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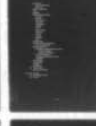
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAI--ETC F/G 5/2
COMPUTER-AIDED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE DATA SYSTEM (CELDS). U--ETC(U)
SEP 78 J VAN WERINGH, J PATZER, R WELSH

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USER MANUAL

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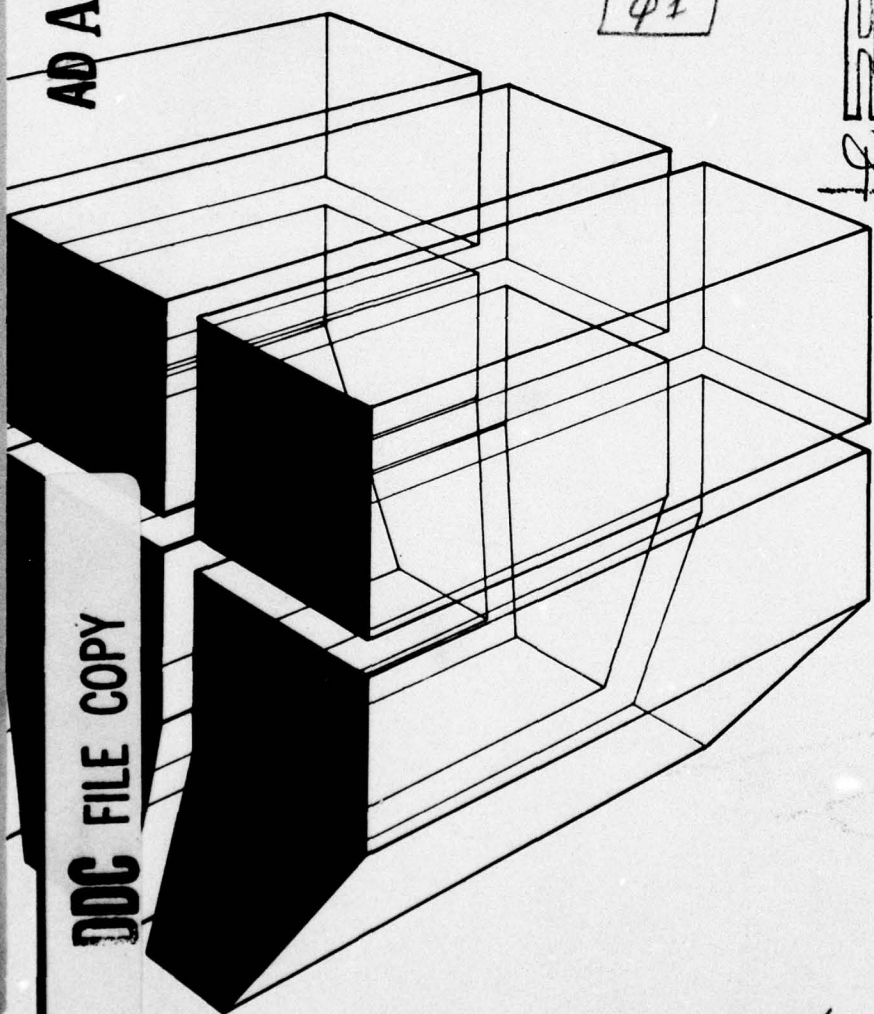
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by
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J. Patzer,
R. Welsh
R. Webster

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✓ This report provides a cursory description of CELDS data fields and user instructions for accessing CELDS, formulating searches, and displaying the selected laws. This report contains copies of the current list of CELDS attributes, keywords, and state abbreviations. This report is a revision of CERL Technical Report E-78, *User Manual for the Computer-Aided Environmental Legislative Data System*, published in November 1975. Information contained in this report supersedes information contained in E-78.

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FOREWORD

This project was performed for the Directorate of Military Construction, Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), under Project 4A762720A896, "Environmental Quality for Construction and Operation of Military Facilities"; Task 01, "Environmental Quality Management for Military Facilities"; Work Unit 002, "Development of Environmental Technical Information System." Mr. V. Gottschalk was the OCE Technical Monitor.

This research was made possible through the efforts of Mr. James A. Gast of the University of Illinois, to whom most of the software development is attributed, the Library Research Center of the University of Illinois, and the scientists and engineers of the Environmental Division (EN), U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL).

Administrative support and counsel were provided by Dr. R. K. Jain, Chief of CERL-EN. COL J. E. Hays is Commander and Director of CERL, and Dr. L. R. Shaffer is Technical Director.

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COMPUTER-AIDED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE DATA SYSTEM (CELDS) USER MANUAL

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

To conform to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Army must have a rapid and comprehensive means of analyzing all potential impacts that a new military project or activity will have on the regional environment of its location. The Computer-Aided Environmental Legislative Data System (CELDS) was developed as a part of the Environmental Technical Information System (ETIS)¹ to respond to the Army's need for rapid, easy access to environmental legislation relevant to a specific project or activity. This system, a collection of current Federal and state environmental laws, regulations, and standards, has been developed for use by non-lawyers. Abstracts of the legislation are written in a straight-forward, narrative style with all legal jargon and excessive verbiage removed. These abstracts are not intended to replace the original documents or resolve complex legal problems; their sole aim is to provide quick access to current controls on activities that may influence the environment, and to supply informative data for environmental impact analysis and environmental quality management.

In 1972, CERL developed a pilot project which contained legislation from six states and the Federal Government. Laws were collected, abstracted, and indexed, and a storage and retrieval system was developed. This study highlighted a number of significant problem areas,² which have since been addressed. The retrieval system was revised, and data collection was begun for the remaining states. Legislation from all states and the Federal Government is presently included in the system, and work is continuing to incorporate laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. CELDS is continuously updated, and direct correspondence with the administering agencies is maintained to insure the currentness and completeness of the abstracted environmental legislation.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to explain the data contained in CELDS and to furnish the user with instructions for accessing CELDS, communicating data needs, formulating specific searches, and obtaining output. The information contained in this report supersedes that provided by CERL Technical Report E-78, *User Manual for the Computer-Aided Environmental Legislative Data System*, published in November 1975.

Mode of Technology Transfer

This report will be issued as a Department of the Army Pamphlet in the 200-3 series.

¹R. D. Webster, R. L. Welsh, and R. K. Jain, *Development of the Environmental Technical Information System*, Interim Report E-52/ADA009668 (Construction Engineering Research Laboratory [CERL], March 1975).

²R. D. Webster, R. L. Welsh, and R. K. Jain, *Development of the Environmental Technical Information System*, Interim Report E-52/ADA009668 (CERL, March 1975).

2 THE DATA FIELDS

In CELDS, each data record is called a "law," although rules, regulations, and standards, as well as actual laws, are included. Each data record or law is divided into 12 fields of information.

1. ACC is the accession number assigned sequentially to laws in the order in which they were entered into the system. It is an arbitrary number assigned only for convenient reference and has no bearing on the content of the law. When a law is deleted from CELDS, the number assigned to it is retired and is not reassigned to another law. ACC is a searchable field; therefore, laws can be retrieved by accession number.

2. TTL is the title given to each law. It is brief and comprehensive, reflecting the scope and emphasis of the law, and is not necessarily the same as the title of the actual legislation. It can be used to determine the relevancy of a retrieved law to a search.

3. DAT is the enactment date of the legislation or the date of its last amendment.

4. REF is the official source of the law. It does not follow strict legal citation form, but gives the publication title and subdivision numbers necessary to locate the original text.

5. MEC is the major environmental category. It designates which of the following general sectors of the environment the law applies to:

- a. Air Quality: Air pollution episodes, ambient air quality standards, emission standards
- b. Earth Science: Erosion, sedimentation control, dredging, channelization, wetlands
- c. Ecology: Endangered and protected wildlife and plants
- d. Health Science: Radiation standards (excluding occupational standards), pesticides, drinking water
- e. Land Use: Induced land use changes, wetlands
- f. Noise: Noise pollution (excluding occupational standards)
- g. Sociology: Seldom used because it does not reflect environmental concerns, but is included to interface with other ETIS systems
- h. Solid Waste: Waste disposal sites, solid and hazardous wastes, recycling
- i. Transportation: Transportation of explosives, hazardous wastes, solid wastes, pesticides
- j. Water Quality: Effluent standards, liquid industrial wastes, water quality standards, oil spills.

These MECs are search fields; therefore, it is important that all entries follow the standard spelling format given in items (a) through (j) above.

6. GPS is the geographical/political scope of the law. The two-character codes entered in this field are also points of access to CELDS. These codes are listed in Appendix A.

7. AGY is the official name and address of the administering agency. This is a searchable field.

8. BIB is the bibliographic reference of the material used to abstract the law.

9. ABS is the abstract, a concise presentation of the quantitative and objective standards in the legislation.

10. TBL is the table field, containing data best presented in tabular form. Tables are numbered consecutively within each law or data record. If no table is appropriate, the word "none" is entered.

11. ATT is the environmental attributes field. Laws are indexed and retrieved by relevant ATTs, which are listed in Appendix B. This field interfaces with CERL's other ETIS data bases; it does not retrieve CELDS laws.

12. KEY or TOP is the major means of retrieving laws in a specific subject area. A thesaurus of index terms describing the environment was developed specifically for CELDS (see Appendix C). This thesaurus is divided into two sections: the first section indicates hierarchical relationships (broader, narrower, and related terms), and the second lists keywords alphabetically under MECs, giving an overview of keywords relevant to a particular environmental area.

A search using a broader term will retrieve laws indexed with that term, as well as laws indexed with any of the corresponding narrower terms when the field name KEY is used.

If a hierarchical search is not necessary, TOP is used instead of KEY. Only those laws indexed with the term requested are retrieved; laws indexed with narrower terms are not found.

