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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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MANUAL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Subject
1703 – HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION (Public)

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1. Explanation of Materials Transmitted: This release establishes policy for BLM hazardous materials management and compliance with the applicable environmental statutes and safety guidance.

2. Reports Required: None.

3. Material Superseded: The material superseded by this release is listed under "Remove" below.

4. Filing Instructions: File as directed

REMOVE:	INSERT:
All of Release 1-1704	1703
(Total: 18)	(Total: 17 sheets)

/s/

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Renewable Resources
And Planning

1703 - HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION (Public)

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Glossary of Terms (Terms appear in **bold** in the text)

.01 Purpose. This Manual Section provides the framework for the Hazard Management and Resource Restoration (HMRR) Program by:

A. Describing the objectives and responsibilities of the program

B. Identifying authorities for conducting program activities

C. Establishing hazard management and resource restoration policy

.02 Objectives. The mission of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the **public lands** for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM HMRR Program objectives include maintaining compliance with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and directives. The following objectives and responsibilities have been established for the HMRR Program in support of the BLM mission.

A. Program Objectives.

1. To protect public health and the environment by minimizing **risks** from **hazards** on public lands and from hazards at BLM-owned or operated **facilities**. Hazards are defined as any hazard not covered under **hazardous substances** and includes all physical, geologic, and biologic hazards.

2. To maintain public land health by remediating contaminated sites and restoring **natural resources** injured by **releases** of hazardous substances and petroleum products.

3. To reduce costs and liabilities by:

- Pursuing **potentially responsible parties (PRPs)** for contamination of public lands
- Conducting efficient and effective assessment, investigation, and remediation actions
- Identifying environmental concerns associated with acquisition and disposal of real property
- Ensuring that BLM-owned or operated facilities are in compliance with environmental laws
- Establishing partnerships with States, counties, communities, other Federal agencies, and the private sector

4. To prevent pollution by integrating effective environmental management into all BLM activities, authorized actions, and business processes.

B. Program Responsibilities.

1. To respond to all releases of hazardous substances, oil, pollutants, and other contaminants impacting public lands and natural resources.

2. To conduct natural resource **injury scoping** and damage assessments, where appropriate, and implement actions to restore injured natural resources.

3. To identify PRPs and then pursue **cost avoidance/cost recovery** damages.

4. To respond to **physical safety hazards**, such as abandoned buildings and geological hazards, excluding abandoned mines and BLM facilities.

5. To conduct **environmental site assessments (ESAs)** on real property proposed for acquisition or disposal.

6. To implement effective **Environmental Management Systems.**

.03 Authorities.

A. The following is a list of the primary legal authorities and Departmental policies that are relevant to each area of responsibility for the Hazard Management and Resource Restoration Program.

1. Respond to all releases of hazardous substances and petroleum.

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, (42 United States Code (U.S.C.) *9601et seq.*)
- Department of the Interior (DOI) Manual Part 207 DM 7: CERCLA Implementation Plan
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et.seq.*)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*); this act is an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965
- **National Contingency Plan (NCP)** regulations, (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR Part) 300)
- DOI Manual Part 910 DM 4: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan
- Executive Order 12580, as amended, Superfund Implementation, January 23, 1987, as amended by Executive Order 13016, August 28, 1996

2. Conduct Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDAs) and implement actions to restore injured natural resources.

- CERCLA, as amended, and SARA, (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq*.)
- CERCLA, Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations, (43 CFR Part 11)
- FLPMA, (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq*.)
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq*.)
- OPA, Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations (15 CFR Part 990)
- DOI Manual Part 521 DM: **Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)**
- DOI Manual Part 207 DM: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration – Limited Delegations

3. Pursue cost avoidance/cost recovery.

- CERCLA, as amended, and SARA, (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq*.)
- Executive Order 12580, Superfund Implementation, January 23, 1987, as amended by Executive Order 13016, August 28, 1996
- OPA of 1990, (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq*.)

4. Respond to physical safety hazards.

- FLPMA, (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq*.)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1972, (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq*.)

