

**Table 9-1. Chemical-Specific Potential Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs), Onondaga Lake RI/FS**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
<b>WATER</b>			
Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f - 300j-26	40 CFR Part 141	ARAR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
Clean Water Act [Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended], 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387	40 CFR § 129	ARAR	Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards
New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 15, Title 3 and Article 17, Titles 3 and 8	6 NYCRR Parts 700 through 706	ARAR	Establishes New York Ambient Water Quality Standards for almost 200 contaminants and qualitative narrative water quality standards.
<b>AIR</b>			
No promulgated chemical-specific ARARs identified for air.			
<b>SEDIMENT</b>			
No promulgated chemical-specific ARARs identified for sediment.			
<b>BIOTA</b>			
No promulgated chemical-specific ARARs identified for fish (biota). The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) limits (e.g., 1 ppm mercury, 2 ppm PCBs) are not based on federal or state environmental law.			

**Table 9-2. Chemical-Specific Potential Criteria, Advisories and Guidance To Be Considered (TBC), Onondaga Lake RI/FS**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
<b>BIOTA</b>			
International Joint Commission - United States and Canada	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, as amended	To Be Considered	The concentration of total PCBs in fish tissue (whole fish, wet weight basis) should not exceed 0.1 µg/g for the protection of birds and animals that consume fish.
NOAA - Damage Assessment Center	Reproductive, Developmental and Immunotoxic Effects of PCBs in Fish: a Summary of Laboratory and Field Studies, March 1999 (Monosson, E.)	To Be Considered	<p>The effective concentrations for reproductive and developmental toxicity fall within the ranges of the PCB concentrations found in some of the most contaminated fish. There are currently an insufficient number of studies to estimate the immunotoxicity of PCBs in fish.</p> <p>Improper functioning of the reproductive system and adverse effects on development may result from adult fish liver concentrations of 25 to 71 ppm Aroclor 1254.</p> <p>PCB Congener BZ #77: 0.3 to 5 ppm (wet wt) in adult fish livers reduces egg deposition, pituitary gonadotropin, and gonadosomatic index, alters retinoid concentration (Vitamin A), and reduces larval survival. 1.3 ppm in eggs reduces larval survival.</p>
NYSDEC Division of Fish and Wildlife	Niagara River Biota Contamination Project: Fish Flesh Criteria for Piscivorous Wildlife, Technical Report 87-3, July 1987, pp. 41-48 and Table 26 (Newell <i>et al.</i> )	To Be Considered	Provides a method for calculating concentrations of organochlorines in fish flesh for the protection of wildlife. The fish flesh criterion is 0.11 mg/kg wet wt for PCBs, 3 ng/kg for dioxin/furans, and 0.33 mg/kg for hexachlorobenzene.
<b>SEDIMENT</b>			
EPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response	Guidance on Remedial Actions for Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination, EPA/540/G-90/007, August 1990 (OSWER Dir. No. 9355.4-01).	To Be Considered	Provides guidance in the investigation and remedy selection process for PCB-contaminated Superfund sites. Provides preliminary remediation goals for various contaminated media, including sediment (pp. 34-36) and identifies other considerations important to protection of human health and the environment.
NOAA - Damage Assessment Office	Development and Evaluation of Consensus-Based Sediment Effect Concentrations for PCBs in the Hudson River, MacDonald Environmental Services Ltd., March 1999	To Be Considered	Estuarine, freshwater and saltwater sediment effects concentrations for total PCBs: Threshold Effect Concentration: 0.04 mg/kg Mid-range Effect Concentration: 0.4 mg/kg Extreme Effect Concentration: 1.7 mg/kg

