a PEA or other evaluation is required.
- No Action Required: Identifies sites where a Phase I Environmental Assessment was completed and resulted in a no action required determination.
- No Further Action: Identifies completed sites where DTSC determined after investigation, generally a PEA (an initial assessment), that the property does not pose a problem to public health or the environment.
- Non-Operating: A Treatment, Storage, Disposal or Transfer Facility (TSDTF) with no operating hazardous waste management unit(s).
- Non-Operating Permit: A facility that has received a hazardous waste facility permit but, has no hazardous waste management operating unit(s). This could be a post-closure permit.
- Operating: A Treatment, Storage, Disposal or Transfer (TSDTF) Facility with an operating hazardous waste management unit(s).
- Referred: 1248 Local Agency: Identifies sites that were referred to a local agency (through the SB 1248 determination process) to supervise the cleanup of

a simple waste release. For more information, go to:  
<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields/upload/sb-1248.pdf>

- **Referred: EPA:** Identifies sites that, based on limited information available to DTSC, appear to be more appropriately addressed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
- **Referred: IWMB:** Identifies sites that, based on limited information available to DTSC, appear to be more appropriately addressed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB).
- **Referred: Other Agency:** Identifies sites that, based on limited information available to DTSC, appear to be more appropriately addressed by another state or local environmental regulatory agency.
- **Referred: RCRA:** Identifies sites that, based on limited information available to DTSC, appear to be more appropriately addressed by DTSC's Hazardous Waste Management Program and are identified as Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- **Referred: RWQCB:** Identifies sites that, based on limited information available to DTSC, appear to be more appropriately addressed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

**Closure:** The act of closing a hazardous waste management facility or hazardous waste management unit pursuant to the requirements of chapters 14 and 15 of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5. In California, all hazardous waste Treatment, Storage, Disposal or Transfer Facilities (TSDTFs) are required to prepare and submit closure plans.

**Comments:** Statements or information about a completed activity.

**Community Involvement:** Provides opportunities for the public to get involved with a facility/site's cleanup process. This section includes draft documents available for review, public notice documents and fact sheets.

**Completed Activities:** Completed documents or facility/site activities.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA):** CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. It provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites; provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous wastes at these sites; and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup

when no responsible party could be identified. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) on October 17, 1986.

**Corrective Action:** Investigation and cleanup activities at hazardous waste facilities (either Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or State-only) that either were eligible for a permit or received a permit, are called "corrective action." These facilities treated, stored, disposed and/or transferred hazardous waste.

**Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI):** The CMI is the last phase of the corrective action process; the remedy is designed and implemented. This phase follows the selection of remedy and approval of permit modification or order amendment. The modified permit or amended order should include conditions that specify how the corrective measures are to be implemented.

**Corrective Measures Study (CMS):** The general objective of the CMS is to develop and evaluate corrective measure alternative(s) that may be utilized at the facility to address releases of hazardous wastes or constituents from Solid Waste Management Units, Areas of Concern, and other source areas at the facility. The CMS is analogous to the Feasibility Study conducted pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or State Superfund laws.

**Cortese List:** The Hazardous Waste and Substances (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the state, local agencies and developers to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release facilities/sites. Government Code section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. DTSC is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other state and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List.

**Date Completed:** The calendar date when an activity is completed. This date is usually the final approval/concurrence letter or signature date, and is not necessarily associated with the date the work is completed.

**Document Type:** A DTSC standardized name used to identify documents developed during the evaluation, investigation, permitting, closure, post-closure and remediation of facilities/sites. These documents may also include environmental analysis documents developed in support of DTSC's statutory responsibilities under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). For example: agreements, orders, decisions, permits, closure plans, cleanup plans and reports, public outreach, and land use restriction documents may be included.

**Due Date:** The calendar year that staff expect to complete the particular activity.

**Emergency Permit:** A permit issued in accordance with section 66270.61 California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5. Emergency permits are temporarily issued when DTSC determines that a situation represents an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment. They may be issued to a non-permitted or permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, disposal or transfer of hazardous waste. The duration of the emergency permit cannot exceed 90 days.