5. Conduct environmental site assessments on real property proposed for acquisition or disposal.

- CERCLA, as amended, and SARA, (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq*.)
- Reporting Hazardous Substance Activity When Selling or Transferring Federal Real Property, (40 CFR Part 373)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Requirements – **All Appropriate Inquiries** Rule (AAI), (40 CFR Part 312), and ASTM Practice 1527-05, "Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (ESA): Phase I ESA Process"

6. Implement effective Environmental Management Measures.

- All environmental laws, regulations, and directives listed in Section B: Other Authorities below
- Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management January 24, 2007
- DOI Manual Part 515 DM 4: Environmental Management Systems

B. Other authorities applicable to the Hazard Management and Resource Restoration Program.

1. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, (42 U.S.C. 11001 *et seq.*), also known as Title III of SARA; also, see CERCLA section A.1 above

2. Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992

3. Secretarial Waste Management Initiative of 1992

4. Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992

5. Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice Strategy, February 11, 1994

6. Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management January 24, 2007

7. Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 13101 *et seq.*)

8. Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, (15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*)

9. Clean Water Act of 1972, (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*); this act is an amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1952

10. Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*)

11. Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2014 *et seq.*)

12. Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 300 *et seq.*)

13. Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, (42 U.S.C. 10101 *et seq.*)

14. Transportation Safety Act of 1974, as amended, (49 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*)

15. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2001 *et seq.*).

16. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1975, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*); this act is an amendment to the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972

17. Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 869 *et seq.*)

.04 Responsibility.

DOI Manual Part 207 Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 and BLM Manual 1203 set forth the delegation of responsibilities in the Hazard Management and Resource Restoration Program.

.05 References. (Reserved)

.06 Policy.

A. General Policies.

1. Identify funding sources (e.g., **Special Clean-up Fund (SCF)**, **Central Hazmat Fund (CHF)**, 1010 AML, 1640 Hazmat) and request funds to correct or prevent noncompliance with Federal and State hazardous materials laws and regulations. If liable PRPs have been identified request Solicitor's Office involvement to negotiate enforceable settlement agreements by which PRPs will perform or pay for the cleanup.

2. Comply with all applicable Federal and State environmental laws and regulations.

3. Minimize waste and prevent pollution generated or released on public lands and BLM facilities, consistent with regulatory policy.

4. Manage all releases, or threats of releases of hazardous substances, or other hazards on or affecting public lands, or at BLM facilities, and give immediate priority based on risk. Priority shall be given to the control of all releases, threatened releases, or other hazards that pose an imminent health, safety, or environmental danger.

5. Prioritize decisions and timing for longer-term remedial actions based upon risk; judicial, statutory and regulatory requirements; and approved interagency and intergovernmental orders or agreements.

6. Develop and maintain **contingency plans** as required by the NCP (40 CFR Part 300) for CERCLA, EPCRA, Homeland Security, and other significant hazards as appropriate.

7. Establish the BLM's lead role in site evaluations and remediation for sites located on public lands managed by the BLM in a cost-effective and timely manner.

8. Obtain State Director approval for qualified BLM personnel to enter onto hazardous material sites and other hazard sites that are subject to OSHA, and maintain site entry roster for qualified personnel.

9. Maintain an inventory of hazardous materials sites using the **Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM)**.

10. Disposal of RCRA, Subtitle C **hazardous wastes** generated by the BLM will occur only at Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities (TSDF) on the EPA's most recent list of approved facilities. Contracted TSDF audits will also continue.

11. Provide funding and training to maintain and support qualified employees to implement the HMRR Program.

12. Integrate HMRR into other BLM functions.

13. Coordinate HMRR with local, State, and Federal agencies.

14. Prepare, maintain, and retain all required case/site documentation, including all costs associated with the response actions taken at a site. Also, prepare, maintain, and retain the administrative record (AR).

15. Provide quarterly updates and revisions to the DOI ***Environmental and Disposal Liability (EDL) Database*** to the BLM's Division of Business Resources.

16. Apply **project management** principles and processes to all Hazmat, Abandoned Mine Lands (AML), and NRDAR projects.

17. Conduct natural resource injury scoping along with preliminary risk assessments.

B. <u>Specific Policies</u>.

1. Respond to all releases of hazardous substances and petroleum.

- BLM Handbook H-1703-1, CERCLA Response Actions
- BLM Handbook H-1703-4, Project Management
- BLM Handbook H-3720-1, Abandoned Mine Land Program Policy
- BLM Manual MS-3720, Abandoned Mine Land Program Policy
- BLM Handbook H-1703-2, Military **Munitions and Explosives of Concern**
- BLM Handbook H-1112-1, Safety and Health Management
- BLM Handbook H-1112-2, Safety and Health for Field Operations

2. Conduct natural resource injury scoping, damage assessments, and implement actions to restore injured natural resources.

