

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Acid - A large class of substances that form solutions having a low pH. Stronger acids are corrosive to metals and other materials. Acids may be neutralized by mixing with bases or alkalis to form salts.

Acid Waste - A waste with a pH less than 7.0.

Activated Sludge Treatment - Exposing wastes to microorganisms and air. A portion of the organic matter is oxidized to carbon dioxide and waste and the other portion is synthesized into new microbial cells.

Acute - Effects which are manifested soon after exposure to a hazardous material.

Acutely hazardous materials - Any chemical on the list prepared by EPA and classified as an acutely toxic material according to the criteria set forth in the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program Interim Guidance document on November 1, 1985, and any supplemental amendments to the document. The list is in 40 CFR Part 355.

Adsorption - A process for removing low concentrations of organic materials from gaseous and liquid waste streams. The organics are attracted to the surface of a substance, usually carbon.

Advisory Committee - The Advisory Committee which is required in AB 2948, Section 25135.2. Although the law specifies some of its members as to the interest groups they represent, the Committee can be as large as desired by the planning agency developing the Plan. Its meetings should be open to the public; it should represent major interest groups in the planning area and should meet frequently throughout the development of the Plan. Although the Plans developed by regional agencies are not required to be developed with the help of an Advisory Committee, one could be helpful in identifying issues and developing support for the Plan.

Aerobic - Occurring in the presence of oxygen.

Alkaline Waste - A waste with a pH between 7.0 and 14.0. An alkaline waste is hazardous when its pH is 12.5 or greater.

Alternative Technology - Defined by DHS to mean the application of technology to the reduction of waste generation, promotion of recycling, and reuse of waste produced, as alternatives to land disposal of hazardous waste.

Ambient - Existing conditions of air, water and other media at a particular time.

Ambient Air Quality - Specified maximum average concentration of pollutants over stated lengths of time, allowed by air quality regulations of local, state or federal agencies.

Amendment - Formal changes to an adopted CHWMP. The CHWMP amendment process includes revision of the CHWMP at either scheduled intervals or as often as seen necessary. All or part of the CHWMP may be revised and amended as needed with the approval of the county, a majority of its cities containing a majority of the incorporated population, and the State DHS.

Anaerobic - Occurring in the absence of oxygen.

Appropriate Agreements - When this term is used in the State Department of Health Services Guidelines, the Department is expressing its understanding that agreements between jurisdictions will be individually developed to meet unique goals and should not be expected to be carbon copies of agreements reached between other jurisdictions. Nevertheless, the agreements should address the hazardous waste issues and express the agreements reached between the signatory parties in a legally binding manner.

Approved Plans - County, multi-county or regional hazardous waste management plans approved by the State Department of Health Services.

Aqueous - Of, relating to, or comprised mostly of water.

Aquifer - A geological formation, group of formations or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells or springs. (CAC, Title 22, Section 66011.1)

At-Sea-Incineration - Wastes are burned in a conventional single-chamber incinerator which is mounted on a ship.

Authority to Construct - An authorization issued by APCDs and AQMDs. These are required prior to construction of proposed facilities which will emit a significant amount of pollutants into the atmosphere.

Base - A substance which forms a salt when it reacts with an acid. Bases have a pH greater than 7.0.

Best Feasible Hazardous Waste Management Technology - The best demonstrated available technologies as determined by DHS, or technologies which meet the current state and federal requirements for treatment and/or disposal.

Binding Arbitration - A process for the resolution of disputes. Decisions are made by an impartial arbitrator. The decisions of the arbitrator are final and acceptance of these decisions must be made in advance.

Bioaccumulative - Substances that increase in concentration in living organisms (that are not readily metabolized or excreted) as they breathe contaminated air, drink contaminated water, or eat contaminated food.

Biological Treatment - Treatment processes utilizing living microorganisms to decompose organic hazardous waste into simpler organic or inorganic substances. The five principal techniques include activated sludge, aerated lagoons, trickling filters, waste stabilization ponds, and anaerobic digestion.

Biosludge - Sludge generated in biological treatment of organic wastes, composed primarily of microorganisms.

Buffer Zone - An area of land which surrounds a hazardous waste facility and on which certain land uses and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety, and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste.