3 THE COMMANDS

The following commands are used when performing a search:

FIND
AND
OR
EXCEPT

SHOW
LIST
PRINT
SAVE
MAKE
WHAT SETS
DELETE
HELP
WHAT IS
SUGGEST
END

1. **FIND** begins a new search. The results of previous searches are forgotten, and the result of this command is saved as the current lawset.

2. **AND** further limits the current lawset. The current lawset is searched for laws which meet the search criterion; the results form a new lawset.

3. **OR** expands the scope of a search. The laws which meet the search criterion are added to the current lawset.

4. **EXCEPT** eliminates laws meeting the search criterion from the current lawset.

5. **OOPS** causes the current lawset to be forgotten and the previous one to be reinstated.

6. **SHOW** displays the accession numbers of the current lawset on the user's terminal.

7. **LIST** displays requested fields on the user's terminal for each law in the current lawset.

8. **PRINT** causes requested fields for each law in the current lawset to be printed out on the central line printer.

9. **SAVE** stores the current lawset with an identifying name chosen by the user; the name has 12 characters or less and contains no blanks.

10. **MAKE** combines the commands **FIND** and **SAVE**. It may be desirable to use **MAKE** if it is known from the beginning of the search that the results must be saved. **MAKE** saves the lawset, and the next command starts a new search.

11. **WHAT SETS** displays the names of the saved lawsets on the user's terminal.

12. **DELETE** removes a lawset that has been stored by the **SAVE** command.

13. **HELP** summarizes the basic commands.

14. WHAT IS provides information about a specified CELDS term. After typing the command WHAT IS, type in a command, an attribute, or a keyword.

15. SUGGEST allows the user to send a suggestion or comment to CERL, and may be used to report bugs in the system. The user will receive a reply via the mail command.

16. END enables the user to leave the CELDS environment within ETIS.

4 THE SEARCH STRATEGY

Before logging into the system, the user should first analyze his/her problem and determine a search strategy. The following steps should be considered:

1. Decide on the geographical/political scope (GPS). This could be the United States, only one state, or any combination of states. If all GPSs are desired, then no particular one should be specified.

2. Choose the major environmental category (MEC) that best suits the area of interest. More than one MEC can be selected.

3. Review the keywords for the chosen MECs (see Section II of Appendix C). After acquiring a general idea of the applicable terms, consult Section I of Appendix C to select the narrowest term appropriate to the search needs in order to insure precision. (The keyword hierarchy is explained in the introduction to Appendix C.)

After the search criteria have been selected, the user can interact with the computer.

5 THE SEARCH

To begin the search, use the steps listed below:

1. Set the terminal at full duplex, high speed (30 cps), and turn on the power.

2. Dial the phone number provided by CERL. Listen for a high-pitched tone, and insert the receiver into the acoustic coupler. If the phone is busy or there is no answer, the computer is probably down for maintenance. Try again later.

3. When the phone connection has been established (signified by the carrier light), the interaction between the computer and the user begins. For each question asked by the computer, type in an answer and depress the carriage return key. All entries must be typed exactly as they are listed in the CELDS vocabulary. No capital letters may be used.

After the computer acknowledges itself, it asks for login. In response, type in the name provided by CERL. Next, the computer asks for the password, which was also provided by CERL. If the login and password are entered correctly, any important messages about the system are printed; if not, the computer will ask that the name (i.e., login) and password be retyped.

4. After login is completed, the computer asks:

What program? (Type <CR> to see the list).

<CR> means depress the carriage return key. Enter the number corresponding to CELDS.

5. Now the actual search begins. Each new search begins with the question:

What next?

Each time the computer asks "What Next?", the response must be a search command (see Chapter 3).

What next?: [Search Command]

For example: What next?: find

When a new search is begun, the search command FIND must be used. The computer then wants to know "search criterion?" Respond by typing in the desired field.

Search criterion?: [Field]

For example: Search criterion?: mec

If it is a searchable field (ACC, MEC, GPS, AGY, ATT, KEY), the computer asks "what value?" Type in the necessary accession number, MEC, keyword, etc.

What value?: [value]

For example: What value?: air quality

The lawset has now been created, and the terminal displays the number of laws found.

For example: 21 laws found.

These procedures can be repeated as many times as desired to expand or limit the lawset. (Remember that FIND will destroy the lawset and begin a new one.)

What next?: and

Search criterion?: gps

What value?: il

7 laws found

Now the lawset has been decreased to 7 laws found.

The search procedure may be abbreviated by stringing more than one element to a line. For example, the lawset shown above can be obtained by:

What next?: [Search Command] [field] [value (if a searchable field)]

For example: What next?: find mec air quality

21 laws found

What next?: and gps il

7 laws found

The search procedure can be shortened even more by combining all of this on one line.

What next?: [search command] [field] ["value"] [search command] [field] ["value"]

for example: what next?: find mec "air quality" and gps "il"

7 laws found

When a line contains more than one search command, each search criterion must be enclosed in quotes.

6. Now that the desired lawset has been found, all or part of it can be displayed. To display only the accession numbers, use SHOW.

For example: What next?: show

375 544 545 1026 1027 2105 3305

To display other fields, use the command LIST, along with as many field names as wanted.

For example: What next?: list dat gps

law 375
dat: 12-17-73
gps: il
law 544
dat: 5-4-76
gps: il

The use of the field name "ALL" will display the whole data record of each law in the lawset, except for the fields ATT and KEY, which must be specified to be seen.

For example: What next?: list all att key

If the output resulting from a command must be stopped, depress "ABORT," "BREAK," "DEL," "RUBOUT," or the equivalent on the terminal.

LIST displays only at the user's terminal. Therefore, if the terminal does not produce hard copy or if the printout is too long to conveniently type out at the terminal, the command PRINT must be used in place of LIST. PRINT, which is used in exactly the same way as LIST, causes the output to be printed at the central line printer at the computer site. The user should notify CERL if this is being done so that the printout will be mailed; it should be emphasized that a mailed printout will require extra time to reach the user.

To save the results of the search in the computer for use at a later time, enter the command SAVE along with an original name so that the computer will attach it to the lawset. The chosen name may not contain any blanks. (Use WHAT SETS first to see what names have already been used. If an existing name is used again, the data will be rewritten.

For example: What next?: save newname

 7 laws saved

Remember to DELETE saved lawsets when they are no longer needed.

7. When a CELDS work session is completed, contact between the computer and the terminal must be broken. This is known as a "logout," and should be performed by using the command END. The computer will respond with "GOOD BYE FROM CELDS" and "WHAT PROGRAM? (TYPE <CR> TO SEE LIST)". At this time, another work session with CELDS or another ETIS program can be started; if the computer is no longer needed, type control-d (hold down the "control" key and simultaneously depress "D") to exit.

6 ERROR MESSAGES

If the computer does not understand a request, it responds with an error message. The error message does not affect the lawset.

CELDS has a fixed vocabulary and will understand only terms and commands that are entered exactly as they are in that vocabulary. Check the typed message for typographical errors or for omission of command or field names. Do not use capital letters.

Reenter the request correctly. If there is still an error message, either use the HELP command, or enter a "?".

7 EXAMPLES

Below are examples of the search commands. For more information refer to the sample session in Chapter 8. The abbreviations sn, bt, and nt refer to scope notes, broader term, and narrower term, respectively (see Appendix C).

1. What next?: find mec earth science

41 laws found

2. What next?: find key sulfur dioxide

154 laws found

What next?: and key furnaces

13 laws remain

3. What next?: find mec air quality

1269 laws found

What next?: and gps 1a

24 laws remain

What next?: or gps ms

55 laws now selected

What next?: oops

24 laws recovered

4. What next?: what is permits

sn licenses required for the construction or operation of a facility or the performance of some act

5. What next?: find key sulfur dioxide

154 laws found

What next?: and furnaces

ERROR: furnaces—neither a lawset name nor a field name

What next?: and key furnaces

13 laws remain

What next?: show

1354 1356 1646 1953 2028 3069 2105 2848 3109

3305 3360 4016 4020

6. What next?: what is furnaces

bt air pollution sources

point sources

nt blast furnaces

cupolas

check the broader terms for a list of potentially related terms

7. What next?: what sets

_air

_air2

_alwater

_jun1

_jun2

_jun3

_waste

_waste2

_water

What next?: save

New lawset name? jun100

13 laws saved

8. What next?: delete

Set names to delete?: jun100

jun100: deleted

9. What next?: save jun200

13 laws saved

10. What next?: delete jun 200

jun200: deleted

11. What next?: delete jun1 jun2 jun3

jun1: deleted

jun2: deleted

jun3: deleted

12. What next?: find mec water quality

919 laws found

What next?: and key sulfur dioxide

Searching field key for sulfur dioxide

ERROR: -- not a legal value

What next?: and key sulfur dioxide

0 laws remain

13. What next?: make

New lawset name?: jun7

Search criterion?: key explosives

120 laws saved

14. What next?: make jun6 mec earth science

41 laws saved

15. What next?: find jun16

24 laws found

16. What next?: find gps "il" or GPS "ni"

145 laws found

17. What next?: find mec water quality

919 laws found

What next?: and key thermal pollution

73 laws remain

What next?: and key color

29 laws remain

What next?: and key sludge

11 laws remain

18. What next?: end

Good bye from CELDS

What program? (Type <CR> to see list).