- DOI Manual Part 521 DM: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
- DOI Manual Part 207 DM: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration – Limited Delegations

- BLM Handbook H-1703-3, BLM Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

3. Pursue cost avoidance/cost recovery damages.

- BLM Handbook H-1703-1, CERCLA Response Actions
- DOI Manual Part 518 DM 2, Waste Management
- DOI Manual Part 521 DM: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
- BLM Handbook H-1703-3, BLM Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
- BLM Handbook H-3720-1, Abandoned Mine Land Program Policy
- BLM Manual MS-3720, Abandoned Mine Land Program Policy

4. Respond to physical safety hazards.

- BLM Handbook H-3720-1, Abandoned Mine Land Program Policy
- BLM Manual MS-3720, Abandoned Mine Land Program Policy
- BLM Handbook H-1703-2, Military Munitions and Explosives of Concern
- BLM Handbook H-1112-1, Safety and Health Management
- BLM Handbook H-1112-2, Safety and Health for Field Operations
- BLM Handbook H-1790-1, National Environmental Policy Act
- DOI Manual Part 516 DM: National Environmental Policy

5. Conduct environmental site assessments on real property proposed for acquisition or disposal.

- DOI Manual Part 602 DM 2, Land Acquisition, Exchange and Disposal, Real Property Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessments
- BLM Handbook H-1112-1, Safety and Health Management
- BLM Handbook H-1112-2, Safety and Health for Field Operations

C. Program Areas of Responsibility.

1. Implement the BLM Environmental Management System **(EMS)**

The Environmental Management System (EMS) is part of the BLM's management structure that actively identifies and measures progress in addressing the environmental impacts that occur as a result of the Bureau's activities, products, and services. The EMS is one tool that can be used to achieve the BLM's goal of continual improvement in environmental management.

The BLM's EMS details the manner in which environmental impacts resulting directly from the BLM's actions are to be mitigated, reduced, or eliminated. The EMS is a high-

level management tool that attempts to encompass all BLM activities that have a potential to affect the environment. The EMS process involves continual improvement in managing these environmental impacts and seeks opportunities to improve the integration of core BLM activities with environmental performance.

2. Implement and Maintain an Effective Pollution Prevention Program

Pollution Prevention (P2) means source reduction. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 13101 *et seq*.), defines source reduction as any practice that reduces the amount of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants being released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal, and thereby reducing the hazards to human health and the environment. P2 is also the process of conducting the BLM's operational activities in a manner that is beneficial to the environment.

P2 addresses all types of waste and environmental release into the air, water, and land, and has the potential to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the BLM. Cost savings to the BLM include reduced costs for disposal, transportation, energy, permits, monitoring, and enforcement. Implementation of P2 within the BLM is required by regulation and policy.

3. Utilize the Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module

The AMSCM is designed to store and report information regarding Abandoned Mine Land and Hazmat sites located on BLM managed lands. The AMSCM allows the BLM to track activities and the status of individual sites, thereby assisting managers in evaluating the effectiveness of cleanup efforts. In order to meet the BLM's strategic goals requiring evaluation and cleanup, it is the responsibility of the State Program Lead to ensure that no money is spent at a site unless that site is listed in the AMSCM. The only exceptions to this policy are for site discovery/verification, preliminary assessments, emergency, or time critical actions. It is also a requirement that for any project that is not a physical safety project requesting SCF monies that the site be entered into the AMSCM database.

A directive from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires that the DOI and each of its Bureaus prepare annual audited financial statements in accordance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 and the Government Management Reform Act of 1994. This requirement includes financial liability reporting of Environmental and Disposal Liabilities (EDLs). A directive from the BLM's Washington Office requires that State Offices prepare and report on EDLs within their jurisdictions for each fiscal year and quarterly thereafter. The BLM utilizes the AMSCM database to record all of its EDL sites. These sites are uploaded from the AMSCM to the DOI EDL database. BLM State Offices are required to enter and update their EDL sites into the AMSCM database quarterly. This includes any newly nominated sites that have met the BLM's screening criteria for listing as EDLs.

4. Implement Project Management Processes

The BLM has responsibility for accomplishing the following major goals and objectives pertaining to project management in the HMRR program. The BLM's three basic objectives for implementing project management principles are to improve financial management, communications, and quality of projects. Additionally, these practices help manage scope more effectively, identify problems before they occur, and resolve issues quickly if they do occur—thus decreasing or eliminating additional time, energy, effort, and cost to the project due to unanticipated tasks and issues.

