

Risk-Based WASTE CLASSIFICATION

I N C A L I F O R N I A

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Risk Based Waste Classification In California

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Risk Based Waste Classification In California:

Risk-Based Waste Classification in California National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Commission on Life Sciences, Committee on Risk-Based Criteria for Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, 1999-08-14 The Department of Toxic Substances Control DTSC of the State of California Environmental Protection Agency is in the process of complying with the Regulatory Structure Update The Regulatory Structure Update is a comprehensive review and refocusing of California's system for identifying and regulating management of hazardous wastes As part of this effort the DTSC proposes to change its current waste classification system that categorizes wastes as hazardous or nonhazardous based on their toxicity Under the proposed system there would be two risk based thresholds rather than the single toxicity threshold currently used to distinguish between the wastes Wastes that contain specific chemicals at concentrations that exceed the upper threshold will be designated as hazardous those below the lower threshold will be nonhazardous and those with chemical concentrations between the two thresholds will be special wastes and subject to variances for management and disposal The proposed DTSC system combines toxicity information with short or long term exposure information to determine the risks associated with the chemicals Under section 57004 of the California Health and Safety Code the scientific basis of the proposed waste classification system is subject to external scientific peer review by the National Academy of Sciences the University of California or other similar institution of higher learning or group of scientists This report addresses that regulatory requirement

Methyl Bromide Risk Characterization in California National Research Council, Commission on Life Sciences, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Toxicology, Subcommittee for the Review of the Risk Assessment of Methyl Bromide, 2000-07-13 Methyl bromide is gaseous pesticide used to fumigate soil crops commodity warehouses and commodity shipping facilities Up to 17 million pounds of methyl bromide are used annually in California to treat grapes almonds strawberries and other crops Methyl bromide is also a known stratospheric ozone depleter and as such is scheduled to be phased out of use in the United States by 2005 under the United Nations Montreal Protocol In California the use of methyl bromide is regulated by the Department of Pesticide Regulation DPR which is responsible for establishing the permit conditions that govern the application of methyl bromide for pest control The actual permits for use are issued on a site specific basis by the local county agricultural commissioners Because of concern for potential adverse health effects in 1999 DPR developed a draft risk characterization document for inhalation exposure to methyl bromide The DPR document is intended to support new regulations regarding the agricultural use of this pesticide The proposed regulations encompass changes to protect children in nearby schools establish minimum buffer zones around application sites require notification of nearby residents and set new limits on hours that fumigation employees may work The State of California requires that DPR arrange for an external peer review of the scientific basis for all regulations To this end the National Research Council NRC was asked to review independently the draft risk characterization document prepared by DPR for inhalation exposure to

methyl bromide The task given to NRC's subcommittee on methyl bromide states the following The subcommittee will perform an independent scientific review of the California Environmental Protection Agency's risk assessment document on methyl bromide The subcommittee will 1 determine whether all relevant data were considered 2 determine the appropriateness of the critical studies 3 consider the mode of action of methyl bromide and its implications in risk assessment and 4 determine the appropriateness of the exposure assessment and mathematical models used The subcommittee will also identify data gaps and make recommendations for further research relevant to setting exposure limits for methyl bromide This report evaluates the toxicological and exposure data on methyl bromide that characterize risks at current exposure levels for field workers and nearby residents The remainder of this report contains the subcommittee's analysis of DPR's risk characterization for methyl bromide In Chapter 2 the critical toxicological studies and endpoints identified in the DPR document are evaluated Chapter 3 summarizes DPR's exposure assessment and the data quality and modeling techniques employed in its assessment are critiqued Chapter 4 provides a review of DPR's risk assessment including the adequacy of the toxicological database DPR used for hazard identification an analysis of the margin of exposure data and appropriateness of uncertainty factors used by DPR Chapter 5 contains the subcommittee's conclusions about DPR's risk characterization highlights data gaps and makes recommendations for future research

