



Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor - Glossary of Terms

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.

Administrative Action: DTSC has statutory authority to take administrative actions to order correction of violations and to impose penalties.

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 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://assembly.ca.gov>.

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.

Attorney General (AG): Attorney General of the State of California who acts as DTSC’s attorney in civil actions.

Branch: The Cleanup Program 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.

CalEnviroScreen Score: The CalEnviroScreen Score is a percentile rank given to each California Census Tract in relation to the rest of California based on potential exposures to pollutants, adverse environmental conditions, socioeconomic factors and prevalence of certain health conditions. This data is provided by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). For more information on the CalEnviroScreen Score and how it is calculated, please go to www.oehha.ca.gov.

CalEPA: California Environmental Protection Agency.

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 to the environment and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible.

Census Tract: Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program.

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA): An agency certified by CalEPA to implement 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.)

Civil Action: DTSC will pursue civil actions through referrals to the Attorney General based on facts of the particular case and severity of violations.

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 – Land Use Restriction Only:** Identifies sites where a remedy is implemented and the selected remedy results in hazardous substances remaining at the site at concentrations above those acceptable for unrestricted use and a Land Use Restriction or Land Use Covenant has been recorded for the site.
- **Certified Operations & Maintenance:** 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 Border Zone Property (BZP) or Hazardous Waste Property (HWP) 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.
- **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).
- **Referred: SMBRP:** Identifies facilities undergoing corrective action that were transferred from DTSC's Hazardous Waste Management Program to DTSC's Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program (SMBRP) for cleanup and/or closure.

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.

Commercial Offsite Facility: A commercial hazardous waste permitted Recycling, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts offsite waste for a fee and performs treatment and/or disposal at the facility.

Comments: Statements or information provided by the Project Manager about a completed activity.

Community Involvement: Also referred to as public participation, community involvement provides opportunities for the public to get involved with a facility's permit application or a contaminated site's cleanup process. The Community Involvement

section of EnviroStor includes draft documents available for review, public notice documents and fact sheets.

Complaint: Information received by DTSC alleging violations of the law or a threat to public health and safety or the environment.

Complaint Investigation: The process of accumulating and evaluating information to assess the allegations made in a complaint. It is an unscheduled activity initiated by an allegation of non-compliance.

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.

Congressional District: The State of California Congressional District where the Facility/Site is located. Some facilities/sites may be located in multiple congressional districts.

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 actions." 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. Please refer to the [California Environmental Protection Agency's Cortese web pages](#) for more information.

Criminal Action: Provides the strongest punishment and greatest deterrent against unlawful conduct that harms or poses a threat of serious harm to public health or safety or the environment. These actions are referred to a specific District Attorney or City Attorney, Circuit Prosecutor, or United States Attorney.

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.

DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control.

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 date/year that staff expect to complete the particular activity.

E-Waste Facility: A facility that is approved to handle or recycle electronic waste (E-Waste), which includes unwanted electronic devices and Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) panels.

Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI): The secure portal on the EnviroStor Public Website that provides the ability for electronic submissions of environmental reports and data in order to comply with regulations, directives, and/or orders issued by DTSC.

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.

Enforcement Action: An action that mandates compliance and initiates an administrative, civil, or criminal process that results in an enforceable agreement or order.

- **Criminal Acquittal:** Formally certifies that the person or entity is free from the criminal charge.
- **Criminal Complaint:** Charges a person or entity with a particular offense that is considered criminal in nature.
- **Criminal Indictment:** A written accusation that a person or entity has committed a criminal act that is punishable by law.
- **Criminal Conviction:** The outcome of a criminal prosecution which concludes in a judgment that the person or entity is guilty of the crime.
- **Enforcement Order:** Document issued to an entity which specifies the violations, compliance actions, and assessed penalties.
- **Final Administrative Settlement:** Document signed by both DTSC and an entity to settle violations identified in the Enforcement Order. Sets forth a compliance schedule and payment of penalties.
- **Final Civil/Judicial Action:** Action taken by the court to settle a civil complaint filed against an entity.
- **Initial Civil Filing AG:** Action taken by Attorney General's Office filing a civil complaint against an entity with the court.
- **Injunctive Relief:** An order granted by the court to prohibit an act by a person or an entity and is argued before a judge in a hearing.
- **Permanent Restraining Order:** An order issued by a judge to permanently stop activities when those activities pose immediate irreparable harm to the public or the environment.
- **Quarantine Order:** An administrative order in which the facility or entity is directed to not touch or move potential evidence on the site such as drums or containers for a length of time.
- **Revocation of Transporter Accusation:** Document used to proceed with the revocation of a transporters registration.
- **Summary of Observations (SOO):** Document issued at the end of an inspection or under specified circumstances during a complaint investigation site visit when a violation has not been detected. Additional issues that require further investigation are also documented in the SOO.
- **Summary of Violations/Notice to Comply (SOV/NTC):** Document issued at the end of an inspection or under specified circumstances during a complaint investigation site visit when a violation has been detected. Additional issues that require further investigation are also documented in the SOV. It may trigger the start of the Enforcement Process.
- **Temporary Restraining Order:** An order issued by a judge to stop activities for a limited time period when those activities pose immediate irreparable harm to the public or the environment.
- **Transporter Revocation Finalized:** Document finalizing the revocation of a transporters registration to haul hazardous waste.