Project management principles and processes shall be applied for Hazmat projects where the preliminary assessment/site inspection (PA/SI) indicates there is an environmental contamination problem warranting cleanup that cannot be accomplished by the end of the current fiscal year.

5. Respond to Clandestine Waste Dumps on Public Lands

Clandestine dumping of hazardous and/or solid wastes on public lands is a long-standing problem for the BLM. To minimize the occurrence of these activities, it is important for State and Field Offices to conduct community outreach and education; to conduct targeted enforcement; to create legal alternatives; and to measure the success of the cleanups. The operation of drug labs on public lands also poses problems for the BLM as these operations involve the use, release of, and disposal of hazardous substances.

6. Respond to Underground Storage Tank Leaks

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) are regulated under RCRA and, in some cases, under State and local regulations. All BLM personnel are required to ensure that all regulatory requirements for USTs under the BLM's direct management are followed and documented. Additionally, the requirements for BLM personnel to ensure regulatory requirements are followed extend to any aboveground storage tanks containing hazardous materials that are under the BLM's direct management.

7. Respond to Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC), Identify and Maintain Information on Lands Contaminated with Ordnances

The BLM is responsible for managing over 256 million acres of America's public lands and resources for multiple use and sustained yield. As part of this service, the BLM accepts into the land management inventory, lands that were formerly used by the military services. Between 200 and 300 formerly used defense sites are managed by the BLM and may contain MECs. BLM managers must be prepared and responsive to the possibility that personnel, authorized users (e.g., oil and gas operators, farmers, ranchers), or visitors will encounter unexploded ordnance or discarded military munitions.

While the military services have the primary responsibility for responding to incidents involving MECs on BLM-managed land, the BLM retains responsibility for the overall management of the land. The **BLM personnel will not touch, move, or remove MECs** and will follow the requirements of BLM Handbook (H-1703-2), *Military Munitions and Explosives of Concern: A Handbook for Federal Land Managers, with Emphasis on Unexploded Ordnance*.

Ensure safety at unexploded ordnance sites by recognizing the presence of MECs, retreating from an area when MECs are found, and reporting to the proper authorities. For additional training on this subject, refer to the "*Safety is Your First Priority"* DVD available from the Printed Materials Distribution Section located at the National Operations Center (NOC). The MECs include unexploded ordnances.

8. Implement Safety and Health Management Principles

Prior to entry onto a site with known or potential hazards, it is required that all BLM personnel complete the risk assessment worksheet found in the BLM Handbook H-1112-1, *Safety and Health Management*. In addition, a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) must be prepared before the BLM personnel can enter a site with known or potential hazardous substances.

9. Follow the BLM Site Entry Policy

The BLM's Site Entry Policy establishes conditions and clarifies requirements under which it is permissible for an authorized BLM employee to enter known or potential hazardous substance release sites for specific purposes within the scope of their job responsibilities. This policy provides flexibility for each State to determine which employees, if any, will be authorized to enter such sites, and the responsibility for these determinations remains with each State Director. The OSHA has identified four categories of personal protective equipment (PPE), ranging from Level D to Level A, with Level A as the most protective. In general, most BLM field employees encounter situations that require the minimal level of PPE, which is Level D. However, in some limited situations, BLM employees do enter sites utilizing Level C PPE.

Another BLM and OSHA requirement for entering a site with known or potential releases of hazardous substances is preparation of a site-specific HASP (see Departmental Manual 1112-1 Safety, Chapter 26, and 29 CFR 1910.120). An objective of the HASP is that a level of protection (i.e., PPE required) is assigned to the site/job task. This assessment allows employees and supervisors to use management controls and PPE to reduce risk to an acceptable level. **A HASP shall be prepared before BLM employees enter a site with known or potential hazardous substances.** In addition, prior to entry onto a site with known or potential hazards, it is required that all BLM personnel complete the risk assessment worksheet found in BLM Handbook H-1112-1, *Safety and Health Management*.