Business Plan - A separate plan for each facility, site or branch of a business which includes an inventory of each chemical handled, the name and 24 hour phone number of the Emergency Coordinator, identification of emergency response equipment on site, emergency response procedures to be followed in the event of a release, an evacuation plan and procedures for coordination with local emergency response organizations. Health and Safety Code Section 25501 (d)

Calderon Bill - The popular name for legislation that requires the owner and/or operator of each solid waste disposal facility to test for and report toxic air emissions and hazardous waste leachate.

Cap - A layer of clay or other highly impermeable material installed over the top of a closed landfill to prevent entry of rainwater and minimize production of leachate.

Capacity Excess or Shortfall - The needs assessment compared to the existing capacity.

Carcinogen - Substance or agent which causes higher than normal production of abnormal cells; i.e. cancer.

Catalyst - A substance, usually present in small amounts relative to the reactants, that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being consumed in the process.

Caustics (Bases, alkalis) - A large class of substances which form solutions having a high pH. Stronger caustics are corrosive to many materials. Caustics react with acids to form salts.

Cell - A portion of compacted solid wastes in a landfill that is enclosed by natural soil and/or cover material during a designated period.

Cement Kiln Incineration - The burning of organic wastes as a supplementary fuel at very high temperatures during the production of cement.

Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number - The unique identification number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to a specific chemical substance.

Chemical Name - The scientific designation of a substance in accordance with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry or the system developed by the Chemical Abstracts Service.

Chemical Oxidation - Adding strong oxidizing chemicals to a waste stream to effect a reaction, producing less toxic substances and reducing quantities of such substances, e.g., cyanide can be detoxified by reaction with hypochlorite or some other oxidizing agent.

Chemical Reduction - The addition of chemicals to wastes which cause partial or complete decomposition of particular waste components into their basic nontoxic parts.

Chemical Treatment - Treatment processes which alter the structure of hazardous waste constituents to produce an innocuous or less hazardous material. Principal techniques include neutralization, precipitation, ion exchange, chemical dechlorination, and chemical oxidation/reduction.

Chronic - Effects which are manifested following repeated exposures over a period of time or long-term exposure. Also refers to effects which linger.

Class I Land Disposal Facilities - Land disposal facilities which conform to requirements of the regulations of the State Water Resources Control Board for Class I units, and which shall be located where natural geologic features provide optimum conditions for isolation of wastes from the waters of the State. Currently, these facilities may accept solid and dry hazardous waste. After 1990, they will be precluded from accepting any untreated hazardous wastes. They may not be located in areas subject to flooding by 100 year floods, areas subject to rapid geologic changes, or areas subject to tsunamis, seiches and surges, or within 200 feet of a fault zone active within the period defined.

Class II Land Disposal Facilities - Land disposal facilities which must be located where site characteristics and containment structures isolate wastes from the waters of the State. They may be located within areas subject to tsunamis, seiches and surges, if they are designed, constructed and maintained to preclude failure in protecting the waters of the State. Class II land disposal facilities are suitable for wastes which have been granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 66310, Title 22, CAC. (See definition of Designated Waste.)

Code of California Regulations - The compilation of regulations issued by California state agencies to implement state laws.

Common Name - Any designation or identification, such as a code name or number, trade name, or brand name, used to identify a hazardous substance other than by its chemical name.

Composting - A controlled microbial degradation of organic waste yielding a humus-like product of potential value as a soil conditioner.

Conditional Use Permit (CUP) - A discretionary permit, issued by cities and counties, which is required for certain projects that are allowable by special permit only. A conditional use permit imposes conditions on a project which are designed to assure that the project is compatible with the local general plan and zoning ordinances and that adverse impacts to neighboring land uses are minimized.

Corrosive - Any substance which can, upon contact, dissolve standard materials, toxic contaminants or cause destruction of living tissue by chemical action.

Council of Governments (COG) - Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner) references four specific COGs to receive funding for Regional Plan development. Associations of Governments, Joint Powers Agreements, etc. may be the mechanisms through which multi-jurisdiction hazardous waste management plans are developed which will have the same validity as those COG Plans specifically funded under the legislation.