8 SAMPLE CELDS SESSION

CSO Network Unix System

login: etis

Password:

Last login Mon Jun 5 09:17:23 1978

Welcome to CERL's

Environmental Technical Information System

What program? (Type <cr> to see list)

Type	1	for introduction to ETIS
Type	2	to run EICS
Type	3	to run CELDS
Type	4	to run EIFS
Type	7	to run Air Force EICS
Type	!mail	to see your mail
Type	ctrl-d	to exit

What program? (Type <cr> to see list) 3

Welcome to CELDS

What next?: find gps "il" or gps "wi"

149 laws found

What next?: and mec noise

3 laws remain

What next?: show

2763 3048 3161

What next?:list dat ttl

law 2763

ttl: noise pollution control.

dat: 5-12-77

law 3048

ttl: Motor Vehicle and Snowmobile Noise.

dat: 3-1-77

law 3161

ttl: Noise Limitations for Motor Vehicles.

dat: 7-7-77

What next?: except key vehicles

1 laws remain

What next?: show

2763

What next?: find gps us

283 laws found

What next?: and mec water quality

142 laws remain

What next?: what is nonferrous metals

bt air pollution sources
inorganic compounds
point sources

nt arsenic
barium
beryllium
cadmium
chromium
copper
lead
manganese
mercury
nickel
silver
sodium
zinc

rt hazardous materials
smelters

check the broader terms for other potentially related terms

What next?: and key nonferrous metals

46 laws remain

What next?: what is point sources

sn manufacturing point source category; processes
and substances causing water pollution, for which
the federal government has established effluent
standards.

nt asbestos
boilers
cement plants
chemical manufacturing
coatings
coke ovens
feedlots
ferroalloys
steel
fertilizers
furnaces
blast furnaces
cupolas
grain handling
iron

more?yes

lumber

nonferrous metals

arsenic

barium

beryllium

cadmium

chromium

copper

lead

manganese

mercury

nickel

silver

sodium

zinc

petroleum

plastics and synthetics

vinyl chlorides

power sources

more?no

What next?: and key manufacturing

10 laws remain

What next?: except key zinc

9 laws remain

What next?: show

223 228 230 2150 2151 2152 2153 3262 3263

What next?: list ttl

law 223

ttl: chlorine and sodium or potassium hydroxide production,
subpart f.

law 228

ttl: sodium dichromate and sodium sulfate production

law 230

ttl: sodium sulfite production.

law 2150

ttl: inorganic chemicals: ammonium chloride, nickel sulfate-
effluent standards.

law 2151

ttl: inorganic chemicals: boric acid, lithium carbonate—
effluent standards.

law 2152

ttl: inorganic chemicals: calcium carbonate, copper sulfate—
effluent standards.

law 2153

ttl: inorganic chemicals: c
hromic acid —effluent standards.

law 3262

ttl: effluent standards: electroless plating.

law 3263

ttl: effluent standards: printed circuit board manufacturing.

What next?: end
Good bye from CELDS

What program? (Type <cr> to see list)

CSO Network Unix System
login:

9 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has provided the CELDS user with instructions for accessing the system, communicating data needs, formulating searches, and obtaining output. It should be used as a reference and used as an integral part of the Army's environmental planning process.

**APPENDIX A:
GPS CODES**

ALABAMA	AL
ALASKA	AK
ARIZONA	AZ
ARKANSAS	AR
CALIFORNIA	CA
COLORADO	CO
CONNECTICUT	CT
DELAWARE	DE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	DC
FLORIDA	FL
GEORGIA	GA
GUAM	GU
HAWAII	HI
IDAHO	ID
ILLINOIS	IL
INDIANA	IN
IOWA	IA
KANSAS	KS
KENTUCKY	KY
LOUISIANA	LA
MAINE	ME
MARYLAND	MD
MASSACHUSETTS	MA
MICHIGAN	MI
MINNESOTA	MN
MISSOURI	MO
MISSISSIPPI	MS
MONTANA	MT
NEBRASKA	NB
NEVADA	NV
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH

NEW JERSEY	NJ
NEW MEXICO	NM
NEW YORK	NY
NORTH CAROLINA	NC
NORTH DAKOTA	ND
OHIO	OH
OKLAHOMA	OK
OREGON	OR
PENNSYLVANIA	PA
PUERTO RICO	PR
RHODE ISLAND	RI
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD
TENNESSEE	TN
TEXAS	TX
UTAH	UT
VERMONT	VT
VIRGINIA	VA
VIRGIN ISLANDS	VI
WASHINGTON	WA
WEST VIRGINIA	WV
WISCONSIN	WI
WYOMING	WY

**APPENDIX B:
ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES**

AIR QUALITY

ENV INFLUENCE FAC

AIR MASS

STABILITY
TEMPERATURE
MIXING DEPTH
WIND SPEED
WIND DIRECTION
HUMIDITY
PRECIPITATION

LAND MASS

ALBEDO
INSOLATION
TOPOGRAPHY

PARTICULATES

AGGREGATE

DUST AND FUMES
FLY ASH
SMOKE AND SOOT

INORG SOLIDS, MISTS

ALUMINUM AND COMPOUNDS
ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS
ASBESTOS
BARIUM AND COMPOUNDS
BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS
BORON AND COMPOUNDS
CADMIUM AND COMPOUNDS
CALCIUM AND COMPOUNDS
CHROMIUM AND COMPOUNDS
COPPER AND COMPOUNDS
IRON AND COMPOUNDS
LEAD AND COMPOUNDS
MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS
MOLYBDENUM AND COMPOUNDS
NICKEL AND COMPOUNDS
SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS
SILICON AND COMPOUNDS
SILVER AND COMPOUNDS
SODIUM AND COMPOUNDS
THALLIUM AND COMPOUNDS
TIN AND COMPOUNDS
TITANIUM AND COMPOUNDS

AIR QUALITY

PARTICULATES

INORG SOLIDS, MISTS

TUNGSTEN AND COMPOUNDS
VANADIUM AND COMPOUNDS
ZINC AND COMPOUNDS
ZIRCONIUM AND COMPOUNDS
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES
FLUORINE AND COMPOUNDS
SULFUR AND COMPOUNDS
CHLORINE AND COMPOUNDS
BROMINE AND COMPOUNDS
IODINE AND COMPOUNDS
PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUNDS
MERCURY AND COMPOUNDS
NITROGEN AND COMPOUNDS
MAGNESIUM AND COMPOUNDS
POTASSIUM AND COMPOUNDS
ANTIMONY AND COMPOUNDS

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

SATURATED HYDROCARBONS
CYCLIC SATURATED HYDROCARBONS
UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS
ALCOHOLS
PHENOLS
ETHERS
AMINES
ALDEHYDES
KETONES
ORGANIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES
ORGANIC SULFUR
ORGANIC HALIDES

BIOLOGICAL

AEROALLERGENS
ALLERGENS (EXCLUDING AEROALLERGENS)
FUNGI
BACTERIA
VIRUSES

PARTICULATE BIOCIDES

INSECTICIDES
MITICIDES AND NEMATOCIDES
RODENTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES
HERBICIDES

AIR QUALITY

GASES AND VAPORS

INORGANIC

SULFUR AND COMPOUNDS
NITROGEN AND COMPOUNDS
BROMINE AND COMPOUNDS
OZONE
CHLORINE AND COMPOUNDS
FLUORINE AND COMPOUNDS
RADIOACTIVE

ORGANIC

SATURATED HYDROCARBONS
CYCLIC SATURATED HYDROCARBONS
UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS
ALCOHOLS
PHENOLS
ETHERS
AMINES
ALDEHYDES
KETONES
ORGANIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES
SULFUR
HALIDES
RADIOACTIVE
CARBON AND COMPOUNDS

GASEOUS BIOCIDES

INSECTICIDES
MITICIDES AND NEMATOCIDES
RODENTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES
HERBICIDES

CNTRVSL

PARTICULATE MATTER
SULFUR OXIDES
HYDROCARBONS
PHOTOCHEMICAL OXIDANTS
CARBON MONOXIDE
OXIDES OF NITROGEN
ODORS
RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS
AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

EARTH SCIENCE

SITE ATT

**TYPOGRAPHY
SLOPE**

**SUBSTRATUM
HYDROLOGIC REGIME**

**PRECIPITATION
BEDROCK**

PROCESS AT

**SUBSTRATUM
SOIL COMPACTION
SOIL HORIZON MIXING
SUBSURFACE VIBRATION**

**EROSION + TRANSPORT
WATER EROSION
ICE EROSION
WIND EROSION
GRAVITY, MASS WASTING**

CNTRVSL

**WATER EROSION
HYDROLOGIC REGIME
SUBSURFACE VIBRATION
WIND EROSION
GRAVITY, MASS WASTING
LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS**

ECOLOGY

ECOSYSTEM

**KINDS OF ANIMALS
LARGE MAMMALS
SMALL MAMMALS
BIRDS
FISH
REPTILES
AMPHIBIANS
INSECTS
OTHER ANIMALS
ENDANGERED ANIMAL SPECIES**

ECOLOGY

ECOSYSTEM

KINDS OF PLANTS

TREES
SHRUBS
HERBS
ALGAE
FUNGI
LICHENS
OTHER PLANT SPECIES
ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES

SYSTEM STABILITY

FOOD WEBS
PRODUCTIVITY
SEASONAL ASPECT
STRATIFICATION
SUCCESSIONAL STAGE

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

HUNTING

SMALL GAME HUNTING
WATERFOWL HUNTING
BIG GAME HUNTING

FISHING

BOTTOM LIFE
WARM WATER FISHING
COLD WATER FISHING
LARGE LAKE FISHING
COASTAL WATER FISHING
SHELLFISH
DEEP SEA FISHING

PESTS

DISEASE VECTORS
NOXIOUS WEEDS
OTHER UNDESIRABLE SPECIES

CNTRVSL

IMPACTS ON GAME ANIMALS
ENCROACHMENT ON NATURAL HABITATS
THREATENED SPECIES

HEALTH SCIENCE

BIOLOGICAL

POLLEN
VIRUS
RICKETTSIA
PROTOZOA
BACTERIA
FUNGI
WORMS
ARTHROPODS
RODENTS

CHEMICAL

CARBON MONOXIDE
SULFUR DIOXIDE
NITROGEN AND NITROGEN OXIDES
PARTICULATE MATTER
LEAD
MERCURY
ACIDS
CADMIUM
ARSENIC
SELENIUM
PESTICIDES AND RESIDUES
BARIUM
CHROMIUM
COPPER
NICKEL
ZINC
DETERGENTS
HALOGENS
SULFUR
PHENOLS
CYANIDE
METHANE
CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES
ALUMINUM
BERYLLIUM
SILICON
THALLIUM
ASBESTOS
ALCOHOLS
ALDEHYDES
KETONES
ETHERS