Finally, there are situations where BLM personnel who are not authorized to enter potential hazardous substance release sites (i.e., they are not included on the State Roster) may need to visit a site. Such personnel may go onto a potential hazardous substance release site only if authorized by management, and provided they stay at a designated command post area or offsite area as designated by the site safety officer. Each State Office should compile a roster (listing) of BLM personnel that are allowed on a potentially hazardous site. Such personnel may not enter areas of contamination if they have not completed the required Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training. The BLM personnel will not be authorized to go onsite if they have not completed annual HAZWOPER training

10. Follow the BLM Discovery Policy

The BLM's Discovery Policy states that when an employee discovers any unauthorized waste dump or spill that indicates the presence of potential hazardous substances, then the employee must take precautions. The hazardous substances include, but are not limited to: containers of unknown substances, pools of unidentifiable liquids, stained soil, dead or dying vegetation and animals, oily sheen on water, suspicious devices or packages, unusual odors, materials out of place or not associated with an authorized activity, and/or materials from authorized activities such as mining or mill tailings. The employee must treat each site as if it contains hazardous substances and must not handle, move, or open any containers, breathe vapors, or make contact with any of the materials. The employee must move a minimum distance (i.e., 330 feet upwind and up gradient from the site), and contact the appropriate personnel as outlined in the Field Office/Resource Area Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

11. Complete Environmental Site Assessments

Prior to the acquisition and/or disposal of any real property, including transfers of land, the BLM will conduct an ESA to determine the likelihood that hazardous substance or petroleum product contamination exists on public lands. The objectives of an ESA include: identifying properties that may be contaminated early in the acquisition or disposal process, determining if the requirement to notice interested parties has been met, providing documentation of the property conditions, ensuring legal compliance, and determining the requirements for any disclosures that must be made.

12. Undertake Emergency Response Actions due to Environmental and Physical Safety Hazards

The BLM must respond to, and mitigate environmental and physical safety hazards on public lands that pose an unacceptable risk to the public and the environment. Upon notification of an emergency due to a physical safety hazard, BLM personnel should immediately contact local authorities and initiate appropriate emergency procedures, (e.g., search and rescue). Once the immediate situation has been resolved, BLM

personnel should visit the site to take necessary actions (e.g., fill holes, post signs) to control the immediate impacts of the emergency.

If a release of a hazardous substance has occurred, and in the judgment of the BLM personnel the situation requires immediate action, the procedures outlined in the BLM Emergency Response or Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan should be initiated as soon as possible. For environmental emergencies, the BLM can function as the support agency to the designated response authority (e.g., EPA or the State). As the support agency, the BLM may actually complete all of the response actions for emergency situations on public lands, and may in fact act as the lead agency if so requested by the designated response authority. After completion of the emergency action, the site should be re-examined to determine if all released hazardous substances have been eliminated and if restoration actions are needed.

13. Comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The RCRA was enacted by Congress in 1976 to: protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal; to conserve energy and natural resources; to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. The act set up a "cradle to grave" system which regulates the identification, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The RCRA as amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments requires facilities that have treated, stored, or disposed of hazardous wastes to clean up environmental contaminants released into soil, ground and surface water, and air. This cleanup is termed a corrective action. All BLM personnel are required to comply with applicable Federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to solid and hazardous waste, hazardous materials, or recycling/reuse at facilities under the BLM's direct management.

07. File and Records Maintenance.

These records are unscheduled and must be maintained indefinitely. When the records are scheduled, a schedule will be published.

08. Other Guidance. (Reserved)

Glossary of Terms

Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM): The AMSCM database contains information on all BLM physical safety and Hazmat sites that have been identified.

All Appropriate Inquiries: The process of evaluating property for potential environmental contamination and assessing potential liability for contamination present at the property.

Central Hazmat Fund (CHF): The CHF was established by Congress in 1995 to provide a unified source of funding for cleanup of contaminated sites by Bureaus and Offices within the Department of the Interior.

Contingency Plans: Contingency plans set forth guidelines and procedures for responding to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. They are required at all major jurisdictional levels beginning with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), down to the lowest designated level within the Bureau.

Cost Avoidance: A process by which the U.S. Government works with the PRP to have them conduct or assist with the cleanup at a CERCLA site.

Cost Recovery: A process by which the U.S. Government seeks to recover the costs of a response action from parties liable under CERCLA 107(a). Recoverable response costs include both direct and indirect costs.

Environmental and Disposal Liability (EDL) Database: The EDL database contains a listing of anticipated future outflow or other sacrifice of resources (e.g., costs) associated with cleanup due to past or current operations that have environmental closure requirements, or a release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants on BLM land or facilities.