**Table 9-2. (cont.)**

<b>MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY</b>	<b>CITATION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS</b>
NOAA (compilation of other literature sources for Sediment Quality Guidelines [SQGs])	<b>Screening Quick Reference Tables for Organics (SQRTs)</b>	To Be Considered	Tables with screening concentrations for inorganic and organic contaminants.
EPA Great Lakes National Program Office, Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments (ARCS) Program	Calculation and Evaluation of Sediment Effect Concentrations for the Amphipod <i>Hyaella azteca</i> and the midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i> , EPA 905-R96-008, September 1996	To Be Considered	Provides sediment effect concentrations (SECs), which are defined as the concentrations of a contaminant in sediment below which toxicity is rarely observed and above which toxicity is frequently observed.
NYSDEC Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources	Technical Guidance for Screening Contaminated Sediment, January 1999	To Be Considered	Includes a methodology to establish sediment criteria for the purpose of identifying contaminated sediments. Provides sediment quality screening values for non-polar organic compounds, such as PCBs, and metals to determine whether sediments are contaminated (above screening criteria) or clean (below screening criteria). Screening values are not cleanup goals. Also discusses the use of sediment criteria in risk management decisions.
<b>SOIL</b>			
NYSDEC-Division of Environmental Remediation	Technical Administrative Guidance Memorandum No. 94-HWR-4046	To Be Considered	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives
<b>WATER</b>			
USEPA	Safe Drinking Water Act	To Be Considered	Proposed MCLs
USEPA	Federal Register, Volume 57, No. 246, December 22, 1992	To Be Considered	Ambient Water Quality Criteria
NYSDEC	TOGS 1.1.2	To Be Considered	New York State Groundwater Effluent Limitations
<b>AIR</b>			
NYSDEC	New York Air Cleanup Criteria, January 1990	To Be Considered	Provides guidance for the control of ambient air contaminants in New York State.

**Table 9-3. Location-Specific Potential Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs), Onondaga Lake RI/FS**

<b>MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY</b>	<b>CITATION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS</b>
Clean Water Act	40 CFR Parts 122, 125 and 401	ARAR	Wastewater Discharge Permits; Effluent Guidelines, Best Available Technology and BMPPT
Clean Water Act	40 CFR Part 403.5	ARAR	Discharge to Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
Clean Water Act	40 CFR Parts 144-147	ARAR	Underground Injection Control Program
Clean Water Act	33 CFR Parts 320-330	ARAR	Dredge and Fill in Wetlands
Clean Water Act Section 401, 33 U.S.C. 1341	40 CFR Part 121	ARAR	State Water Quality Certification Program
Section 404 of the Clean Water Act [Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended], 33 U.S.C. § 1344	33 CFR Parts 320-329	ARAR	Includes requirements for issuing permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters of the United States. A permit is required for construction of any structure in a navigable water.
Clean Water Act Section 404, 33 U.S.C. § 1344	40 CFR Part 230	ARAR	No activity which adversely affects an aquatic ecosystem, including wetlands, shall be permitted if a practicable alternative that has less adverse impact is available. If there is no other practical alternative, impacts must be minimized.
Executive Order No. 11988	42 FR 26951	ARAR	Floodplain Management
Executive Order No. 11990	42 FR 26961	ARAR	Protection of Wetlands
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Title I, 15 U.S.C. § 2601	40 CFR §§ 761.65 - 761.75	ARAR	TSCA facility requirements: Establishes siting guidance and criteria for storage (761.65), chemical waste landfills (761.75), and incinerators (761.70).

**Table 9-3. (cont.)**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
Statement of Procedures on Floodplain Management and Wetlands Protection	40 CFR Part 6, Subpart A	ARAR	<p>Sets forth EPA policy and guidance for carrying out Executive Orders 11990 and 11988.</p> <p><u>Executive Order 11988</u>: Floodplain Management requires federal agencies to evaluate the potential effects of actions they may take in a floodplain to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse effects associated with direct and indirect development of a floodplain. Federal agencies are required to avoid adverse impacts or minimize them if no practicable alternative exists.</p> <p><u>Executive Order 11990</u>: Protection of Wetlands requires federal agencies conducting certain activities to avoid, to the extent possible, the adverse impacts associated with the destruction or loss of wetlands if a practicable alternative exists. Federal agencies are required to avoid adverse impacts or minimize them if no practicable alternative exists.</p>
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. § 662	N/A	ARAR	<p>Whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose, by any department or agency of the United States, such department or agency first shall consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular State in which the impoundment, diversion, or other control facility is to be constructed, with a view to the conservation of wildlife resources by preventing loss of and damage to such resources.</p>
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. § 661	40 CFR 6.302	ARAR	Modification to Waterways that Affect Fish or Wildlife