County - "...a county that notifies the State Department of Health Services (SDHS) that it will prepare a hazardous waste management plan in accordance with this article and receives a grant pursuant to Section 25135.8. "County" also means any city, or two or more cities within a county acting jointly, which notifies the SDHS that it will prepare a county hazardous waste management ..." (Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner), Section 25135.1 (a))

County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP) - A hazardous waste management plan prepared pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statute (AB 2948, Tanner). This bill authorized "...a county, in lieu of preparing the hazardous waste portion of the solid waste management plan, to adopt, by September 30, 1988, a county hazardous waste management plan pursuant to guidelines adopted by the State Department of Health Services..."

County Solid Waste Management Plan (COSWMP) - A plan which sets forth a comprehensive program for solid waste management pursuant to California Government Code Section 66780.

Countywide - The area of a county, including the cities and other entities (such as Indian, federal or state lands) within the boundaries of the county.

Criteria air pollutant - Pollutants for which the EPA has published a Criteria Document and which are regulated under the federal Clean Air Act. Criteria pollutants include PM₁₀, ozone, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, and carbon monoxide.

Dechlorination - Removal or neutralization of toxic concentrations of chlorine from a substance.

Deepwell Injection - Disposal of wastes by injecting them into a geological formation deep in the ground. Wastes are often pretreated to prevent plugging the injection equipment and underground disposal zone.

Department - The California State Department of Health Services.

Designated Waste - Hazardous waste which has been granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 66310, Title 22, CCR. A variance may be granted if the waste is insignificant as a potential hazard to human health and safety, livestock or wildlife because of its small quantity, low concentration or physical or chemical characteristics. Designated wastes must be handled, stored or disposed in a manner which will not result in hazard to human health and safety, livestock or wildlife.

Developer - A person, government unit, or company that proposes to build a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

Discretionary Project or Permit - A project or permit which requires the use of judgment or deliberation when the public agency or body decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

Disposal - The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters. (Section 66042, Title 22, CCR)

Disposal Site - Location where any final deposition of hazardous waste occurs. (Title 22 Health & Safety Code, Chapter 30, Article 1)

Dissolution - To dissolve in water or an organic solvent.

Distillation - A process for separation of liquids with different boiling points by heating the mixture to vapor and retrieving certain components by recondensation. (An important application is solvent recovery.)

Drum Decantation - To pour only the liquid material from a drum leaving settled solids in the drum

Electrostatic Precipitators - Devices that remove particles from a gas stream, by passing the gas through an electric field to charge the particles. The particles stick to the oppositely charged plate and are removed mechanically.

Eminent Domain - The right of a government to appropriate private property for necessary public use, with compensation paid to the landowner.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR) - A detailed statement prepared pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An EIR describes and analyzes the significant environmental effects of a project and discusses ways to mitigate or avoid the significant adverse effects. The term "EIR" may mean either a draft or a final EIR, depending on the context. (Section 15362, CEQA Guidelines)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Waste Stream Code - The identification number assigned to a specific chemical waste or type of chemical waste pursuant to regulations of the EPA.

Epidemiology - The study of prevalent diseases in humans.

Evaporation - A process for concentrating non-volatile solids in solution by vaporizing the liquid portion, usually water. Solar evaporation utilizes uncovered ponds.

Exempt Waste - Wastes exempt from the permitting process and from reporting requirements, such as wastes which are recycled on-site and some wastes which are treated prior to discharge to sewers.

Exposure - Contact with a hazardous material. The most common routes of exposure are dermal (skin), oral (mouth), and inhalation (breathing).

Extremely Hazardous Material - A substance or combination of substances which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness caused by the substance or combination of substances because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics. CCR, Title 22, Section 66060.

Extremely Hazardous Waste - Any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics. Health and Safety Code, Section 25115.

Filtration - Separating liquids and solids and collecting the suspensions by passing solutions through various types of porous materials.

Fixation - A process whereby waste is made unchangeable and/or stationary.

Flammable - Materials which will burn below 140° F, either spontaneously or through handling as a result of coming in contact with already flaming material.

Fluidized-Bed Incineration - Wastes are injected into agitated beds of inert granular material and burned. Suitable for sludges and liquid wastes; solid waste may need grinding.

General Areas - Areas within the planning area which can be identified by specific boundaries.