Environmental Management System (EMS): The EMS is part of BLM's management structure that actively identifies and measures progress in addressing the environmental aspects that occur as a result of the Bureau's activities, products, and services.

Environmental Site Assessment (ESA): The process by which a person or entity seeks to determine if a particular parcel of real property including improvements is subject to recognized environmental conditions. These conditions could include the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that incite an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property, or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property.

Facility: According to CERCLA 42 USC 9601(9) the term facility means (A) any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but, does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

Hazard: Any hazard not covered under Hazardous Substance. This would typically include all physical hazards, geologic hazards, and biologic hazards (not covered under hazardous substance), including but not limited to: unsafe buildings, thermal hazards, vectors (ticks and mosquitoes), toxic algae, landslides, unsafe trails, unstable formations, quicksand, drowning hazards, unexploded ordnance, hot springs, and flooding. Excludes BLM facilities and abandoned mines.

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration (HMRR) Program: BLM Administrative program with emphasis on management of hazards on public lands to reduce risks to visitors and employees, restore contaminated lands, and carry out emergency response actions.

Hazardous Substance: Defined by CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601 (14). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9602 (a) EPA has designated certain substances a hazardous and has listed them at 40 CFR 302.4. Under 42 U.S.C. 9601 (14) the term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of 42 U.S.C.9601 (14), and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

Hazardous Waste: Defined by 40 CFR 261.3 generally, RCRA hazardous waste in regulatory terms is a waste that appears on one of the four hazardous waste lists (40 CFR261.31-33) and/or exhibits at least one of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity as defined by 40 CFR 261.20-261.24. Hazardous waste is regulated under RCRA Subtitle C and 40 CFR Parts 260-265.

Injury Scoping: Activities conducted during the removal site evaluation portion of a response action to determine if natural resource injuries have resulted from a release or spill, if restoration is needed and can be integrated into the response action, or if a subsequent natural resource damage assessment is necessary to sufficiently restore resources or services.

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC): The term MEC also includes unexploded ordnance. MECs are military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel,

or material; and remained unexploded whether by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): The NCP establishes the processes and procedures used by lead agencies to respond to releases of hazardous substances pursuant to CERCLA. The NCP is published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR Part 300.

Natural Resources: Surface water, sediments, soils, subsurface materials including groundwater and geologic materials, biota including plants and animals, habitats on which biota depend, and air.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR): The process of collecting, compiling, and analyzing information, statistics, and data through prescribed methodologies to determine and claim damages for injuries to natural resources and for restoring the injured resources.

Physical hazards: Physical Hazards are those conditions identified by competent authority as immediate and obvious threats to lives of the public in improved areas under BLM jurisdiction. Examples include damage to infrastructure as a result of acts of nature, unstable, deteriorated or obstructed infrastructure, unguarded trenches, excavations or mineshafts, defective gates, fences or guard rails, unsafe electrical installations, etc.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): Any individual or entity including owners, operators, transporters, arrangers, or generators who may be liable for cleanup costs for hazardous substances under CERCLA Section 107(a) or for injuries to natural resources on public lands from hazardous substance releases under Section 311(f) of the Clean Water Act and CERCLA Section 107(f)**.**

Pollution Prevention (P2): Source reduction is defined in the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 1301) as any practice that reduces the amount of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants being released, thereby reducing the risks to human health and the environment.

Project Management: The process of creating, monitoring, and controlling the scope of work.

Public Lands: Lands administered by the BLM.

Qualified Personnel: A person, who through training and experience, has the knowledge to recognize and control hazards at a site requires specific training and certification (ie. 40-hour HAZWOPER training).

Release: Defined by CERCLA at 42. U.S.C. 9601 (22) as any spill, leak, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels,

containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance), pollutant or contaminant).

Remediate: Includes all actions, such as removals, remediation, reclamation, and other cleanup activities, required to control/reduce the immediate risks to the public posed by hazards at a site.

Risk: The Environmental Protection Agency **(**EPA) considers risk to be the chance of harmful effects to human health or to ecological systems resulting from exposure to an environmental stressor. A stressor is any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can induce an adverse response.

Site: Refers to a hazardous and/or physical safety area. Each site may have more than one hazard determined to warrant mitigation.

Special Cleanup Fund (SCF): An internal BLM funding source to be used for assessments, sampling, investigations, removal and remedial actions, and other related hazardous materials, and physical safety cleanup activities.