**Table 9-3. (cont.)**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470 <u>et seq.</u>	36 CFR Part 800	ARAR	Proposed remedial actions must take into account effect on properties in or eligible for inclusion in the National Registry of Historic Places. Federal agencies undertaking a project having an effect on a listed or eligible property must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. While the Advisory Council comments must be taken into account and integrated into the decision-making process, program decisions rest with the agency implementing the undertaking. A Stage 1A cultural resource survey is expected to be necessary for any active remediation to identify historic properties along the lake shore to determine if any areas should be the subject of further consideration under NHPA.
New York State Freshwater Wetlands Law, Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 24, Title 7	6 NYCRR Parts 662-665	ARAR	Defines procedural requirements for undertaking different activities in and adjacent to freshwater wetlands, and establishes standards governing the issuance of permits to alter or fill freshwater wetlands.
New York State ECL Article 3, Title 3; Article 27, Titles 7 and 9	6 NYCRR § 373-2.2	ARAR	Establishes construction requirements for hazardous waste facilities in 100-year floodplain.
New York State ECL Article 11, Title 5	6 NYCRR Part 182	ARAR	The taking of any endangered or threatened species is prohibited, except under a permit or license issued by NYSDEC. The destroying or degrading the habitat of a protected animal likely constitutes a “taking” of that animal under NY ECL § 11-0535.
New York State ECL Article 15, Title 5, 6 NYCRR Part 608 Use and Protection of waters	6 NYCRR Part 608	ARAR	Protection of Waters Program

**Table 9-4. Location-Specific Potential Criteria, Advisories and Guidance To Be Considered (TBC), Onondaga Lake RI/FS**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	Policy on Floodplains and Wetland Assessments for CERCLA Actions, August 1985	To Be Considered	Superfund actions must meet the substantive requirements of the Floodplain Management Executive Order (E.O. 11988) and the Protection of Wetlands Executive Order (E.O. 11990) (see Table 9-3: Location-Specific ARARs). This memorandum discusses situations that require preparation of a floodplains or wetlands assessment, and the factors that should be considered in preparing an assessment, for response actions taken pursuant to Section 104 or 106 of CERCLA. For remedial actions, a floodplain/wetlands assessment must be incorporated into the analysis conducted during the planning of the remedial action.
No Other Location-Specific To-Be-Considered Criteria Identified.			

**Table 9-5. Action-Specific Potential Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs), Onondaga Lake RI/FS**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Title I, 15 U.S.C. § 2605	40 CFR Part 761	ARAR	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and use prohibitions
Clean Air Act, 42U.S.C. s/s 7401 et seq. (1970)	40 CFR Parts 61 and 63	ARAR	Part 61-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Part 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.
Clean Air Act, 42U.S.C. s/s 7401 et seq. (1970)	40 CFR Part 52	ARAR	Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans
Clean Air Act, 42U.S.C. s/s 7401 et seq. (1970)	40 CFR Part 60	ARAR	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976) Subtitle C - Wastes	40 CFR Part 261	ARAR	Identification and listing of hazardous waste
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	40 CFR Part 262	ARAR	Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	40 CFR Part 262.11	ARAR	Hazardous waste determination.