**Entire Facility:** All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste.

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Identification Number (EPA ID #):** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires individuals who generate or transport hazardous waste, or who operate a facility/site for recycling, treating, storing, or disposing (TSD) of hazardous waste, to notify U.S. EPA or their authorized state waste management agency of their regulated waste activities and obtain a U.S. EPA Identification (ID) Number (also known as a RCRA ID Number). **Note:** Most hazardous waste falls into two types in California: waste regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is known as "RCRA waste;" waste regulated by California law alone is known as "non-RCRA" or "California-only" waste. All hazardous waste (RCRA and non-RCRA) in California is regulated under state statutes and regulations. DTSC issues *California ID Numbers* for generators, transporters, and treatment, storage, disposal and transfer facilities that handle hazardous wastes not regulated under RCRA.

**Export to Excel:** The EnviroStor database provides the option to export all search results, when viewed on a list, to an MS Excel® spreadsheet.

**Facility:** Regulated site or business entity. May be a hazardous waste cleanup site, generator, transporter, a Treatment, Storage, Disposal or Transfer Facility (TSDTF) or a post-closure facility.

**Facility/Site Name:** The name of the facility/site. When using the search screen, any part of the facility/site name may be used to search the database. For example, to look for the facilities/sites at Mare Island, entering "Mare" will result in a listing of all facilities/sites with a site name containing the word "Mare."

**Facility/Site Type:** Identifies the type of facility/site based on the certain characteristics.

- **Cal-Mortgage:** Under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Cal-Mortgage Loan Insurance Division (Cal-Mortgage) of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, DTSC reviews environmental documents for sites applying for their guaranteed loan insurance program for the construction, improvement and expansion of health care facilities. The loan applicants are either public entities or non-profit groups. The environmental review is done as

part of the real estate due diligence process and the properties are not expected to have had hazardous substances releases.

- Closed Base: Identifies closed military facilities with confirmed or unconfirmed releases and where DTSC is involved in investigation and/or remediation, either in a lead or support capacity. Facilities/sites with confirmed releases are generally considered high-priority and high potential risk. Closed Base facilities/sites are further defined as State Response, Federal Superfund, or Military Evaluation.
- Corrective Action: Investigation or cleanup activities at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or state-only hazardous waste facilities (that were required to obtain a permit or have received a hazardous waste facility permit from DTSC or U.S. EPA) are called "corrective action."
- Evaluation: Identifies suspected, but unconfirmed, contaminated sites that need or have gone through a limited investigation and assessment process. If a site is found to have confirmed contamination, it will change from Evaluation to either a State Response or Voluntary Cleanup site type. Sites found to have no contamination at the completion of the limited investigation and/or assessment process result in a No Action Required (for Phase I assessments) or No Further Action (for PEAs or Phase II assessments) determination.
- Expedited Remedial Action Program (ERAP): Identifies sites in the Expedited Remedial Action Program. These are confirmed release facilities/sites worked on by Responsible Parties with oversight of the cleanup by DTSC. This is a pilot program limited to 30 facilities/sites. These confirmed facilities/sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.
- Federal Superfund (NPL): Identifies sites where the U.S. EPA proposed, listed, or delisted a site on the National Priorities List (NPL). The list of sites is developed and maintained by U.S. EPA, which typically has primary regulatory oversight for the sites listed on the NPL. For more information, please refer to U.S. EPA's web site at: [http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/npl\\_hrs.htm](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/npl_hrs.htm).
- FUDS: Identifies military facilities that were Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) with confirmed or unconfirmed releases and where DTSC is involved in investigation and/or remediation, either in a lead or support capacity. Facilities/sites with confirmed releases are generally considered high-priority and high potential risk. FUDS are further defined as State Response, Federal Superfund, or Military Evaluation sites.
- Hazardous Waste Property or Border Zone Property Evaluation: Identifies facilities/sites that went through the Hazardous Waste Property or Border Zone Property evaluation process. (Chapter 6.5, Health and Safety Code section 25221.)