Generator - The person or facility who, by nature or ownership, management, or control, is responsible for causing or allowing to be caused, the creation of hazardous waste.

Groundwater - Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation. (22 CAC Section 66079)

Habitats of Threatened or Endangered Species - Areas known to be inhabited permanently or seasonally or known to be critical at any stage in the life cycle of any species of wildlife or vegetation identified or being considered for identification as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Department of Interior or the State of California.

Halogenated - Substances having a chlorine, bromine, fluorine, or iodine atom in their structure.

Halogenated Organics - A broad class of synthetic organic chemicals characterized by the addition of halogens (mainly chlorine, bromine, fluorine) to hydrocarbon compounds.

Hazardous Material - A substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either:

- o Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
- o Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed or otherwise managed.

Hazardous Substance

- (1) Any substance designated pursuant to Section 1321 (b) (2) (A) of Title 33 of the United States Code.
- (2) Any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of the Federal Act (42 U.S.C. 9602).
- (3) Any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 6921 of Title 42 of the US Code, but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act has been suspended by act of Congress.
- (4) Any toxic pollutant listed under Section 1317 (a) of Title 33 of the US Code.
- (5) Any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 7412 of Title 42 of the US Code.
- (6) Any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the EPA has taken action pursuant to Section 2606 of Title 15 of the US Code.
- (7) Any hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste as defined by Section 25117 and 25115, respectively, unless expressly excluded. (Health and Safety Code Section 25316)

Hazardous Substances Account - A state fund derived from fees paid by persons who submit more than 500 pounds per year of hazardous or extremely hazardous waste to on- or off-site hazardous waste disposal facilities. This is the primary funding source for the state Superfund program.

Hazardous Waste - A waste, or a combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may either:

- o cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.
- o pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed, or otherwise managed.

Unless expressly provided otherwise, the term "hazardous waste" shall be understood to also include extremely hazardous waste. (Section 25117, Health and Safety Code.)

Hazardous Waste Control Account - An on-going state fund, derived from fees paid by operators of on- or off-site hazardous waste disposal facilities, which is the basic funding source for the State Department of Health Services' hazardous waste management program.

Hazardous Waste Element - That portion of a CoSWMP which addresses hazardous waste management.

Hazardous Waste Facility - All contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for handling, treating, storing or disposing of hazardous wastes. (22 CCR Section 66096)

Hazardous Waste Facility Permit - A document issued by the State Department of Health Services to implement the requirements of Chapter 6.5 of Division 4, of the Health and Safety Code. (22 CAC Section 66099)

Hazardous Waste Management - The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery and disposal of hazardous waste. (22 CCR Section 66130)

Heavy Metals - Metallic elements having a high density (75 g/cm³) and that are toxic for the most part.

Herbicide - A chemical used to kill plants. A class of pesticides.

High Priority Wastes - Wastes which have properties particularly hazardous to human health (toxicity), can accumulate in living organisms (bioaccumulation), remain hazardous for long time periods (persistence), pose increased potential for air emissions due to their volatility, and cause groundwater contamination due to seepage through soil (mobility). They are wastes which contain pesticides, PCBs, cyanides, toxic metals, halogenated organics, or non-halogenated volatile organics.

Hydrogeology - The geology of ground water, with particular emphasis on the chemical composition and movement of the water.

Immobile Populations - Populations which are particularly difficult to evacuate, such as hospitals, nursing homes, schools, prisons, and jails.

Incentives -

- o Measures which provide benefits to communities above and beyond the costs associated with hazardous waste management facilities. Incentives would make a community better off than it was before a hazardous waste management facility is sited.
- o Certain measures (such as low interest loans, tax breaks, etc.) taken by government to stimulate the development and implementation of improved technologies for managing hazardous waste.

Incineration - A process for reducing the volume or toxicity of hazardous wastes by oxidation at high temperatures.

Inert - Exhibiting no chemical activity; totally unreactive.

Ion Exchange Irritant - Substances that are not corrosive, but can injure or inflame living tissue.

Ions - Chemical constituents of a solution having a positive or negative electrical charge.

Irritant - Substances that are not corrosive, but can induce inflammation of living tissue.

Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) - An agreement between two or more public agencies for the joint exercise of any power common to the contracting parties.