**Table 9-5. (cont.)**

<b>MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY</b>	<b>CITATION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS</b>
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	40 CFR Part 262.34	ARAR	Standards for Hazardous Waste Generators, 90-Day Accumulation Rule
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, Subparts B- 264.10-.19 F- 264.90-.101 G- 264.110 -.120 J- 264.190-.200 S- 264.550 - .555 X- 264.600-.603	ARAR	Standards for Owners/Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities. B- General Facility Standards F-Releases from Solid Waste Management Units G-Closure and Post Closure J-Tank Systems S-Special Provisions for Cleanup X-Miscellaneous Units
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, Subparts K- 264.220- .232 L- 264.250-.259 N - 264.300- .317	ARAR	Standards for Owners/Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities K-Surface Impounds L- Waste Piles N - Landfills, Subtitle C
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	40 CFR Part 268 subparts C-268.30 - .39	ARAR	Land disposal restrictions C- Prohibitions on Land Disposal
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq. (1976)	62 FR 25997	ARAR	Subtitle C, Phase IV Supplemental Proposal on Land Disposal of Mineral Processing Wastes
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	40 CFR Part 257	ARAR	Criteria for Classification of Waste Disposal Facilities

**Table 9-5. (cont.)**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
Section 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended], 42 U.S.C. § 6924	40 CFR § 264.13(b)	ARAR	Owner or operator of a facility that treats, stores or disposes of hazardous wastes must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan.
Section 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6924	40 CFR § 264.232	ARAR	Owners and operators shall manage all hazardous waste placed in a surface impoundments in accordance with 40 CFR Subparts BB (Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks) and CC (Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments and Containers).
Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1344(b)	40 CFR Part 230	ARAR	Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material. Except as otherwise provided under Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(2), no discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences. Includes criteria for evaluating whether a particular discharge site may be specified.
Section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1344(c)	40 CFR Part 231, 33 CFR Parts 320, 323, and 325	ARAR	These regulations apply to all existing, proposed, or potential disposal sites for discharges of dredged or fill materials into U.S. waters, which include wetlands. Includes special policies, practices, and procedures to be followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in connection with the review of applications for permits to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act, 33 U.S.C. § 403	33 CFR Part 322	ARAR	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approval is generally required to excavate or fill, or in any manner to alter or modify the course, location, condition, or capacity of the channel of any navigable water of the United States.
U.S. Department of Transportation Rules for Hazardous Materials Transport	49 CFR Part 107 <i>et. seq.</i>	ARAR	Hazardous materials program procedures

**Table 9-5. (cont.)**

<b>MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY</b>	<b>CITATION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS</b>
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended , 49 U.S.C. §§ 5101 - 5127	49 CFR Part 171	ARAR	Department of Transportation Rules for Transportation of Hazardous Materials, including procedures for the packaging, labeling, manifesting and transporting of hazardous materials.
New York State ECL Article 27, Title 7	6 NYCRR Part 360	ARAR	Solid Waste Management Facilities New York State regulations for design, construction, operation, and closure requirements for solid waste management facilities.
New York State ECL Article 27, Title 11	6 NYCRR Part 361	ARAR	Siting of Industrial Hazardous Waste Facilities Establishes criteria for siting industrial hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. Regulates the siting of new industrial hazardous waste facilities located wholly or partially within New York State. Identifies criteria by which the facilities siting board will determine whether to approve a proposed industrial hazardous waste facility.
New York State ECL Article 27, Title 3	6 NYCRR Part 364	ARAR	Standards for Waste Transportation Regulations governing the collection, transport and delivery of regulated wastes, including hazardous wastes.
New York State ECL Article 27, Title 9	6 NYCRR Parts 370 and 371	ARAR	New York State regulations for activities associated with hazardous waste management.
New York State ECL Article 3, Title 3; Article 27, Titles 7 and 9	6 NYCRR Part 372	ARAR	Hazardous Waste Manifest System and Related Standards for Generators, Transporters and Facilities Includes Hazardous Waste Manifest System requirements for generators, transporters, and treatment, storage or disposal facilities, and other requirements applicable to generators and transporters of hazardous waste.
New York State ECL Article 3, Title 3; Article 27, Titles 7 and 9	6 NYCRR Part 373	ARAR	Hazardous Waste Management Facilities These regulations establish requirements for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste; permit requirements; and construction and operation standards for hazardous waste management facilities.