- **Historical:** Identifies sites from an older database where no site type was identified. Most of these sites have a status of Referred or No Further Action. DTSC is working to clean-up this data by identifying an appropriate site type for each “Historic” site.
- **Open Base:** Identifies open military facilities with confirmed or unconfirmed releases and where DTSC is involved in investigation and/or remediation, either in a lead or support capacity. Facilities/sites with confirmed releases are generally considered high-priority and high potential risk. Open Base facilities/sites are further defined as State Response, Federal Superfund, or Military Evaluation.
- **Permitted:** Facilities/sites that were required to obtain a permit or have received a hazardous waste facility permit from DTSC or U.S. EPA in accordance with section 25200 of the Health and Safety Code or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- **School:** Identifies proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. School sites are further defined as “Cleanup” (remedial actions occurred) or “Evaluation” (no remedial action occurred) based on completed activities. All proposed school sites that will receive State funding for acquisition or construction are required to go through a rigorous environmental review and cleanup process under DTSC's oversight. For more information, go to: <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/Schools/index.cfm>.
- **State Response:** Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.
- **Voluntary Cleanup:** Identifies sites with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases, and the project proponents have requested that DTSC oversee evaluation, investigation, and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

**Facility/Site History:** General information regarding the facility/site including a description of the historical/current manufacturing processes or operations that may have contributed to the hazardous substances or wastes released at the facility/site, boundaries, vicinity descriptions, and any other unique facility/site specific information.

**Funding:** Identifies the source of funding for evaluation, investigation or remediation of a site.

- **BRAC (Base Realignment and Closure):** Department of Defense (DOD) funds used to implement the base closure process.

- Cal-Mortgage: Properties where DTSC performs environmental assessments for the Office of Statewide Planning and Development, Cal-Mortgage Loan Insurance Division, a sister agency as a part of the real estate due diligence process under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the guaranteed loan insurance program for the construction, improvement, and expansion of various health care facilities.
- DERA (Defense Environmental Restoration Account): DOD funds used for hazardous substances responses consistent with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program.
- EPA grant: Funds that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) provides to DTSC.
- Federal DOE-funded: Funds the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provides under a grant for oversight work.
- Orphan funds: A property where the Responsible Party has either not been identified, is insolvent, cannot be located, or recalcitrant and enforcement actions have not resulted in the Responsible Party performing the site activities. Orphan funds include State only as well as joint State/Federal funds.
- Responsible Party: A private party or parties fund a site.
- School District funded: A particular school district provides funds.

**Future Activities:** A list of activities scheduled to be completed at the site. This list is updated at least annually, or more frequently, as activities progress. It reflects those activities DTSC, the responsible parties, facility owners/operators and any other regulatory agencies involved with the site anticipate.

**Hazardous Waste Management Unit (HWMU):** A contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, a waste transfer area, an incinerator, a tank and its associated piping and underlying containment system and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which they are placed.

**Hazardous Waste Permitting (HWP):** Hazardous Waste Permitting is a database that includes permitting, modifications, corrective action, closure and post-closure activities for hazardous waste facilities. It is the source database for facility information in the EnviroStor database and is in the process of conversion completely to the EnviroStor database.

**Inactive Facility:** A facility which may require a corrective action work.

**Interim Status:** Period during which treatment, storage and disposal facilities subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1980 were temporarily permitted to operate while awaiting a permanent permit. Permits issued under these circumstances are usually called "Part A" or "Part B" permits. State-only hazardous waste facilities subject to California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.5 were also granted interim status.

**Interim Status Document (ISD):** The authorization document granted by DTSC or U.S. EPA which allows a facility to continue to operate pending review and decision of the facility's permit application.

**Interim/Stabilization Measures:** Measures taken to achieve high-priority, short-term remediation needs at a hazardous waste facility. Analogous to "removal actions" or "interim remedial measures" conducted pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or State Superfund laws.

**Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates used to establish the site location. The EnviroStor database uses the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) standard.