Compensating for Wetland Losses Under the Clean Water Act National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Water Science and Technology Board, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Mitigating Wetland Losses, 2001-12-06 Recognizing the importance of wetland protection the Bush administration in 1988 endorsed the goal of no net loss of wetlands Specifically it directed that filling of wetlands should be avoided and minimized when it cannot be avoided When filling is permitted compensatory mitigation must be undertaken that is wetlands must be restored created enhanced and in exceptional cases preserved to replace the permitted loss of wetland area and function such as water quality improvement within the watershed After more than a dozen years the national commitment to no net loss of wetlands has been evaluated This new book explores the adequacy of science and technology for replacing wetland function and the effectiveness of the federal program of compensatory mitigation in accomplishing the nation's goal of clean water It examines the regulatory framework for permitting wetland filling and requiring mitigation compares the mitigation institutions that are in use and addresses the problems that agencies face in ensuring sustainability of mitigated wetlands over the long term Gleaning lessons from the mixed results of mitigation efforts to date the book offers 10 practical guidelines for establishing and monitoring mitigated wetlands It also recommends that federal state and local agencies undertake specific institutional reforms This book will be important to anyone seeking a comprehensive understanding of the no net loss issue policy makers regulators environmental scientists educators and wetland advocates

Standing Operating Procedures for Developing Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Hazardous Chemicals National Research Council, Commission on Life

Sciences, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Toxicology, Subcommittee on Acute Exposure Guideline Levels, 2001-05-25 Standing Operating Procedures for Developing Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Hazardous Chemicals contains a detailed and comprehensive methodology for developing acute exposure guideline levels AEGLs for toxic substances from inhalation exposures The book provides guidance on what documents and databases to use toxicity endpoints that need to be evaluated dosimetry corrections from animal to human exposures selection of appropriate uncertainty factors to address the variability between animals and humans and within the human population selection of modifying factors to address data deficiencies time scaling and quantitative cancer risk assessment It also contains an example of a summary of a technical support document and an example of AEGL derivation This book will be useful to persons in the derivation of levels from other exposure routes both oral and dermal as well as risk assessors in the government academe and private industry

Research Priorities for Airborne Particulate Matter National Research Council, Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources, Commission on Life Sciences, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Research Priorities for Airborne Particulate Matter, 2001-07-13 Regulatory standards are already on the books at the the U S Environmental Protection Agency EPA to address health risks posed by inhaling tiny particles from smoke vehicle exhaust and other sources At the same time Congress and EPA have initiated a multimillion dollar research effort to better understand the sources of these airborne particles the levels of exposure to people and the ways that these particles cause damage To provide independent guidance to the EPA Congress asked the National Research Council to study the relevant issues The result is a series of four reports on the particulate matter research program The first two books offered a conceptual framework for a national research program identified the 10 most critical research needs and described the recommended timing and estimated costs of such research This the third volume begins the task of assessing the progress made in implementing the research program The National Research Council ultimately concludes that the ongoing program is appropriately addressing many of the key uncertainties However it also identifies a number of critical specific subjects that should be given greater attention Research Priorities for Airborne Particulate Matter focuses on the most current and planned research projects with an eye toward the fourth and final report which will contain an updated assessment

The Airliner Cabin Environment and the Health of Passengers and Crew National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Air Quality in Passenger Cabins of Commercial Aircraft, 2002-02-03 Although poor air quality is probably not the hazard that is foremost in peoples minds as they board planes it has been a concern for years Passengers have complained about dry eyes sore throat dizziness headaches and other symptoms Flight attendants have repeatedly raised questions about the safety of the air that they breathe The Airliner Cabin Environment and the Health of Passengers and Crew examines in detail the aircraft environmental control systems the sources of chemical and biological contaminants in aircraft cabins and the toxicity and

health effects associated with these contaminants The book provides some recommendations for potential approaches for improving cabin air quality and a surveillance and research program *Evaluating Vehicle Emissions Inspection and Maintenance Programs* National Research Council, Transportation Research Board, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Vehicle Emission Inspection and Maintenance Programs, 2001-12-16 Emissions inspection and maintenance I M programs subject vehicles to periodic inspections of their emission control systems Despite widespread use of these programs in air quality management policy makers and the public have found a number of problems associated with them Prominent among these issues is the perception that emissions benefits and other impacts of I M programs have not been evaluated adequately *Evaluating Vehicle Emissions Inspection and Maintenance Programs* assesses the effectiveness of these programs for reducing mobile source emissions In this report the committee evaluates the differences in the characteristics of motor vehicle emissions in areas with and without I M programs identifies criteria and methodologies for their evaluation and recommends improvements to the programs Most useful of all this book will help summarize the observed benefits of these programs and how they can be redirected in the future to increase their effectiveness **Review of Submarine Escape Action Levels for Selected Chemicals** National Research

Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Toxicology, Subcommittee on Submarine Escape Action Levels, 2002-02-04 On board fires can occur on submarines after events such as collision or explosion These fires expose crew members to toxic concentrations of combustion products such as ammonia carbon monoxide hydrogen chloride and hydrogen sulfide Exposure to these substances at high concentrations may cause toxic effects to the respiratory and central nervous system leading possibly to death To protect crew members on disabled submarines scientists at the U S Navy Health Research Center's Toxicology Detachment have proposed two exposure levels called submarine escape action level SEAL 1 and SEAL 2 for each substance SEAL 1 is the maximum concentration of a gas in a disabled submarine below which healthy submariners can be exposed for up to 10 days without encountering irreversible health effects while SEAL 2 the maximum concentration of a gas in below which healthy submariners can be exposed for up to 24 hours without experiencing irreversible health effects SEAL 1 and SEAL 2 will not impair the functions of the respiratory system and central nervous system to the extent of impairing the ability of crew members in a disabled submarine to escape be rescued or perform specific tasks Hoping to better protect the safety of submariners the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery requested that the National Research Council NRC review the available toxicologic and epidemiologic data on eight gases that are likely to be produced in a disabled submarine and to evaluate independently the scientific validity of the Navy's proposed SEALs for those gases The NRC assigned the task to the Committee on Toxicology's COT's Subcommittee on Submarine Escape Action Levels The specific task of the subcommittee was to review the toxicologic epidemiologic and related data on ammonia carbon monoxide chlorine hydrogen chloride

hydrogen cyanide hydrogen sulfide nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide in order to validate the Navy's proposed SEALs. The subcommittee also considered the implications of exposures at hyperbaric conditions and potential interactions between the eight gases. Review of Submarine Escape Action Levels for Selected Chemicals presents the subcommittee's findings after evaluation of human data from experimental occupational and epidemiologic studies, data from accident reports, and experimental animal data. The evaluations focused primarily on high concentration inhalation exposure studies. The subcommittee's recommended SEALs are based solely on scientific data relevant to health effects. The report includes the recommendations for each gas as determined by the subcommittee as well as the Navy's original instructions for these substances.

Scientific Evaluation of Biological Opinions on Endangered and Threatened Fishes in the Klamath River Basin National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Endangered and Threatened Fishes in the Klamath River Basin, 2002-09-22. During 2001, a severe drought occurred in the Klamath River Basin. The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) determined that the newly issued biological opinions and their Reasonable Prudent Alternatives (RPAs) must prevail; thus, water that would have gone to irrigators was directed almost entirely to attempts to maintain minimum lake levels and minimum flows as prescribed in the two RPAs. The severe economic consequences of this change in water management led DOI to request that the National Research Council (NRC) independently review the scientific and technical validity of the government's biological opinions and their RPAs. The NRC Committee on Endangered and Threatened Fishes in the Klamath River Basin was formed in response to this request. The committee was charged with filing an interim report after approximately less than 3 months of study and a final report after about 18 months of study. The interim report, which is summarized here, focuses on the biological assessments of the USBR 2001 and the USFWS and NMFS biological opinions of 2001 regarding the effects of Klamath Project operations on the three listed fish species.