HEALTH SCIENCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL

**MIL + CIV ARMY PERSONNEL
WORK OVEREXPOSURE
INADEQUATE TRAINING
DISLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS
ARMY DISCIPLINE
PERSONNEL POLICIES
PHYSICAL OVEREXPOSURES
ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS**

**INDIV IN COMMUNITY NEAR INST
MILITARY SECRECY
VISUAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES
COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INTERFERENCE**

**BOTH ARMY PERSONNEL + PRIVATE INDIV
TRAFFIC OVEREXPOSURE
TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES
POLLUTANT OVEREXPOSURE
HOUSING CONDITIONS
POPULATION CHANGE**

SAFETY

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

**AIR
GROUND
WATER**

**RESIDENTIAL OR HOME AREA
COMMUNITY/MARKETING
WORK
RECREATION**

RADIATIONS

**RADIATION-IONIZING
RADIATION-MICROWAVE
RADIATION-LASER
OTHER RADIATION**

CNTRVSL

**EXPOSURE TO CARCINOGENS/MUTAGENS
HARMFUL FOOD/WATER ADDITIVES
PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESSORS
DRUG + NARCOTICS ABUSE
ENDANGERING COMMUNITY HEALTH
ENDANGERING COMMUNITY SAFETY**

LAND USE

CONSUMPTION

CONSUMPTION OF LAND

CONFLICT

**ACCESS TO MINERALS
INTERFERENCE OFF-POST
INCOMPATABILITY ON POST**

CHANGE

INDUCED LAND USE CHANGES

CNTRVSL

**CONSUMPTION OF LAND
ACCESS TO MINERALS
INTERFERENCE OFF OF POST
INDUCED LAND USE CHANGES**

NOISE

**PHYSIOLOGICAL MAINTENANCE
SLEEP PERFORMANCE
TASK PERFORMANCE
AURAL COMMUNICATION
TELEVISION/RADIO COMMUNICATION
LAND USE INCOMPATABILITY AND INTEGRITY**

CNTRVSL

**COMMUNITY ANNOYANCE
PROPERTY VALUE DEPRECIATION**

SOCIOLOGY

HUMN ECOLG

POPULATION

**SIZE
COMPOSITION
NET CHANGE**

HUMN ECOLG

**RURAL AREAS
URBAN AREAS
SUBURBS
URBAN FRINGE**

SOC STRUCT

SOCIAL CATEGORIES

**AGE CATEGORIES
SEX CATEGORIES
FAMILY STATUS CATEGORIES**

SOCIAL CLASSES

**UPPER CLASS
MIDDLE CLASS
LOWER CLASS**

ASSOCIATIONS

**VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS
ORGANIZATIONS**

INSTITUTIONS

**FAMILIES
EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS**

SOCIAL CONTROL

LAW ENFORCEMENT

SOCIOLOGY

SOCL PROC

SOCIAL CONTROL
COURTS
POLITICAL PROCESS
WELFARE AND DEPENDENCY

PUBLIC OPINION
PUBLICS
OPINION LEADERS
OPINION PROCESS

MASS COMMUNICATIONS
PRINTED MEDIA
BROADCAST MEDIA

CNTRVSL

POPULATION
ECOLOGY
EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
SOCIAL CONTROL
PUBLIC OPINION
MASS COMMUNICATION
AESTHETIC CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY

SOLID WASTE

COLLECTION

DISPOSAL

MANAGEMENT

TRANSPORTATION

ROAD TRANS

DISRUPTIONS IN HIGHWAY TRAFFIC FLOW
POLLUTION FROM HIGHWAYS
DAMAGE TO HIGHWAYS
DAMAGE TO VEHICLES—INJURIES TO HUMANS

RAIL TRANS

DISRUPTION TO RAILWAY TRAFFIC
POLLUTION FROM RAILWAYS
DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS

AIR TRANS

DISRUPTION TO AIRFIELD TRAFFIC
POLLUTION FROM AIRFIELDS
DAMAGE TO AIRFIELDS

WATER TRAN

DISRUPTION TO WATERWAY TRAFFIC
POLLUTION FROM WATERWAYS
DAMAGE TO WATERWAYS

ROAD TRANS

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO HIGHWAYS

RAIL TRANS

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO RAILWAYS

AIR TRANS

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO AIRFIELDS

WATER TRAN

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO WATERWAYS

CNTRVSL

DISRUPTIONS IN HIGHWAY TRAFFIC FLOWS
DAMAGE TO VEHICLES—INJURIES TO HUMANS
INDUCED MODIFICATION TO HIGHWAYS
INDUCED MODIFICATION TO AIRFIELDS

WATER QUALITY

PHYS ENVMT

AQUIFER CHAR

AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER

WATER QUALITY PARAMS

TURBIDITY

TEMPERATURE

COLOR

SUSPENDED SOLIDS

GROSS SOLIDS

SETTLABLE SOLIDS

FLOATING SOLIDS

VOLATILE SUSPENDED SOLIDS

TASTE AND ODOR

OILS

DISSOLVED GASES

STREAM OR WATER BODY

DEPTH

VELOCITY

SOLAR RADIATION INTENSITY

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION

DYNAMIC PRESSURE

ATMOSPHERIC REAERATION

MORPHOMETRY AND FLOW PATTERN

SUBSTRATUM

DEPENDABLE YIELD

MAXIMUM DISCHARGE

MINIMUM DISCHARGE

RATE OF CHANGE OF DISCHARGE

CHEM ENVMT

INORGANIC

IRON

MANGANESE

SODIUM

CALCIUM

MAGNESIUM

NITROGEN

PHOSPHORUS

ARSENIC

BARIUM

WATER QUALITY

CHEM ENVMT

INORGANIC

**BORON
CADMIUM
CHROMIUM
COPPER
FLUORIDE
LEAD
MERCURY
NICKLE
SELENIUM
SILVER
ZINC
ALKALINITY AND ACIDITY
HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION (PH)
OXIDATION REDUCTION POTENTIAL (EH)
DISSOLVED CARBON DIOXIDE
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS
CHLORIDE
SULFUR
DISSOLVED OXYGEN
SALINTY
OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS**

ORGANIC

**BOD
COD
PHENOLS
DETERGENTS
CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES
CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT (CCE)
CYANIDE
METHANE
OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

BIOCIDES

PESTICIDES

RADIOACTIVE

RADIOACTIVITY

WATER QUALITY

BIOLOGICAL

PATHOGENIC

**PATHOGENIC VIRUSES
PATHOGENIC BACTERIA
PATHOGENIC PROTOZOA
OTHER PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS**

AQUATIC LIFE

**PLANKTON
BENTHOS
NEKTON
OTHER ORGANISMS
COMMUNITY MAINTENANCE**

CNTRVSL

**SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
FLUORIDATION
WATER QUANTITY
MERCURY
OILS
THERMAL POLLUTION
OTHER POTENTIALLY CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS
AQUIFER YIELD
CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY
PHYSICAL WATER QUALITY
TOXICS**

APPENDIX C: KEYWORD THESAURUS

SECTION I

Use of the Thesaurus

This thesaurus has been developed to accompany CELDS. Keywords were selected on the basis of their significance and use in environmental laws and regulations, and their effectiveness in indicating the content of a data record and facilitating its retrieval.

All keywords are listed alphabetically, and are left-justified. Indented beneath each term are scope notes (SN) and hierarchical references for the term.

Scope Notes

Scope notes provide operational definitions of certain keywords as they are used in this thesaurus. For example:

DUMPING GROUNDS

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.

Scope notes insure proper use of terms. In this example, the searcher is advised that DUMPING GROUNDS indexes only regulations concerned with disposal sites in water, not those on land.

Five symbols provide guidance in the use of preferred-use terms, more or less specific terms, and other terms. The five symbols are: USE, UF, BT, NT, and RT.

USE, UF

These symbols indicate the validity of a term. USE sends the user from an invalid term to a valid keyword. UF (used for), a reciprocal symbol, indicates that one concept includes another. In the example below, PETROLEUM is the valid keyword which includes the CRUDE OIL concept.

CRUDE OIL

PETROLEUM

USE PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

BT, NT

The place of a term in the hierarchy is indicated by the symbols BT (broader term) and NT (narrower term). A broader term includes one or more narrower (more specific) concepts; these are listed under the broader term following the notation NT. Conversely, when a narrower term appears in the thesaurus, its broader term is indicated by the notation BT.

NOISE

NT NOISE CONTROL

NOISE EFFECTS

NOISE CONTROL

BT NOISE

NOISE EFFECTS

BT NOISE

A broader term retrieves documents indexed by the term itself and documents indexed by all of its narrower terms. A narrower term, on the other hand, retrieves only documents indexed by that specific keyword.

Occasionally, there are more than two levels in the hierarchy. In the example below, there are three:

EFFLUENTS

NT INDUSTRIAL WASTES

PROCESS WASTE WATER

EFFLUENTS is the broadest term. **INDUSTRIAL WASTES** is a narrower term which has its own narrower term, **PROCESS WASTE WATER** (indicated by indentation). As the example shows, when the broadest term appears in the thesaurus, levels of narrower terms are indicated by indentation following the **NT** symbol. Similarly, when the narrowest term appears, all levels of broader terms are listed after the **BT** symbol. The broadest keyword is given first, and intermediate-level terms are indented.