**Lead Agency:** The agency that has accepted direct oversight responsibility for the evaluation, investigation, permitting, closure, remediation or post-closure of a facility/site.

**Map:** A link that identifies a facility/site's physical location on a map. A missing map link means that DTSC does not have location coordinates for the facility/site.

**National Priorities List:** Indicates whether the site is listed on the federal "Superfund" National Priorities List (NPL). The list of sites is developed and maintained by U.S. EPA, which typically has primary regulatory oversight for the sites listed on the NPL. Designations under this listing include: not listed; proposed to be listed; listed; or delisted. U.S. EPA delists a site from the NPL when all cleanup activities are certified as complete.

**Ongoing Corrective Action or Active Facility:** A facility that is undergoing investigation and/or cleanup and has not been designated as No Further Action (NFA).

**Past Use(s) That Caused The Contamination:** A description of the business(es), past or present uses, and/or waste handling activities suspected of causing the environmental contamination. This list includes a general listing of manufacturing, agricultural, educational, and waste handling activity and business uses.

**Permitted:** A facility that was required to obtain a permit or has received a hazardous waste facility permit from DTSC or U.S. EPA.

**Permitting Activity:** An activity involving: Permitting, Closure, Corrective Action or Post-Closure.

**Permit Maintenance Lead:** The designated DTSC project manager responsible for maintaining and reviewing information received after a permit is issued.

**Permit Renewal Lead:** The designated DTSC project manager responsible for issuing and renewing an existing permit.

**Post-Closure:** Monitoring, engineering controls or other requirements of a closed hazardous waste management unit or entire facility.

**Potential Contaminants of Concern:** Potential contaminants include hazardous substances that may be present at the site. These potential contaminants may be located in various environmental media, such as groundwater, surface water, soil or sediments. "Confirmed" contaminants are noted.

**Potential Media Affected:** The environmental media suspected of being contaminated by chemicals and/or hazardous substances. Environmental media includes air, groundwater, surface water, soil or sediments.

**Preliminary Assessment (PA):** An assessment of information about a site and its surrounding area. A Preliminary Assessment is designed to determine whether a site poses little or no threat to human health and the environment or if it does pose a threat, whether the threat requires further investigation. Generally includes historical review of documents and may include limited sampling of a site.

**Project Manager:** The DTSC project manager assigned to a cleanup site.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, contains the federal hazardous and solid waste laws: 42 USC 6901 (United States Code). RCRA was initially enacted on October 21, 1976 by amendments to the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965. RCRA was amended and strengthened in November 1984 by the Federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) which required phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste. The federal hazardous waste regulations are found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). DTSC is authorized by U.S. EPA to implement the hazardous waste/RCRA program in California.

**RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA):** This is the initial phase of corrective action. It includes determinations of actual or potential releases for all environmental media (i.e., soil, ground water, subsurface gas, air, or surface water). The RFA generally includes historical records research and may include limited sampling. Currently, the RFA is generally conducted by DTSC, a designated agency or a contractor.

**RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI):** The primary objective of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation is to thoroughly evaluate the nature and extent of releases of hazardous waste and constituents from solid waste management units, areas of concern and other source areas at the facility. The RFI is analogous to the Remedial Investigation conducted pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or State Superfund laws.

**School District:** The California school district in which a new or expanding school site is proposed. **Note:** This information is provided for School sites ONLY.

**Senate District:** The State of California Senate District in which the facility/site is located. Some facilities/sites may be located in multiple senate districts. For information on your legislative district, use the following link: <http://www.sen.ca.gov/>

**Site Management Requirements:** Describes the requirements placed on the site or location to ensure that the final remedy(ies) and monitoring systems are operating, maintained and protected. Site management requirements may include posted signs, notification of property sale/lease, fencing, engineering controls, operation and maintenance activities or post-closure activities, and restrictions on digging or activities which may disturb the soil or site.