Ecological Dynamics on Yellowstone's Northern Range National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Ungulate Management in Yellowstone National Park, 2002-02-01. Ecological Dynamics on Yellowstone's Northern Range discusses the complex management challenges in Yellowstone National Park. Controversy over the National Park Service's approach of natural regulation has heightened in recent years because of changes in vegetation and other ecosystem components in Yellowstone's northern range. Natural regulation minimizes human impacts, including management intervention by the National Park Service on the park ecosystem. Many have attributed these changes to increased size of elk and other ungulate herds. This report examines the evidence that increased ungulate populations are responsible for the changes in vegetation and that the changes represent a major and serious change in the Yellowstone ecosystem. According to the authors, any human intervention to protect species such as the aspen and those that depend on them should be prudently localized rather than ecosystem wide. An ecosystem wide approach such as reducing ungulate populations could be more disruptive. The report concludes that

although dramatic ecological change does not appear to be imminent approaches to dealing with potential human caused changes in the ecosystem including those related to climate change should be considered now The need for research and public education is also compelling

Biosolids Applied to Land National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Toxicants and Pathogens in Biosolids Applied to Land, 2002-11-01 The 1993 regulation Part 503 Rule governing the land application of biosolids was established to protect public health and the environment from reasonably anticipated adverse effects Included in the regulation are chemical pollutant limits operational standards designed to reduce pathogens and the attraction of disease vectors and management practices This report from the Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology evaluates the technical methods and approaches used by EPA to establish those standards and practices focusing specifically on human health protection The report examines improvements in risk assessment practices and advances in the scientific database since promulgation of the regulation and makes recommendations for addressing public health concerns uncertainties and data gaps about the technical basis of the biosolids standards

Strengthening Science at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Research Council, Commission on Life Sciences, Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources, Board on Environmental Studies in Toxicology, Committee on Research and Peer Review in EPA, 2000-09-25 In the three decades since the U S Environmental Protection Agency EPA was created the agency s scientific and technical practices and credibility have been independently assessed many times in reports from the National Research Council NRC EPA Science Advisory Board General Accounting Office and many other organizations in congressional oversight and judicial proceedings and in countless criticisms and lawsuits from stakeholders with interests in particular EPA regulatory decisions As a previous independent panel put it in the 1992 report Safeguarding the Future Credible Science Credible Decisions EPA s policy and regulatory work receives a great deal of public attention but the agency s scientific performance typically receives a similar degree of attention only when the scientific basis for a decision is questioned Thus strong scientific performance is important not only to enable EPA to make informed and effective decisions but also to gain credibility and public support for the environmental protection efforts of EPA and the nation This report is the fourth and final one in a series prepared by two independent expert committees convened by the NRC in response to a request from Congress and to subsequent related requests from EPA The Committee on Research Opportunities and Priorities for EPA the companion committee in this study was charged to provide an overview of significant emerging environmental issues identify and prioritize research themes most relevant to understanding and resolving those issues and consider the role of EPA s research program in the context of research being conducted or supported by other organizations That committee published an interim report in 1996 and a final report Building a Foundation for Sound Environmental Decisions in 1997 The Committee on Research and Peer Review in EPA was charged to evaluate research management and scientific peer review practices in the agency The committee

published an interim report in 1995 and this final report **Modeling Mobile-Source Emissions** National Research Council,Transportation Research Board,Commission on Geosciences, Environment and Resources,Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology,Committee to Review EPA's Mobile Source Emissions Factor (MOBILE) Model,2000-07-14 The Mobile Source Emissions Factor MOBILE model is a computer model developed by the U S Environmental Protection Agency EPA for estimating emissions from on road motor vehicles MOBILE is used in air quality planning and regulation for estimating emissions of carbon monoxide CO volatile organic compounds VOCs and nitrogen oxides NOx and for predicting the effects of emissions reduction programs Because of its important role in air quality management the accuracy of MOBILE is critical Possible consequences of inaccurately characterizing motor vehicle emissions include the implementation of insufficient controls that endanger the environment and public health or the implementation of ineffective policies that impose excessive control costs Billions of dollars per year in transportation funding are linked to air quality attainment plans which rely on estimates of mobile source emissions Transportation infrastructure decisions are also affected by emissions estimates from MOBILE In response to a request from Congress the National Research Council established the Committee to Review EPA s Mobile Source Emissions Factor MOBILE Model in October 1998 The committee was charged to evaluate MOBILE and to develop recommendations for improving the model Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Selected Airborne Chemicals