Judicial Review - Refers to legal evaluations made by the courts concerning administrative agency decisions and actions.

Land Disposal - Disposal, storage or treatment of hazardous wastes on or into the land, including, but not limited to deepwell injection, land spreading, co-burial with municipal garbage, using landfills, surface impoundments and waste piles.

Land Disposal Restrictions - Refers to the state and federal programs to progressively ban the land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes.

Landfarming (Land Application, Land Spreading) - A treatment technique which involves spreading the waste on land and utilizing evaporation and microbial action to degrade the wastes. (Not the same as landfilling.) Used primarily for crude oil wastes.

Leachate - The liquid that leaks out of a landfill. Leachate frequently contains contaminants dissolved from the waste in the landfill.

Leachate Collection System - A system that gathers leachate and pumps it to the surface for treatment.

Lead Agency - The public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. The lead agency will decide whether an EIR or Negative Declaration will be required for the project and will cause the document to be prepared.

Lethal Concentration Fifty (LC50) - A calculated concentration of a substance in air or water, exposure to which for a specified length of time is expected to cause death of 50% of an entire defined experimental animal population.

Lethal Dose Fifty (LD50) - A calculated dose of substance which is expected to cause death of 50% of an entire experimental animal population.

Liner - A relatively impermeable barrier designed to prevent leachate from leaking from a landfill. Liner materials include plastic sheets, dense clay, etc.

Listed Waste - Wastes "listed" by the EPA as hazardous by definition, even in instances where the "characteristics" may not apply.

Local Assessment Committee - Review group created by a host or abutting community to analyze a proposed hazardous waste management facility. In some states, including California, such committees have the authority to negotiate with the facility proponent (on behalf of the community) regarding the conditions under which the hazardous waste management facility may be built.

Management - The systematic control of the storage, transportation, processing, treatment, collection, source separation, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes. It includes administrative, financial, legal, and planning activities as well as the operational aspects.

Manifest (California Waste Hauler Record) - State form which indicates generator, transporter, disposer, operator, quantity and type of waste for each shipment of hazardous waste disposed of in off-site facilities.

Major Routes - State and interstate divided highways.

Mediation - A voluntary negotiation process in which a neutral mediator assists the parties in a dispute to reach a mutual agreement. A mediator may be appointed by OPA to resolve disputes between a developer and an LAC.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - a written record between administrative agencies which clarifies or establishes joint procedures or authorities necessary to administer a program.

Microorganisms - In the context of biological treatment of wastes, microorganisms are microscopic bacteria, protozoa, fungi, and other living matter which degrade organic wastes.

Milk Run - A system in which properly equipped, permitted vehicles collect small amounts of compatible hazardous wastes from SQGs and transport them to off-site recycling or treatment facilities.

Ministerial - A governmental decision involving little or no personal judgment by the public official as to the decision or manner of carrying out the project. The public official merely applies the law to the facts as presented, but uses no special discretion or judgment in reaching a decision. A ministerial decision involves only the use of fixed standards or objective

measurements, and the public official cannot use personal subjective judgment in deciding whether or how the project should be carried out. Common examples of ministerial permits include automobile registration, dog licenses, and marriage licenses.

Minor Routes - City street, boulevard, or undivided highway.

Mitigation - Includes:

- (1) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action
- (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation
- (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment
- (4) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments

Monitoring Well - A well drilled near a hazardous waste management facility to allow groundwater to be sampled and analyzed for contamination.

Mutagenic - Causing alterations in the structure of genetic material of living organisms.

Multi-County - An area including two or more counties.

Need for Facility - A present or projected shortfall of facilities to meet local or multi-county waste management purposes. This includes facilities which provide more desirable or economical means of hazardous waste management and may serve greater than local needs.

Needs Assessment - The determination of the total required capacity (treatment and/or disposal). The needs assessment ignores existing capacity.

Negative Declaration - A written statement by the lead agency and subject to formal public review which briefly describes the reasons why a proposed project, not exempt from CEQA, will not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an EIR. (Section 15371, CEQA Guidelines)

Negotiation - A process through which tradeoffs are made by parties in a dispute, to reach an agreement satisfying them all.

Neutralization - A treatment technology whereby acids and alkalis are reacted to form salts and water with a pH approaching neutral (7.0).