PROCESS WASTE WATER

BT EFFLUENTS

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Lists of narrower terms do not define limitations on the scope of a broader term. For example, **EFFLUENTS** can be used to index not only regulations on industrial wastes, but also those on other types of point sources and water pollutants.

RT

RT (related term) links keywords that are related either conceptually or hierarchically (i.e., by a common **BT**). In the example below, three narrower terms are related through the common broader term **PESTS**:

PESTS

NT PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

All NT terms are referenced reciprocally as RTs; thus, RTs may serve as a "see also" list of related concepts.

PEST CONTROL	PESTICIDES
BT PESTS	BT PESTS
RT PESTICIDES	RT PEST CONTROL

Six of the broader terms in the thesaurus each have a dozen or more NT terms listed:

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES	NONFERROUS METALS
EXPLOSIVES	ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	POINT SOURCES

When the more specific keywords from these lists appear in the thesaurus, RTs are not given. To list all of them would have required a great deal of repetition and made the thesaurus extremely long. Instead, the notation RT * has been used to indicate that the broadest term should be checked for a list of potentially related terms. For example, the term BORON is one of 17 NTs listed under the keyword INORGANIC COMPOUNDS. Where BORON appears in the thesaurus, a listing of 16 RTs is replaced by RT *.

BORON

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

RT *

Six keywords in the thesaurus are reserved for geographical areas or natural bodies which were identified by name in the regulation and data base:

AQCR, SPECIFIC	LAKES, SPECIFIC
BAYS, SPECIFIC	RIVERS, SPECIFIC
COUNTIES, SPECIFIC	URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

To retrieve a rule which applies to all lakes in a GPS, the term LAKES would be used; however, a regulation dealing with regulations for a specific lake would be retrieved by the index term LAKES, SPECIFIC. The user who is interested in standards or rules for a particular air quality control region, river, bay, etc., should use the appropriate SPECIFIC term together with the relevant designation (GPS: geographical/political scope, field 6 + each data record). Any abstracts retrieved may then be skimmed for mention of the specific place of interest.

Chemical terms which appear in the thesaurus (e.g. AMMONIA, BORON) should be interpreted to include the chemical name and all its compounds, even though compounds may not be listed as NTs.

SECTION II

This section of the CELDS thesaurus consists of nine separate lists of keywords, divided by broad subject areas designed for the Army Corps of Engineers. Each area represents either an aspect of the environment (e.g., WATER), or an activity which can affect the environment (e.g., TRANSPORTATION). The nine areas are:

AIR	NOISE
EARTH SCIENCE	SOLID WASTE
ECOLOGY	TRANSPORTATION
HEALTH SCIENCE	WATER
LAND USE	

Each list in Section II contains only those terms from the master list (Section I) which are relevant to the individual subject area. The nine lists include scope notes and preferred use terms (SN, USE, UF), but do not indicate the complete hierarchical structure of BTs, NTs, and RTs. Section II is intended solely as an aid for preparing a search strategy which will be carried out through the master list of Section I.

KEYWORD THESAURUS

SECTION I

ACCIDENTS

- SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE AIR, WATER, OR LAND.
- NT OIL SPILLS

ACIDS

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NT NITRIC ACID
SULFURIC ACID
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
*

AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

- NT FEEDLOTS
GRAIN HANDLING
- RT COTTON GINS
EROSION
FERTILIZERS
OPEN BURNING
PESTICIDES
RENDERING

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

- SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE AIR.
- RT MONITORING

AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

- SN STATUS DECLARED BY STATE OFFICIALS WHEN AIR CONTAMINANTS REACH HIGH LEVELS; EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS MUST THEN BE ADHERED TO.

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

- NT ASPHALT PLANTS
BOILERS
CEMENT PLANTS
COATINGS
COKE OVENS
COTTON GINS
FERROALLOYS
STEEL
FOUNDRIES
FURNACES
BLAST FURNACES
CUPOLAS
GRAIN HANDLING

HEAT EXCHANGERS
INCINERATORS
 CONICAL BURNERS
INDIRECT SOURCES
 AIRPORTS
 ROADS
INDUSTRIAL COOLING
LANDFILLS
 SANITARY LANDFILL
MANUFACTURING
 CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING
NONFERROUS METALS
 ARSENIC
 BARIUM
 BERYLLIUM
 CADMIUM
 CHROMIUM
 COPPER
 LEAD
 MANGANESE
 MERCURY
 NICKEL
 SILVER
 SODIUM
 ZINC
OPEN BURNING
POWER SOURCES
 INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
 DIESEL ENGINES
 GASOLINE ENGINES
 NUCLEAR ENERGY
 STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
 TURBINES
PULP MILLS
SEPARATION PROCESSES
SINTERING
SMELTERS
SPRAYING
STOCKPILES
VEHICLES

AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
 BT CLASSIFICATION
 RT LAND CLASSIFICATION
 WATER CLASSIFICATION

AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS
 USE AQCR, SPECIFIC

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
RT EMISSION STANDARDS

AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
UF PARTICULATES
NT ASH
DUST
FUMES
MISTS
SMOKE
RT OPACITY

AIRCRAFT
RT VEHICLES
WATERCRAFT

AIRPORTS
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
INDIRECT SOURCES
RT ROADS

ALCOHOLS
BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

ALDEHYDES
BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
SULFUR
RT SULFUR OXIDES
SULFURIC ACID

AMMONIA
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NT AMMONIA NITROGEN
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
*

AMMONIA NITROGEN
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
AMMONIA

AMMUNITION
BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

AQCR, SPECIFIC
SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC AQCR'S WHICH

HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF AQCR'S ARE NOT LISTED
IN THE THESAURUS.

UF AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS

AQUATIC ANIMALS

- BT AQUATIC LIFE
- RT AQUATIC PLANTS
- FISH

AQUATIC LIFE

- NT AQUATIC ANIMALS
- AQUATIC PLANTS
- FISH
- RT FLORA
- PROTECTED SPECIES
- WILDLIFE

AQUATIC PLANTS

- BT AQUATIC LIFE
- RT AQUATIC ANIMALS
- FISH

ARSENIC

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- NONFERROUS METALS
- INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NONFERROUS METALS
- POINT SOURCES
- NONFERROUS METALS
- RT *

ASBESTOS

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- SILICATES
- POINT SOURCES
- RT FELDSPARS
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- *

ASH

- BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
- RT DUST
- FUMES
- MISTS
- SMOKE

ASPHALT PLANTS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- RT *

ATLANTIC OCEAN

RT COASTS
SALINE WATER
WATERWAYS
WETLANDS

BACTERIA

NT FECAL COLIFORMS
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BARIUM

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
RT *

BASINS

USE BAYS, SPECIFIC

BAYS, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC BAYS WHICH HAVE
BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF BAYS ARE NOT LISTED
IN THE THESAURUS.
UF BASINS
HARBORS
RT SEAPORTS

BERYLLIUM

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
RT *

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

USE BOD

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

RT CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BLACK POWDER

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

BLAST FURNACES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
FURNACES
POINT SOURCES
FURNACES
- RT CUPOLAS

BLASTING CAPS

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

BOD

- UF BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
- RT COD
DISSOLVED OXYGEN

BOILERS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
- RT *

BORON

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT *

CADMIUM

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
- RT *

CANNON AMMUNITION

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

CARBON

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NT CARBON MONOXIDE
ORGANIC CARBON
- RT CCE
HYDROCARBONS
*

CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT

- USE CCE

CARBON MONOXIDE

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
CARBON
- RT ORGANIC CARBON
OXIDANTS

CCE

- UF CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT
- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT CARBON
*

CEMENT PLANTS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
- RT *

CHANNELIZATION

- SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF A BODY
OF WATER.
- NT DREDGING

CHANNELS

- RT WATERWAYS

CHEMICAL AMMUNITION

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

- SN TERM TO DENOTE POINT SOURCES WHICH MANUFACTURE
INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CHEMICALS.
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
MANUFACTURING
POINT SOURCES
- RT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
*

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

- USE COD

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

- RT BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

CHLORIDES

- NT VINYL CHLORIDES
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

CHLORINE

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT *

CHROMIUM

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
- RT *

CITIES

- USE URBAN AREAS
URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

CLASSIFICATION

- SN QUALITY AND/OR USE CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND OR
WATER; ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS FOR AIR QUALITY.
- NT AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
LAND CLASSIFICATION
WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

COAL

- BT FUELS
- RT COKE
LIQUID FUELS
PETROLEUM
WOOD

COASTS

- RT ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
SALINE WATER
SEAPORTS
TIDAL WATER
WETLANDS

COATINGS

- SN SUBSTANCES APPLIED TO SURFACES BY ELECTROPLATING
OR SPRAYING IN A MANNER PERMITTING RELEASE OF
POLLUTANTS; E.G., PAINTS OR METALS.
- UF ELECTROPLATING
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
SPRAYING
*

COD
UF CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
RT BOD
DISSOLVED OXYGEN

COKE
BT FUELS
RT COAL
LIQUID FUELS
PETROLEUM
WOOD

COKE OVENS
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
RT *

COLIFORM BACTERIA
USE FECAL COLIFORMS

COLOR

CONDUCTIVITY

CONICAL BURNERS
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
INCINERATORS
WASTE DISPOSAL
INCINERATORS

CONTAINERS
RT PACKAGING
STORAGE TANKS

COPPER
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
RT *

COTTON GINS
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION
*

COUNTIES, SPECIFIC

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC COUNTIES WHICH
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF COUNTIES ARE NOT LISTED
IN THE THESAURUS.**

CRUDE OIL

USE PETROLEUM

CUPOLAS

**BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
FURNACES**

POINT SOURCES

FURNACES

RT BLAST FURNACES

CYANIDES

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

DAMS

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

DEPOSITION

**SN THE SETTLING OUT, PLACING DOWN, OR ACCUMULATION OF
ANY KIND OF LOOSE, SOLID OR ROCK MATERIAL BY ANY
NATURAL PROCESS.**