**Special Program:** Describes any special program related to the site.

- CLRRRA Liability Immunity (AB 389): The California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 (AB 389, Montanez), effective January 1, 2005. Provides liability protections to Brownfield developers, innocent landowners and contiguous property owners. Intended to promote the cleanup and redevelopment of blighted contaminated properties.
- Designation of Single Agency: The Responsible Party requested that a single administering agency be designated to oversee site investigation and remedial action needed at a contaminated site. This process is outlined in Health and Safety Code sections 25260 et seq. The Responsible Party requesting an administering agency must agree to carry out the site investigation and remedial action. The administering agency will be the lead agency in liaison with the Responsible Party and coordinate between other state and local agencies with oversight responsibility for the site.
- EPA-Multi Site Cooperative Agreement: DTSC site oversight is funded through a federal grant from U.S. EPA. These are usually U.S. EPA lead sites where U.S. EPA is funding the investigation rather than responsible parties.
- EPA-Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA): U.S. EPA provides limited funds to assess potential naturally occurring asbestos sites. NOA is classified by U.S. EPA as a known human carcinogen. NOA is a naturally occurring mineral that

has been found in rocks with serpentine minerals, in some soapstone (talc), and in association with faults. Additionally, trace levels have been found with some thermally altered rocks that contain amphibole minerals. The primary pathway for asbestos is the inhalation of dust containing asbestos fibers.

- EPA-PASI (Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation): U.S. EPA provides grant funding to DTSC to prepare various preliminary assessment activities on specific sites or general areas of concern under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The evaluations include Discoveries, Site Screenings, and Preliminary Assessments.
- EPA-Targeted Site Investigation (TSI): U.S. EPA provides funds to DTSC or State/Regional Water Quality Control Boards to perform environmental site investigations at no cost to the applicant. The TSI funds are intended to provide state and local governments, school districts, redevelopment agencies, or non-profit organizations an opportunity to gain more information about a site's condition, which can directly affect decisions on property acquisition or cleanup strategy.
- Mello Roos - Community Facilities District: Created the first long-term financing options for hazardous substances cleanup by empowering Community Facilities Districts to levy special taxes and issue bonds to provide funds for site cleanups.
- Polanco Redevelopment MOA: Designed to assist redevelopment agencies in responding to Brownfield properties in their redevelopment areas. It prescribes processes for redevelopment agencies to follow when cleaning up a hazardous substance release in a redevelopment site area. It also provides immunity from liability for redevelopment agencies and subsequent property purchasers for sites cleaned up under a cleanup plan approved by DTSC or a Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Prospective Purchaser Program: A program developed by DTSC to address some of the major Brownfields issues and removes or lessens the liability that prospective purchasers face. A Prospective Purchaser Agreement between DTSC and a person who will be a Responsible Party upon the purchase of a site releases the purchaser from specified environmental liability when the site is cleaned-up according to DTSC's direction.
- Voluntary Cleanup Program: A DTSC program that allows motivated parties who are able to fund the evaluation, investigation, cleanup, and DTSC's oversight to move ahead at their own pace to investigate and remediate their sites.

**Sub-Area:** A discrete portion or an area that may address geographical portions of a facility/site, specific problems, or phases.

**Summary of Violation/Notice to Comply (SOV/NTC):** Notice issued at the end of a hazardous waste facility inspection when a violation is detected. Triggers the start of the enforcement process.

**Supervisor:** The DTSC supervisor assigned to the facility/site and/or the name of the project manager's supervisor.

**Treatment, Storage, Disposal and Transfer Facility (TSDTF):** Hazardous Waste Facilities that treat, store, dispose and/or transfer hazardous waste.

**Unilateral Order:** A complete and signed "Administrative Enforcement Order" sent to the respondent without prior discussion or negotiation (Unilateral Orders are not final until the hearing period has passed). Issued pursuant to State hazardous waste law, the California Hazardous Waste Control Act (Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

**Violation Area Code:** A code representing the type of violation that can occur within each violation area, such as, a Treatment, Storage, Disposal or Transfer Facility (TSDTF) can have a Landfill (code DLF) violation, which is in the "Class 1" violation area.