National Research Council,Commission of Life Sciences,Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology,Committee on Toxicology,Subcommittee on Acute Exposure Guideline Levels,2001-02-10 In the Bhopal disaster of 1984 approximately 2 000 residents living near a chemical plant were killed and 20 000 more suffered irreversible damage to their eyes and lungs following the accidental release of methyl isocyanate This tragedy served to focus international attention on the need for governments to identify hazardous substances and assist local communities in planning how to deal with emergency exposures Since 1986 the U S Environmental Protection Agency has been tasked with identifying extremely hazardous substances and in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Transportation assist local emergency response planners The National Advisory Committee on Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Hazardous Substances was established in 1995 to develop acute exposure guideline levels AEGLs for high priority toxic chemicals that could be released into the air from accidents at chemical plants storage sites or during transportation This book reviews toxicity documents on five chemicals chlorine hydrogen chloride hydrogen fluoride toluene and uranium hexafluoride for their scientific validity comprehensives internal consistency and conformance to the 1993 guidelines report

Toxicological Effects of Methylmercury National Research Council,Commission on Life Sciences,Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology,Committee on the Toxicological Effects of Methylmercury,2000-10-27 Mercury is widespread in our environment Methylmercury one organic form of mercury can accumulate up the aquatic food chain and lead to high concentrations in predatory fish When consumed by humans contaminated fish represent a public health risk

Combustion processes especially coal fired power plants are major sources of mercury contamination in the environment The U S Environmental Protection Agency EPA is considering regulating mercury emissions from those plants Toxicological Effects of Methylmercury reviews the health effects of methylmercury and discusses the estimation of mercury exposure from measured biomarkers how differences between individuals affect mercury toxicity and appropriate statistical methods for analysis of the data and thoroughly compares the epidemiological studies available on methylmercury Included are discussions of current mercury levels on public health and a delineation of the scientific aspects and policy decisions involved in the regulation of mercury This report is a valuable resource for individuals interested in the public health effects and regulation of mercury The report also provides an excellent example of the implications of decisions in the risk assessment process for a larger audience

Re-evaluation of Drinking-Water Guidelines for Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate

National Research Council, Commission on Life Sciences, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Toxicology, Subcommittee on the Toxicity of Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate, 2000-10-25 Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate DIMP is a groundwater contaminant at the U S Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado DIMP is a by product created from the manufacture and detoxification of the nerve agent GB which the arsenal produced from 1953 to 1957 For awhile the Army and the State of Colorado disagreed upon the appropriate drinking water contaminant guideline for DIMP A drinking water guideline of 600 micrograms per liter was established by the U S Environmental Protection Agency EPA in 1989 but the State of Colorado promulgated a lower guideline of 8 micrograms per liter The significant difference between the two suggested values arose from the fact that both sides used different studies to determine their values Colorado used one generation reproductive toxicity study in mink whereas EPA used a subchronic toxicity study in dogs To resolve the disagreement a two generation reproductive study in mink was conducted The Army asked the National Research Council NRC to independently evaluate the 1997 study and re evaluate the drinking water guideline for DIMP This task was assigned to the Committee on Toxicology which established the Subcommittee on the Toxicity of Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate a multidisciplinary group of experts The subcommittee evaluated the two generation reproductive study as well as other studies relevant to the task Data on the use of mink as a predictive model in toxicology were also reviewed Re Evaluation of Drinking Water Guidelines for Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate is the subcommittee's report which shows that neither party was corrected in their DIMP guidelines The report includes the subcommittee's evaluation and recommendations concerning the topic

Review of the U.S. Navy's Exposure Standard for Manufactured Vitreous Fibers National Research Council, Commission on Life Sciences, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on