RT EROSION

SEDIMENTATION

SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

DESIGN CRITERIA

DETONATING DEVICES

BT EXPLOSIVES

RT *

DIESEL ENGINES

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

POWER SOURCES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

POINT SOURCES

POWER SOURCES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

RT GASOLINE ENGINES

DISPERSANTS

UF EMULSIFIERS

RT OIL SPILLS

SOLVENTS

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

RT BOD
COD

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

RT SETTLEABLE SOLIDS
SUSPENDED SOLIDS

DREDGING

BT CHANNELIZATION

DRINKING WATER

USE POTABLE WATER

DUMPING GROUNDS

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.
BT WASTE DISPOSAL
RT GARBAGE COLLECTION
INCINERATORS
JUNKYARDS
LANDFILLS
OPEN BURNING
OPEN DUMPING
TRANSFER STATIONS
WASTE PROCESSING

DUST

BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
RT ASH
FUMES
MISTS
SMOKE

ECONOMIC POISONS

USE PESTICIDES

EFFLUENT STANDARDS

RT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

EFFLUENTS

NT INDUSTRIAL WASTES
PROCESS WASTE WATER
SEWAGE
RT MIXING ZONE
POINT SOURCES
THERMAL POLLUTION

ELECTROPLATING

USE COATINGS

EMISSION STANDARDS
RT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

EMISSIONS
NT EXHAUST EMISSIONS

EMULSIFIERS
USE DISPERSANTS

ENDANGERED SPECIES
BT PROTECTED SPECIES
RT THREATENED SPECIES

EROSION
RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION
DEPOSITION
SEDIMENTATION
SETTLABLE SOLIDS

ESTUARIES
BT TIDAL WATER

ETHYLENE
BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

EXHAUST EMISSIONS
BT EMISSIONS

EXHAUST SYSTEMS
SN TERM INCLUDES EXHAUST AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS.

EXPLOSIVE BOMBS
BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

EXPLOSIVE GRENADES
BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

EXPLOSIVE MINES
BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

EXPLOSIVE POWER DEVICES
BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

EXPLOSIVE TORPEDOS

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

EXPLOSIVES

NT AMMUNITION
BLACK POWDER
BLASTING CAPS
CANNON AMMUNITION
CHEMICAL AMMUNITION
DETONATING DEVICES
EXPLOSIVE BOMBS
EXPLOSIVE GRENADES
EXPLOSIVE MINES
EXPLOSIVE POWER DEVICES
EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES
EXPLOSIVE TORPEDOS
GAS MINES
GAS PROJECTILES
HIGH EXPLOSIVES
IGNITERS
INCENDIARY PROJECTILES
INITIATING EXPLOSIVE
JET THRUST UNITS
LOW EXPLOSIVES
NONEXPLOSIVE AMMUNITION
PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVES
ROCKET AMMUNITION
ROCKET MOTORS
STARTER CARTRIDGES
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PACKAGING
STORAGE
TRANSPORTATION

FECAL COLIFORMS

UF COLIFORM BACTERIA
BT BACTERIA

FEEDLOTS

BT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION
POINT SOURCES
RT GRAIN HANDLING
*

FELDSPARS

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
SILICATES
- RT ASBESTOS

FERROALLOYS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
- NT STEEL
- RT IRON
SMELTERS
*

FERTILIZERS

- BT POINT SOURCES
- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION
*

FIRES

- RT OPEN BURNING

FISH

- SN TERM INCLUDES SHELLFISH; DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER
AQUATIC ANIMALS MAINLY BY ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.
- UF SHELLFISH
- BT AQUATIC LIFE
- RT AQUATIC ANIMALS
AQUATIC PLANTS

FLOATING DEBRIS

FLOOD CONTROL

FLORA

- UF PLANT LIFE
- RT AQUATIC LIFE
PROTECTED SPECIES
WILDLIFE

FLUORIDES

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT *

FOREST PRESERVATION

- RT LAND PRESERVATION

FOUNDRIES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- RT *

FUEL OIL

- BT FUELS**
 - LIQUID FUELS**
- RT GASOLINE**

FUELS

- NT COAL**
- COKE**
- LIQUID FUELS**
 - FUEL OIL**
 - GASOLINE**
- WOOD**

FUMES

- BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES**
- RT ASH**
- DUST**
- MISTS**
- SMOKE**

FURNACES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
 - POINT SOURCES**
- NT BLAST FURNACES**
- CUPOLAS**
- RT ***

GARBAGE COLLECTION

- BT WASTE DISPOSAL**
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS**
 - INCINERATORS**
 - JUNKYARDS**
 - LANDFILLS**
 - OPEN BURNING**
 - OPEN DUMPING**
 - TRANSFER STATIONS**
 - WASTE PROCESSING**

GAS MINES

- BT EXPLOSIVES**
- RT ***

GAS PROJECTILES

- BT EXPLOSIVES**
- RT ***

GASOLINE

- BT FUELS**
 - LIQUID FUELS**
- RT FUEL OIL**

GASOLINE ENGINES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
 - POWER SOURCES**
 - INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**
 - POINT SOURCES**
 - POWER SOURCES**
 - INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**
- RT DIESEL ENGINES**

GRAIN HANDLING

- BT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION**
 - AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
 - POINT SOURCES**
- RT FEEDLOTS**

*

HARBORS

- USE BAYS, SPECIFIC**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- RT ACIDS**
- AMMONIA**
- ASBESTOS**
- BACTERIA**
- BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS**
- CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS**
- CHLORIDES**
- COATINGS**
- CYANIDES**
- EXPLOSIVES**
- INDUSTRIAL WASTES**
- NONFERROUS METALS**
- OILS**
- PESTICIDES**
- RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**
- SEWAGE**
- SLUDGE**
- SOLVENTS**
- TOXIC SUBSTANCES**
- TRANSFER STATIONS**
- TRANSPORTATION**
- VOLATILE SUBSTANCES**

HEAT EXCHANGERS

- UF INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS**
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
- RT ***

HERBICIDES

- USE PESTICIDES**

HIGH EXPLOSIVES

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

HYDROCARBONS

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT CARBON
HYDROGEN
*

HYDROGEN

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NT HYDROGEN FLUORIDE
HYDROGEN SULFIDE
RT HYDROCARBONS
PH
*

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
HYDROGEN
RT HYDROGEN SULFIDE

HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION
USE PH

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
HYDROGEN
RT HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

IGNITERS

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

UF RESERVOIRS
DAMS

INCENDIARY PROJECTILES

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

INCINERATORS

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
WASTE DISPOSAL
NT CONICAL BURNERS
RT DUMPING GROUNDS
GARBAGE COLLECTION

JUNKYARDS
LANDFILLS
OPEN BURNING
OPEN DUMPING
TRANSFER STATIONS
WASTE PROCESSING

*

INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS
USE HEAT EXCHANGERS

INDIRECT SOURCES

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND
INSTALLATIONS, THE EXISTENCE OR USE OF WHICH LEADS
TO AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS; E.G., SHOPPING CENTERS,
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION AREAS, PARKING LOTS, OFFICES.
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NT AIRPORTS
ROADS
RT *

INDUSTRIAL COOLING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
RT *

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

BT EFFLUENTS
NT PROCESS WASTE WATER
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
SEWAGE

INITIATING EXPLOSIVES

BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

NT ACIDS
NITRIC ACID
SULFURIC ACID
AMMONIA
AMMONIA NITROGEN
BORON
CHLORINE
CYANIDES
FLUORIDES
HYDROGEN
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE
HYDROGEN SULFIDE

IRON
KAOLINITE
MICA
NITROGEN
 NITRIC ACID
 NITROGEN OXIDES
 NITROGEN DIOXIDE
NONFERROUS METALS
 ARSENIC
 BARIUM
 BERYLLIUM
 CADMIUM
 CHROMIUM
 COPPER
 LEAD
 MANGANESE
 MERCURY
 NICKEL
 SILVER
 SODIUM
 ZINC
PHOSPHORUS
SELENIUM
SILICATES
 ASBESTOS
 FELDSPARS
SULFUR
 ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES
 SULFUR OXIDES
 SULFUR DIOXIDE
 SULFURIC ACID
RT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

INSECTICIDES
 USE PESTICIDES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
 BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
 POWER SOURCES
 POINT SOURCES
 POWER SOURCES
 NT DIESEL ENGINES
 GASOLINE ENGINES
 RT NUCLEAR ENERGY
 STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
 TURBINES
 VEHICLES

IRON

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
- POINT SOURCES**
- RT FERROALLOYS**
- ***

JET THRUST UNITS

- BT EXPLOSIVES**
- RT ***

JUNKYARDS

- BT WASTE DISPOSAL**
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS**
- GARBAGE COLLECTION**
- INCINERATORS**
- LANDFILLS**
- OPEN BURNING**
- OPEN DUMPING**
- TRANSFER STATIONS**
- WASTE PROCESSING**

KAOLINITE

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
- RT ***

LAKES

- NT LAKES, SPECIFIC**
- RT WATERWAYS**

LAKES, SPECIFIC

- SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR SPECIFIC LAKES WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF LAKES ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.**
- BT LAKES**

LAND ACQUISITION

LAND CLASSIFICATION

- BT CLASSIFICATION**
- RT AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION**
- WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION**

LAND PRESERVATION

- RT FOREST PRESERVATION**

LANDFILLS

- SN SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
WASTE DISPOSAL
- NT SANITARY LANDFILL
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS
GARBAGE COLLECTION
INCINERATORS
JUNKYARDS
OPEN BURNING
OPEN DUMPING
TRANSFER STATIONS
WASTE PROCESSING
*

LEAD

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
- RT *

LIQUID FUELS

- BT FUELS
- NT FUEL OIL
GASOLINE
- RT COAL
COKE
OILS
WOOD

LOW EXPLOSIVES

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

LUMBER

- SN WOOD USED AS A SOURCE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
- BT POINT SOURCES
- RT PULP MILLS
WOOD
*

MANGANESE

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS

RT *

MANUFACTURING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING
RT POINT SOURCES

*

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.
BT RADIATION STANDARDS
RT MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.
BT RADIATION STANDARDS
RT MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

MEASUREMENTS

SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,
OR EFFLUENT.