New Source - Within the context of air pollution control, this refers to a new facility or a modification of an existing facility which is a source of air pollution. (May cause restrictions on the development of some hazardous waste facilities.)

Non-attainment Area - Area whose ambient air levels of pollutants exceeds federal or state standards.

Nonhalogenated - Substances which do not contain halogens, such as chlorine, bromine, fluorine or iodine, and which evaporate at relatively low temperatures.

No Survey Method - A methodology presented by DHS which provides calculations to estimate the waste streams produced by each of the 22 industry groups, to be applied when county-specific data are lacking.

Offsets - Emission reductions required to be made at other facilities or on other equipment of the same owner in order to (more than) mitigate the increased emissions caused by a new source.

Offsite Hazardous Waste Facility - A hazardous waste facility that is not an onsite facility. (Health and Safety Code Section 25117.11)

Onsite Hazardous Waste Facility - A hazardous waste facility at which a hazardous waste is produced and which is owned by, leased to, under the control of, the producer of the waste. (Health and Safety Code Section 25117.12)

Organics - Chemical substances of animal or vegetable origin, of basically carbon structure, including hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

Organometallic Compounds - Organic molecules which incorporate metal atoms into their molecular structure.

Permit Streamlining Act (AB 884) - A California statute, enacted in 1977, which imposes time frames and requirements on governmental agencies' permitting process for the development of projects.

Physical Treatment - Treatment processes which separate components of a waste stream or change the physical form of the waste without altering the chemical structure of the constituent materials.

Pickling Liquors - Corrosive liquids used for removing scale and oxides from metals.

Precipitation - The changing of a substance held in solution by adding a chemical to cause change into a solid form, thus allowing the solids to be gathered and removed from the liquids.

Pyrolysis - Heating toxic materials in an enclosed oxygen deficient space, resulting in a residual material of lower toxicity.

RCRA Generator - Generators producing more than 1000 kg (HSWA expands regulation to facilities generating over 100 kg) of hazardous waste per month.

Reactive - Having properties of explosivity or of chemical activity which can be a hazard to human health or the environment.

Recharge Zone - A land area where rainwater, infiltration from surface streams or impoundment areas, or other sources soak into the ground and enters an aquifer.

Recycle - To redirect or utilize a hazardous waste or a substance from a hazardous waste, and includes recovery of resources from hazardous waste. (Health and Safety Code Section 25121)

Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) - The combustible, or organic, fraction of municipal solid waste which has been prepared for use as a fuel by any of several mechanical processing methods.

Regional Facility - A hazardous waste management facility which accepts wastes from more than one county.

Regional Plan - A plan prepared by one of the Council of Governments designated under Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statute (AB 2948, Tanner) or by joint agreement between two or more counties under a legally constituted agency covering the planning area, which has the delegated authority to prepare a Regional Plan.

Release - Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment.

Research, Development and Demonstration Units (RD&Ds) - Either:

- o DHS-designated facilities located onsite, at the source of generation (which are exempt from the CHWMP consistency requirement); or
- o DHS-designated facilities located in industrial zones or in other zones, where, because of their temporary and experimental nature, they are granted a limited life conditional use permit by local government. Since they must be operated under the conditions of the local land-use permit, such facilities are consistent with the CHWMP.

Residuals Repository - A storage facility which accepts solid materials resulting from the treatment of hazardous wastes to standards established by the state Department of Health Services, or hazardous organic waste which is stabilized, solidified or encapsulated. No free liquids will be accepted. The residuals are solids, with relatively insoluble toxic material content and are kept dry by the design of the facility.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - A federal statute which gives the EPA the authority to develop a nationwide program to regulate hazardous wastes from "cradle-to-grave". Enacted in 1976, the Act was established to "protect human health and the environment from the improper handling of solid waste and encourage resource conservation".

Resource Recovery - The reuse or reclamation of any hazardous waste or any recyclable hazardous material (except those that are exempted by Section 25127.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

Responsible Agency - A public agency which proposes to carry out or approve a project, for which a Lead Agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to CEQA. For the purposes of CEQA, the term "responsible agency" includes all public agencies other than the lead agency which have discretionary approval power over the project.