Toxicology, Subcommittee on Manufactured Vitreous Fibers, 2000-08-07 Manufactured vitreous fibers MVF also known as synthetic vitreous fibers are considered to be less hazardous than asbestos to human health They are used in many thermal and acoustical insulation applications as an asbestos substitute or as a filtration medium The Navy uses MVF in shipboard

and onshore applications To protect Navy personnel from harmful exposures to MVF the U S Navy Environmental Health Center NEHC developed occupational exposure standards The documentation assists industrial hygienists occupational medicine physicians and other Navy health professionals in assessing and controlling the health hazards linked with exposure to MVF In 1997 the National Research Council NRC was asked to conduct an independent review of the Navy s toxicological assessment of MVF and to evaluate the scientific validity of its exposure standard of 2 fibers per cubic centimeter of air f cm³ The NRC assigned the task to the Committee on Toxicology which established the Subcommittee on Manufactured Vitreous Fibers a multidisciplinary group of experts to determine whether all relevant toxicological and epidemiological data were correctly considered in developing the exposure standard and to examine the uncertainty variability and quality of data and the appropriateness of assumptions used in the derivation of the exposure standard The subcommittee was also asked to identify deficiencies in the MVF database and where appropriate to make recommendations for future research and data development Review of the U S Navy s exposure Standard for Manufactured Vitreous Fibers represents the subcommittee s final report The committee had expanded its review when in January 1999 the Navy revised its Occupational Safety and Health Program Manual CNO 1999 changing the occupational exposure limit for MVF to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ACGIH threshold limit value TLV of 1 f cm³ The report features recommendations by the subcommittee as well as information gaps found throughout investigation Overall the subcommittee found that the Navy made a good start in assessing the health effects of MVF but needed further research

Methods for Developing Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines National Research Council,Commission on Life Sciences,Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology,Committee on Toxicology,Subcommittee on Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines,2000-10-18 The National Aeronautics and Space Administration NASA maintains an active interest in the environmental conditions associated with living and working in spacecraft and identifying hazards that might adversely affect the health and well being of crew members Despite major engineering advances in controlling the spacecraft environment some water and air contamination appears to be inevitable Several hundred chemical species are likely to be found in the closed environment of the spacecraft and as the frequency complexity and duration of human space flight increase identifying and understanding significant health hazards will become more complicated and more critical for the success of the missions NASA asked the National Research Council NRC Committee on Toxicology to develop guidelines similar to those developed by the NRC in 1992 for airborne substances for examining the likelihood of adverse effects from water contaminants on the health and performance of spacecraft crews In this report the Subcommittee on Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines SWEGs examines what is known about water contaminants in spacecraft the adequacy of current risk assessment methods and the toxicologic issues of greatest concern

Evaluating Chemical and Other Agent Exposures for Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity National Research Council,Commission on Life Sciences,Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology,Committee on

Toxicology, Subcommittee on Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology, 2001-04-13 The United States Navy has been concerned for some time with protecting its military and civilian personnel from reproductive and developmental hazards in the workplace. As part of its efforts to reduce or eliminate exposure of Naval personnel and their families to reproductive and developmental toxicants, the Navy requested that the National Research Council (NRC) recommend an approach that can be used to evaluate chemicals and physical agents for their potential to cause reproductive and developmental toxicity. The NRC assigned this project to the Committee on Toxicology, which convened the Subcommittee on Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology to prepare this report. In this report, the subcommittee recommends an approach for evaluating agents for potential reproductive and developmental toxicity and demonstrates how that approach can be used by the Navy. This report has been reviewed in draft form by individuals chosen for their diverse perspectives and technical expertise in accordance with procedures approved by the NRC's Report Review Committee. The purpose of this independent review is to provide candid and critical comments that will assist the institution in making its published report as sound as possible and to ensure that the report meets institutional standards for objectivity, evidence, and responsiveness to the study charge. The review comments and draft manuscript remain confidential to protect the integrity of the deliberative process. We wish to thank the following individuals for their review of this report: James Chen, National Center for Toxicological Research; George Daston, Procter and Gamble Company; Jerry Heindel, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; Grace Lemasters, University of Cincinnati; and John Young, National Center for Toxicological Research.

Strengthening Science at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency--National Research Council (NRC) Findings United States. Congress. House. Committee on Science. Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, 2001

The Enigmatic Realm of **Risk Based Waste Classification In California**: Unleashing the Language is Inner Magic

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