**Table 9-5. (cont.)**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
New York State ECL Article 27, Title 13	6 NYCRR Part 375	ARAR	Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites Establishes standards for the development and implementation of inactive hazardous waste disposal site remedial programs.
New York State ECL Article 27, Title 9	6 NYCRR Part 376	ARAR	Land Disposal Restrictions. PCB wastes including dredge spoils containing PCBs greater than 50 ppm must be disposed of in accordance with federal regulations at 40 CFR Part 761.
New York State ECL, Article 19, Title 3 - Air Pollution Control Law. Promulgated pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 USC § 7401	6 NYCRR Parts 200, 202, 205, 207, 211, 212, 219, and 257.	ARAR	Air Pollution Control Regulations The emissions of air contaminants that jeopardize human, plant, or animal life, or is ruinous to property, or causes a level of discomfort is strictly prohibited.
New York State ECL Article 15, Title 5, and Article 17, Title 3	6 NYCRR Part 608	ARAR	Use and Protection of Waters A permit is required to change, modify, or disturb any protected stream, its bed or banks, or remove from its bed or banks sand or gravel or any other material; or to excavate or place fill in any of the navigable waters of the state. Any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity which may result in any discharge into navigable waters must obtain a State Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 USC § 1341.
New York State ECL, Article 1, Title 1, Article 3 Title 3 Article 15 Title 3 Article 17 Title 1,3,and 8	6 NYCRR Part 700-706	ARAR	Classifications and Standards of Surface Waters and Groundwaters
New York State ECL Article 17, Title 8	6 NYCRR Parts 750 - 758	ARAR	New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Requirements Standards for Storm Water Runoff, Surface Water, and Groundwater Discharges. In general, no person shall discharge or cause a discharge to NY State waters of any pollutant without a permit under the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program.

**Table 9-5. (cont.)**

<b>MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY</b>	<b>CITATION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS</b>
New York State ECL Article 17, Title 5	N/A	ARAR	It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to throw, drain, run or otherwise discharge into such waters organic or inorganic matter that shall cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of applicable standards identified at 6 NYCRR § 701.1.
New York State ECL Article 11, Title 5	NY ECL § 11-0503	ARAR	Fish & Wildlife Law against water pollution. No deleterious or poisonous substances shall be thrown or allowed to run into any public or private waters in quantities injurious to fish life, protected wildlife or waterfowl inhabiting those waters, or injurious to the propagation of fish, protected wildlife or waterfowl therein.
Local County or Municipality Pretreatment Requirements	Local regulations	ARAR	Local regulations

**Table 9-6. Action-Specific Potential Criteria, Advisories, and Guidance To Be Considered (TBC), Onondaga Lake RI/FS**

<b>MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY</b>	<b>CITATION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS</b>
USEPA	Covers for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (EPA/540/2-85-002; September 1985)	To Be Considered	Covers for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites should include a vegetated top cover, middle drainage layer, and low permeability layer.
USEPA	Rules of Thumb for Superfund Remedy Selection (EPA 540-R-97-013, August 1997)	To Be Considered	Describes key principles and expectations, as well as “best practices” based on program experience, for the remedy selection process under Superfund. Major policy areas covered are risk assessment and risk management, developing remedial alternatives, and ground-water response actions.
USEPA	Land Use in the CERCLA Remedy Selection Process (OSWER Directive No. 9355.7-04, May 1995)	To Be Considered	Presents information for considering land use in making remedy selection decisions at NPL sites.
USEPA	Principles for Managing Contaminated Sediment Risks at Hazardous Waste Sites (OSWER Directive 9285.6-08, February 2002)	To Be Considered	Presents risk management principles that site managers should consider when making risk management decisions at contaminated sediment sites.
USEPA	Contaminated Sediment Strategy (EPA-823-R-98-001, April 1998)	To Be Considered	Establishes an Agency-wide strategy for contaminated sediments, with the following four goals: 1) prevent the volume of contaminated sediments from increasing; 2) reduce the volume of existing contaminated sediment; 3) ensure that sediment dredging and dredged material disposal are managed in an environmentally sound manner; and 4) develop scientifically sound sediment management tools for use in pollution prevention, source control, remediation, and dredged material management.