Rotary Kiln Incineration - The combustion of liquid or solid wastes in large cylinders lined with fire-brick and rotated to improve turbulence in the combustion zone.

Seiches - Vertically oscillating standing waves usually occurring in enclosed bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, and harbors caused by seismic activity, violent winds, or changes in atmospheric pressure.

Siting Criteria - Factors which must be met to determine the physically appropriate site or area for the location of a hazardous waste management facility.

Sludge - Waste materials in the form of a concentrated suspension of waste solids.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) - Not defined in California regulation; however, it is accepted to mean one who generates 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) or less of hazardous waste per month.

Solid Waste - Generally, under California law, all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes such as garbage, rubbish, paper, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discharged solid and semisolid wastes; but excluding hazardous waste. (Section 66719 of the California Government Code, as amended by AB 1920, 1983)

Solidification - A treatment process for limiting the solubility of or detoxifying hazardous wastes by producing blocks of treated waste with high structural integrity.

Solvent Extraction - Treating a solid or liquid waste to extract hazardous constituents so that it may be discarded as non-hazardous, along with the bulk of the waste stream.

Source Reduction - Onsite practices which reduce, avoid or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste.

Special Wastes - A waste which is a hazardous waste only because it contains an inorganic substance or substances which cause it to pose a chronic toxicity hazard to human health or the environment and which meets all of the criteria and requirements of Section 66742 and has been classified a Special Waste pursuant to Section 66744. (22 CCR Section 66191)

Stabilization - A treatment process for limiting the solubility of or detoxifying hazardous wastes by adding materials which ensure that hazardous constituents are maintained in their least soluble and/or toxic form. Stabilization of treatment or incineration of residuals may be required prior to their final disposition in a residuals repository. Stabilization typically increases the volume of the waste materials.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code - Identification number assigned to specific types of businesses which systematically classifies all economic activities in the U.S., dividing them into groups and subgroups. The U.S. Government publishes the Standard Industrial Classification Manual which lists and describes all SIC code classifications.

State Override - Provision under which a state agency can override a local government's decision. This describes the state authority over hazardous waste management facility siting.

State Preemption - In the context of hazardous waste management facility siting, state preemption refers to the state preempting local decision-making authority over hazardous waste management facility siting such that no local decision is required to site such facilities.

Storage Facility - A hazardous waste facility at which hazardous waste is contained for a period greater than 144 hours at an offsite facility or for a period greater than 90 days at an onsite facility; a state permit is required for such activity.

Superfund - Refers to Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and the California Hazardous Substance Bond Act of 1984 (Article 7.5 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code). These provide funding for cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous waste.

Surface Impoundments - A hazardous waste facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, usually in order to treat the wastes. These facilities are being phased out under the TPCA and RCRA.

Synergistic - The action of two materials together which is greater in effect than the sum of their individual actions.

Technical Reference Manual (TRM) - A multi-part document dated June 30, 1987, prepared by DHS which supports their Guidelines for the preparation of the CHWMP.

Teratogenic - Causing malformation of a fetus.

Toxic - Capable of producing injury, illness, or damage to humans, livestock or wildlife through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface.

Toxic Substance Control Act - A federal law which, among other provisions, allows designated agencies to ban sale, use, or manufacture of certain compounds such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Toxic Waste - A waste which can produce injury upon contact with, or by accumulation in or on the body of a living organism.

Transfer Station - Any hazardous waste facility where hazardous wastes are loaded, unloaded, pumped or packaged. (22 CCR Section 66212)

Transportable Treatment Unit (TTU) - Hazardous waste treatment works which are designed to be moved either intact or in modules and which are intended to be operated at a given location for a limited period of time.

Transportation Route - Any major freeway or interstate highway designated under Chapter 814 of the 1985 State Statutes (AB 1861, Campbell) which is used to transport hazardous waste or materials.

Treatment - Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste nonhazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduce in volume. (22 CAC Section 66216)

Variance - An exemption from the DHS's permitting process which is granted under special, stated conditions. Notification of variances are sent to the local environmental health and land use planning departments and such facilities are still subject to local land use permits.

Waste - Any waste for which no use or reuse is intended and which is to be discarded.

Waste Exchange - Clearinghouse approach to transferring treated and untreated hazardous wastes to an industrial user for use as raw material.