MERCURY

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS

RT *

METHYLENE BLUE

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

MICA

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

MISTS

- BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
- RT ASH
- DUST
- FUMES
- SMOKE

MIXING ZONE

- SN AN AREA OF WATER TO WHICH EFFLUENTS, INCLUDING HEAT, MAY BE DISCHARGED FOR DISPERSAL.
- RT EFFLUENTS

MONITORING

- NT STACK MONITORING
- RT AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

NICKEL

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- NONFERROUS METALS
- INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NONFERROUS METALS
- POINT SOURCES
- NONFERROUS METALS
- RT *

NITRATES

- RT NITRITES
- NITROGEN

NITRIC ACID

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- ACIDS
- NITROGEN
- RT NITROGEN OXIDES
- SULFURIC ACID

NITRITES

- RT NITRATES
- NITROGEN

NITROGEN

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NT NITRIC ACID
- NITROGEN OXIDES
- NITROGEN DIOXIDE
- RT NITRATES
- NITRITES
- *

NITROGEN DIOXIDE
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NITROGEN
NITROGEN OXIDES

NITROGEN OXIDES
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NITROGEN
NT NITROGEN DIOXIDE
BT NITRIC ACID
OXIDANTS

NOISE
NT NOISE CONTROL
NOISE LEVELS

NOISE CONTROL
BT NOISE
RT NOISE LEVELS

NOISE LEVELS
BT NOISE
RT NOISE CONTROL

NONEXPLOSIVE AMMUNITION
BT EXPLOSIVES
RT *

NONFERROUS METALS
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
POINT SOURCES
NT ARSENIC
BARIUM
BERYLLIUM
CADMIUM
CHROMIUM
COPPER
LEAD
MANGANESE
MERCURY
NICKEL
SILVER
SODIUM
ZINC
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
SMELTERS
*

NUCLEAR ENERGY

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
 - POWER SOURCES**
 - POINT SOURCES**
 - POWER SOURCES**
- RT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**
- STEAM GENERATING PLANTS**
- TURBINES**

ODORS

OIL SPILLS

- BT ACCIDENTS**
 - ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - OILS**
- RT DISPERSANTS**
- OIL STORAGE**
- OIL TRANSFER**
- SOLVENTS**

OIL STORAGE

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - OILS**
 - STORAGE**
- RT OIL SPILLS**
- OIL TRANSFER**

OIL TRANSFER

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - OILS**
- RT OIL SPILLS**
- OIL STORAGE**

OILS

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
- NT OIL SPILLS**
 - OIL STORAGE**
 - OIL TRANSFER**
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
 - LIQUID FUELS**
 - PETROLEUM**
 - REFINERIES**
 - SALVAGE**
 - WELLS**
 - ***

OPACITY

- RT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES**

OPEN BURNING

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
 - WASTE DISPOSAL**
- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION**
 - DUMPING GROUNDS**
 - FIRES**
 - GARBAGE COLLECTION**
 - INCINERATORS**
 - JUNKYARDS**
 - LANDFILLS**
 - OPEN DUMPING**
 - TRANSFER STATIONS**
 - WASTE PROCESSING**

*

OPEN DUMPING

- BT WASTE DISPOSAL**
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS**
 - GARBAGE COLLECTION**
 - INCINERATORS**
 - JUNKYARDS**
 - LANDFILLS**
 - OPEN BURNING**
 - TRANSFER STATIONS**
 - WASTE PROCESSING**

ORGANIC CARBON

- UF TOC**
 - TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON**
- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - CARBON**
- RT CARBON MONOXIDE**

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- NT ALCOHOLS**
- ALDEHYDES**
- CARBON**
 - CARBON MONOXIDE**
 - ORGANIC CARBON**
- CCE**
- ETHYLENE**
- HYDROCARBONS**
- METHYLENE BLUE**
- OILS**
 - OIL SPILLS**
 - OIL STORAGE**
 - OIL TRANSFER**
- PHENOLS**
- RT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING**

OXIDANTS

- RT CARBON MONOXIDE
- NITROGEN OXIDES
- PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS
- SULFUR OXIDES

PACIFIC OCEAN

- RT COASTS
- SALINE WATER
- WATERWAYS
- WETLANDS

PACKAGING

- RT CONTAINERS
- EXPLOSIVES
- RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES
- STORAGE TANKS

PARTICULATES

- USE AIRBORNE PARTICULATES

PERMITS

- SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION
OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

- BT PESTS
- RT PESTICIDES

PESTICIDES

- UF ECONOMIC POISONS
- HERBICIDES
- INSECTICIDES
- BT PESTS
- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- PEST CONTROL
- SPRAYING

PESTS

- NT PEST CONTROL
- PESTICIDES
- RT WILDLIFE

PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL
BT POINT SOURCES
RT COAL
COKE
OILS
REFINERIES
SALVAGE
WELLS
*

PH

UF HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION
RT HYDROGEN

PHENOLS

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

PHOSPHORUS

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RT *

PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS

RT OXIDANTS

PLANT LIFE

USE FLORA

PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS

UF SYNTHETICS
BT POINT SOURCES
NT VINYL CHLORIDES
RT *

POINT SOURCES

SN MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY; PROCESSES
AND SUBSTANCES CAUSING WATER POLLUTION, FOR WHICH
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED EFFLUENT
STANDARDS.
NT ASBESTOS
BOILERS
CEMENT PLANTS
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING
COATINGS
COKE OVENS
FEEDLOTS
FERROALLOYS
STEEL
FERTILIZERS

FURNACES
BLAST FURNACES
CUPOLAS
GRAIN HANDLING
IRON
LUMBER
NONFERROUS METALS

ARSENIC
BARIUM
BERYLLIUM
CADMIUM
CHROMIUM
COPPER
LEAD
MANGANESE
MERCURY
NICKEL
SILVER
SODIUM
ZINC

PETROLEUM
PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS
VINYL CHLORIDES

POWER SOURCES
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
DIESEL ENGINES
GASOLINE ENGINES
NUCLEAR ENERGY
STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
TURBINES

PULP MILLS
REFINERIES
RUBBER
SINTERING

RT EFFLUENTS
MANUFACTURING

POTABLE WATER
UF DRINKING WATER
RT WELLS

POWER SOURCES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
- NT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
 - DIESEL ENGINES
 - GASOLINE ENGINES
 - NUCLEAR ENERGY
 - STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
 - TURBINES
- RT *

PROCESS WASTE WATER

- BT EFFLUENTS
- INDUSTRIAL WASTES

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVES

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

PROTECTED SPECIES

- NT ENDANGERED SPECIES
- THREATENED SPECIES
- RT AQUATIC LIFE
- FLORA
- WILDLIFE

PULP MILLS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- POINT SOURCES
- RT LUMBER
- WOOD
- *

RADIATION SOURCES

RADIATION STANDARDS

- NT MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
- MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- PACKAGING
- STORAGE
- TRANSPORTATION
- WASTE DISPOSAL

RECYCLING

- BT WASTE PROCESSING

RECORD KEEPING

- SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.
- RT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REFINERIES

- BT POINT SOURCES
- RT OILS
PETROLEUM
*

REFUSE

- UF SOLID WASTE
- RT WASTE DISPOSAL

RENDERING

- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.
- RT RECORD KEEPING

RESERVOIRS

- USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

RIVERS

- UF STREAMS
- NT RIVERS, SPECIFIC
- RT WATERWAYS

RIVERS, SPECIFIC

- SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC RIVERS WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF RIVERS ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.
- BT RIVERS

ROADS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
INDIRECT SOURCES
- RT AIRPORTS

ROCKET AMMUNITION

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

ROCKET MOTORS

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

RUBBER

- BT POINT SOURCES
- RT *

SALINE WATER

- RT ATLANTIC OCEAN
COASTS
PACIFIC OCEAN
TIDAL WATER
WETLANDS

SALTS

SALVAGE

- SN COLLECTION AND RECYCLING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM;
DOES NOT INCLUDE RECYCLING OF CANS, PAPER, GLASS, ETC.
- RT OILS
PETROLEUM

SANITARY LANDFILL

- SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES
ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS,
COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL
VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
LANDFILLS
WASTE DISPOSAL
LANDFILLS

SCUM

SEAPORTS

- RT BAYS, SPECIFIC
COASTS

SEDIMENTATION

- RT DEPOSITION
EROSION
SETTLABLE SOLIDS

SEDIMENTS

- USE SETTLABLE SOLIDS

SELENIUM

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT *

SEPARATION PROCESSES

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
RT *

SETTLABLE SOLIDS

UF SEDIMENTS
RT DEPOSITION
DISSOLVED SOLIDS
EROSION
SEDIMENTATION
SUSPENDED SOLIDS

SEWAGE

BT EFFLUENTS
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
INDUSTRIAL WASTES
SLUDGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

NT SEWER SYSTEMS
WATER TREATMENT WORKS

SEWER SYSTEMS

SN NETWORKS OF SEWER PIPES.
BT SEWAGE DISPOSAL
RT WATER TREATMENT WORKS

SHELLFISH

USE FISH

SILICATES

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NT ASBESTOS
FELDSPARS
RT *

SILVER

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
RT *

SINTERING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
RT *

SLUDGE

RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
SEWAGE

SMELTERS

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
RT FERROALLOYS
NONFERROUS METALS
*