**Table 9-6. (cont.)**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
USEPA	Structure and Components of Five-Year Reviews (OSWER Directive 9355.7-02, May 1991)  Supplemental Five-Year Review Guidance (OSWER Directive 9355.7-02A, July 1994)  Second Supplemental Five-Year Review Guidance (OSWER 9355.7-03A, December 1995)	To Be Considered	Provides guidance on conducting Five-Year Reviews for sites at which hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain on-site above levels that allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. The purpose of the Five-Year Review is to evaluate whether the selected response action continues to be protective of public health and the environment and is functioning as designed.
USEPA	61 FR 18879, 40 CFR Part 260, <i>et. al.</i>	To Be Considered	Requirements for Management of Hazardous Contaminated Media
USEPA	40 CFR Part 50	To Be Considered	Clean Air Act, National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NYSDEC	New York Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	To Be Considered	
NYSDEC	Air Guide 1 - Guidelines for the Control of Toxic Ambient Air Contaminants, 2000	To Be Considered	Provides guidance for the control of toxic ambient air contaminants in New York State. Current annual guideline concentrations (AGCs) for PCBs are 0.01 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for inhalation of evaporative congeners (Aroclor 1242 and below) and 0.002 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for inhalation of persistent highly chlorinated congeners (Aroclor 1248 and above) in the form of dust or aerosols.
NYSDEC	Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values	To Be Considered	Provides guidance for ambient water quality standards and guidance values for pollutants.
NYSDEC	Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.2.1 Industrial SPDES Permit Drafting Strategy for Surface Waters	To Be Considered	Provides guidance for writing permits for discharges of wastewater from industrial facilities and for writing requirements equivalent to SPDES permits for discharges from remediation sites.

**Table 9-6. (cont.)**

MEDIUM/ AUTHORITY	CITATION	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS
NYSDEC	Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.3.1 Waste Assimilative Capacity Analysis & Allocation for Setting Water Quality Based Effluent Limits	To Be Considered	Provides guidance to water quality control engineers in determining whether discharges to waterbodies have a reasonable potential to violate water quality standards and guidance values.
NYSDEC	Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.3.2 Toxicity Testing in the SPDES Permit Program	To Be Considered	Describes the criteria for deciding when toxicity testing will be required in a permit and the procedures which should be followed when including toxicity testing requirements in a permit.
NYSDEC	Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.3.7 Analytical Detectability & Quantitation Guidelines for Selected Environmental Parameters	To Be Considered	Provides method detection limits and practical quantitation limits for pollutants in distilled water.
NYSDEC	Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 2.1.1, Guidance on Groundwater Contamination Strategy	To Be Considered	
NYSDEC, Division of Environmental Remediation	Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4031 Fugitive Dust Suppression and Particulate Monitoring Program at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites	To Be Considered	Provides guidance on fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring for inactive hazardous waste sites.
NYSDEC	Interim Guidance on Freshwater Navigational Dredging, October 1994	To Be Considered	Provides guidance for navigational dredging activities in freshwater areas.
NYSDEC Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources	Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis for Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites (FWIA), October 1994	To Be Considered	Provides rationale and methods for sampling and evaluating impacts of a site on fish and wildlife during the remedial investigation and other stages of the remedial process.