Enforcement Status: The current enforcement status of a facility.

- **No Action:** No violation found as a result of an inspection.
- **Out of Compliance:** As a result of an inspection, a facility is found to be in violation of Hazardous Waste regulations.
- **Pending:** As a result of an inspection, violations have not yet been determined.
- **Significant Non-Complier (SNC):** A significant non-complier is a chronic or recalcitrant violator; or a handler who substantially deviates from the terms of a permit, order, settlement agreement or decree by not meeting requirements in a timely manner and/or by failing to perform work as required by terms of permits, orders, settlement agreements or decrees; or substantially deviates from statutory or regulatory requirements.

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.

EnviroStor ID Number: A unique identifier assigned to each site/facility in the EnviroStor system.

Export to Excel: EnviroStor provides the option to export all search results, when viewed on a list, to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Facility: Regulated site or business entity. For example: a hazardous waste cleanup site, a generator, a transporter, a Treatment, Storage, Disposal or Transfer Station (TSDTF), an electronic-waste facility, and a used oil facility.

Facility Status: The current operating status of a hazardous waste facility.

- **Closed:** Identifies a facility that has completed closure of all hazardous waste management units.
- **Known Generator:** A facility known by DTSC to generate hazardous waste, but has no known Historical/Current data.

- **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).
- **Protective Filer:** Refers to a facility that applied for interim status/or permit when Permitting regulations were first developed and then later dropped out because they were not required to have a permit for their operation. The facility filed an application for interim status to protect themselves from being in violation of hazardous waste laws.
- **Undergoing Closure:** A facility currently with one or more Hazardous Waste Management Units undergoing closure.

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.
- **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.

- **Tiered Permit:** A corrective action cleanup project on a hazardous waste facility that either was eligible to treat or permitted to treat waste under the Tiered Permitting system. Facilities in this category fall under the Permit by Rule (PBR) tier or Conditionally Authorized or Exempt tiers.
- **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.
- **Joint State / Federal-Funded:** All or partial funding for the clean-up project is paid for jointly by the State of California and U.S. EPA (Superfund Trust Fund, other Federal Funds, Congressionally-earmarked Federal Funds, etc.).
- **MMRP:** Funding for the Cleanup project is paid for by the Department of Defense's Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), setup to address non-operational range lands with suspected or known hazards from munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) which occurred prior to September 2002, but are not already included with an Installation Response Program (IRP) site cleanup activity.
- **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 specific 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.

Generator: A generator is any person, place, or business that produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapter 11 of the hazardous waste regulations or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

- **Large Quantity Generator (LQG):** A person, place, or business that produces 1,000 kgs or more of hazardous waste (excluding universal wastes) and/or 1kg or more of acutely or extremely hazardous waste per month.
- **Small Quantity Generator (SQG):** A person, place, or business that produces less than 1,000 kgs of hazardous waste (excluding universal wastes) and/or less than 1kg of acutely or extremely hazardous waste per month.

GeoTracker: The California State Water Resource Control Board's (SWRCB) data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

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 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.

Inspection: A planned/scheduled periodic compliance review of a regulated entity.

- **Case Development Inspection (CDI):** This inspection type is used to document an inspection for the purposes of obtaining more evidence in preparing an enforcement case such as taking samples of air, water, or soil.
- **Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI):** This type of inspection is rigorous and checks all aspects of a facility's hazardous waste operations for compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements.
- **Facility Self-Disclosure (FSD):** This inspection type is in response to a self-disclosure of violations by a regulated entity.
- **Financial Records Review (FRR):** This is an in-office review of financial assurance documents for facilities and sites.
- **Focused Compliance Inspection (FCI):** This type of inspection is similar to a CEI but mainly focuses on a specific regulated activity such as: Import/Export, TSD Used Oil Recycler, or Universal Waste Rule.
- **Follow-up Inspection (FUI):** This is a re-inspection to verify compliance with a previous issued SOV.
- **Groundwater Monitoring Evaluation (GME) Inspection:** This inspection type is conducted in concert with a geologist and involves evaluation of groundwater issues.
- **Non-Financial Records Review (NRR):** Review of various records to determine the potential for a violation on the part of a regulated entity.
- **Operation and Maintenance (OAM):** The Operation and Maintenance Inspection is a periodic inspection of how well a groundwater monitoring system continues to function once it is considered well designed. The inspection focuses on the condition of wells and sampling devices. Evaluation of well recovery notes, turbidity of water, total depth, depth to water, etc. are made and compared to historic data. Sampling devices are tested and if necessary pulled and visually inspected.

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.

Land Use Restriction/Covenant (LUR/LUC): An agreement or covenant with the property owner to restrict the use of their property to protect public health and safety. The restrictions can prohibit certain uses of the property and/or certain activities on a property. It can also specify soil management requirements, monitoring requirements and inspection and reporting requirements.

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 providing 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).

Out of Compliance: As a result of an inspection, a facility is found to be in violation of Hazardous Waste regulations and statutes.

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.

Penalty: A term generally used for 'administrative' or 'civil' monetary judgment.

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, or Post-Closure.

Permit Decision Date: The date that a Permit was Approved or Denied for a facility. This date is not the date that a Permit becomes effective.

Permit Maintenance: Permit conditions that are developed when permits are initially issued frequently need to be revised during the permit term to address evolving facility conditions and changes in regulatory requirements. Permit Maintenance, including permit modifications, assures that permits remain effective, and allows owners and operators to adjust facility operations to meet changing conditions and demands.

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 the site/facility.

Public Comment Period: The time in which the general public has the ability to review and provide comments on draft remedy selection documents, draft permits, permit modifications and other documents subject to public review.

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.

Return to Compliance (RTC): A facility has corrected the violations cited in the SOV/NTC.

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://senate.ca.gov>

Significant Non-Complier (SNC): A significant non-complier is a chronic or recalcitrant violator; or a handler who substantially deviates from the terms of a permit, order, settlement agreement or decree by not meeting requirements in a timely manner and/or by failing to perform work as required by terms of permits, orders, settlement agreements or decrees; or substantially deviates from statutory or regulatory requirements.

Site Code: A Site Code is 6-digit code issued by DTSC to track project work.

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.

- **CLEAN Loan Program:** The Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods (CLEAN) Loan Program provides low-interest loans to landowners, developers, local governments, redevelopment agencies, and community organizations to finance environmental assessments and hazardous waste cleanups of brownfields and underutilized urban properties.
- **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. Subsequent legislation added prospective purchasers and bona fide ground tenants to the entities eligible for liability protection. 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.

- **DSMOA:** The Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) program provides expedited environmental restoration at Department of Defense (DoD) installations and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) via partnerships between the DoD and States.
- **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 preliminary assessments 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.
- **Navy:** The Navy program provides expedited identification and clean up of contaminated Navy and Marine Corps installations through partnerships between the Department of the Navy (DoN) and States.
- **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.

Status: Indicates the current status of the site/facility. Please refer to the following definitions for more information regarding the different status types:

- [Cleanup Status](#)
- [Enforcement Status](#)
- [Facility Status](#)

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

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

Transporter: A person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF): A hazardous waste facility engaged in treatment, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous waste.

Unilateral Order: Unilateral Orders are administrative enforcement Orders issued by DTSC. Unilateral Orders issued pursuant to State hazardous waste law, the California Hazardous Waste Control Act (Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code) are not final until the hearing period has passed. Unilateral Orders issued pursuant to the State's Hazardous Substance Account Act (Chapter 6.8 of the Health and Safety Code) are issued by DTSC to responsible parties to require the investigation and/or remediation of a facility or site issued under Chapter 6.8 of the Health and Safety Code.

Universal Waste: A facility that handles and/or recycles Universal Waste, which primarily comes from consumer household and business products containing mercury, lead, cadmium, and other substances that are hazardous to human health and the environment. These can include Electronic Devices, Batteries, Electric Lamps, Mercury-containing equipment, CRTs, CRT glass, and Non-empty aerosol cans.

Violation: A deviation from the law, regulation, standard, permit, or operating conditions. There are three Classes of violation 1, 2, and Minor.

- **Class 1 Violation:** A deviation from the law, regulation, standard, permit, or operating conditions that represents a significant threat to human health or safety or the environment. DTSC's policy is to take formal enforcement action for Class 1 violations

- **Class 2 Violation:** A deviation from the law, regulation, standard, permit, or operating conditions that is not a Class 1 violation. DTSC's policy is to take formal enforcement action for Class 2 violations when these have been reclassified to Class 1.
- **Minor Violation:** A deviation from the law, regulation, standard, permit, or operating conditions that is not a Class 1 violation. Minor violations are a subset of Class 2 violations, and are the least severe. Rarely is a formal enforcement action against Minor violations.