SMOKE

BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
RT ASH
DUST
FUMES
MISTS

SODIUM

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS

SOLID WASTE

USE REFUSE

SOLVENTS

RT DISPERSANTS
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
OIL SPILLS

SPRAYING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
RT COATINGS
PESTICIDES
*

STACK MONITORING

SN CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF STACK EMISSIONS.
BT MONITORING
RT STACK TESTS

STACK TESTS

SN OCCASIONAL MEASUREMENTS OF STACK EMISSIONS.
BT TESTS
RT STACK MONITORING

STARTER CARTRIDGES

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT *

STEAM GENERATING PLANTS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
 - POWER SOURCES
 - POINT SOURCES
 - POWER SOURCES
- RT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
- NUCLEAR ENERGY
- TURBINES

STEEL

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
 - FERROALLOYS
 - POINT SOURCES
 - FERROALLOYS

STOCKPILES

- SN SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS STORED IN THE OPEN, WHICH COULD CAUSE FUGITIVE DUST.
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- RT *

STORAGE

- NT OIL STORAGE
- RT EXPLOSIVES
- RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

STORAGE TANKS

- RT CONTAINERS
- PACKAGING

STREAMS

- USE RIVERS

SULFATES

- RT SULFUR

SULFITES

- RT SULFUR

SULFUR

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NT ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES
- SULFUR OXIDES
 - SULFUR DIOXIDE
 - SULFURIC ACID
- RT SULFATES
- SULFITES
- *

SULFUR DIOXIDE

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - SULFUR**
 - SULFUR OXIDES**

SULFUR OXIDES

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - SULFUR**
- NT SULFUR DIOXIDE**
- RT ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES**
 - OXIDANTS**
 - SULFURIC ACID**

SULFURIC ACID

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
 - ACIDS**
 - SULFUR**
- RT ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES**
 - NITRIC ACID**
 - SULFUR OXIDES**

SUSPENDED SOLIDS

- UF TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS**
- RT DISSOLVED SOLIDS**
 - SETTLABLE SOLIDS**

SYNTHETICS

- USE PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS**

TASTE

TEMPERATURE

- RT THERMAL POLLUTION**

TESTS

- NT STACK TESTS**

THERMAL POLLUTION

- RT EFFLUENTS**
 - TEMPERATURE**

THREATENED SPECIES

- BT PROTECTED SPECIES**
- RT ENDANGERED SPECIES**

TIDAL WATER

- SN WATER AFFECTED BY THE TIDES; WATERS ARE OF VARYING SALINITY.**
- NT ESTUARIES**
- RT COASTS**
 - SALINE WATER**
 - WETLANDS**

TOC

- USE ORGANIC CARBON**

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

- USE ORGANIC CARBON**

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

- USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

- SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.**
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

TRANSFER STATIONS

- SN SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES USED TO TRANSFER SOLID WASTES FROM SMALL VEHICLES TO LARGER ONES.**
- BT WASTE DISPOSAL**
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS**
 - GARBAGE COLLECTION**
 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
 - INCINERATORS**
 - JUNKYARDS**
 - LANDFILLS**
 - OPEN BURNING**
 - OPEN DUMPING**
 - WASTE PROCESSING**

TRANSPORTATION

- RT EXPLOSIVES**
 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
 - RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

TSS

- USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

TURBIDITY

TURBINES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
POWER SOURCES
POINT SOURCES
POWER SOURCES**
- RT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
NUCLEAR ENERGY
STEAM GENERATING PLANTS**

URBAN AREAS

- UF CITIES**
- NT URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC**

URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

- SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC URBAN AREAS
WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF CITIES
ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.**
- UF CITIES**
- BT URBAN AREAS**

VARIANCE

- SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.**

VEHICLES

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
- RT AIR CRAFT
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
WATERCRAFT

VINYL CHLORIDES

- BT CHLORIDES
POINT SOURCES
PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS**

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

WASTE DISPOSAL

- NT DUMPING GROUNDS
GARBAGE COLLECTION
INCINERATORS
CONICAL BURNERS
JUNKYARDS
LANDFILLS
SANITARY LANDFILL**

OPEN BURNING
OPEN DUMPING
TRANSFER STATIONS
WASTE PROCESSING
RECYCLING
RT RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES
REFUSE

WASTE PROCESSING

SN REFUSE TREATMENT METHODS, INCLUDING SHREDDING,
BALING, AND COMPOSTING.
BT WASTE DISPOSAL
RT DUMPING GROUNDS
GARBAGE COLLECTION
INCINERATORS
JUNKYARDS
LANDFILLS
OPEN BURNING
OPEN DUMPING
TRANSFER STATIONS

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE OF
EFFLUENTS INTO THE WATER.

WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

BT CLASSIFICATION
RT AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
LAND CLASSIFICATION

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

RT EFFLUENT STANDARDS

WATER RIGHTS

SN THE RIGHT TO DRAW WATER FROM A SOURCE, INCLUDING
GROUND WATER SOURCES.

WATER TREATMENT WORKS

SN SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES.
BT SEWAGE DISPOSAL
RT SEWER SYSTEMS

WATERCRAFT

RT AIRCRAFT
VEHICLES

WATERWAYS

- SN BODIES OF WATER USED FOR WATERCRAFT NAVIGATION.
- RT ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHANNELS
LAKES
PACIFIC OCEAN
RIVERS

WELLS

- RT OILS
PETROLEUM
POTABLE WATER

WETLANDS

- RT ATLANTIC OCEAN
COASTS
PACIFIC OCEAN
SALINE WATER
TIDAL WATER

WILDLIFE

- SN UNDOMESTICATED ANIMALS
- RT AQUATIC LIFE
FLORA
PESTS
PROTECTED SPECIES

WOOD

- BT FUELS
- RT COAL
COKE
FOREST PRESERVATION
LIQUID FUELS
LUMBER
PULP MILLS

ZINC

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NONFERROUS METALS
POINT SOURCES
NONFERROUS METALS
- RT *

***CHECK THE BROADER TERMS FOR A LIST OF POTENTIALLY RELATED TERMS**

KEYWORD THESAURUS

SECTION II

AIR

ACCIDENTS

**SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO
THE AIR OR WATER.**

ACIDS

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

**SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE
OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE AIR.**

AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

**SN STATUS DECLARED BY STATE OFFICIALS WHEN AIR
CONTAMINANTS REACH HIGH LEVELS; EMISSION
REDUCTION PLANS MUST THEN BE ADHERED TO.**

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

**AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS
USE AQCR, SPECIFIC**

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

**AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
UF PARTICULATES**

AIRCRAFT

AIRPORTS

ALCOHOLS

ALDEHYDES

ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES

AMMONIA

AMMONIA NITROGEN

AQCR, SPECIFIC

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC AQCR'S WHICH
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF AQCR'S ARE NOT LISTED IN
THE THESAURUS.**

UF AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS

ARSENIC

ASBESTOS

ASH

ASPHALT PLANTS

BARIUM

BERYLLIUM

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

BLAST FURNACES

BOILERS

BORON

CADMIUM

CARBON

CARBON MONOXIDE

CEMENT PLANTS

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

**SN TERM TO DENOTE POINT SOURCES WHICH MANUFACTURE
INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CHEMICALS.**

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHLORIDES

CHLORINE

CHROMIUM

CITIES

**USE URBAN AREAS
URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC**

COAL

COATINGS

**SN SUBSTANCES APPLIED TO SURFACES BY
ELECTROPLATING OR SPRAYING IN A MANNER
PERMITTING RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS; E.G., PAINTS
OR METALS.**

UF ELECTROPLATING

COKE

COKE OVENS

CONICAL BURNERS

CONTAINERS

COPPER

COTTON GINS

COUNTIES, SPECIFIC

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC COUNTIES WHICH
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF COUNTIES ARE NOT LISTED
IN THE THESAURUS.**

CUPOLAS

DESIGN CRITERIA

DIESEL ENGINES

DUST

**ECONOMIC POISONS
USE PESTICIDES**

**ELECTROPLATING
USE COATINGS**

EMISSION STANDARDS

EMISSIONS

ETHYLENE

EXHAUST EMISSIONS

EXHAUST SYSTEM

SN TERM INCLUDES EXHAUST AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS.

FELDSPARS

FERROALLOYS

FERTILIZERS

FIRES

FOUNDRIES

FUEL OIL

FUELS

FUMES

FURNACES

GASOLINE

GASOLINE ENGINES

GRAIN HANDLING

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HEAT EXCHANGERS

UF INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS

HERBICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

HYDROCARBONS

HYDROGEN

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

INCINERATORS

INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS
USE HEAT EXCHANGERS

INDIRECT SOURCES

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR BUILDINGS, FACILITIES,
AND INSTALLATIONS, THE EXISTENCE OR USE OF
WHICH LEADS TO AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS; E.G.,
SHOPPING CENTERS, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION
AREAS, PARKING LOTS, OFFICES.

INDUSTRIAL COOLING

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

INSECTICIDES
USE PESTICIDES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

IRON

KAOLINITE

LANDFILLS

SN SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY
COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE
INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS
OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.

LEAD

LIQUID FUELS

MANGANESE

MANUFACTURING

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MEASUREMENTS

SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,
OR EFFLUENT.

MERCURY

MISTS

MONITORING

NICKEL

NITRIC ACID

NITROGEN

NITROGEN DIOXIDE

NITROGEN OXIDES

NONFERROUS METALS

NUCLEAR ENERGY

ODORS

OIL STORAGE

OPACITY

OPEN BURNING

ORGANIC CARBON

UF TOC

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

OXIDANTS

PARTICULATES

USE AIRBORNE PARTICULATES

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE
OF SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

**UF ECONOMIC POISONS
HERBICIDES
INSECTICIDES**

PESTS

PHENOLS

PHOSPHORUS

PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS

POWER SOURCES

PULP MILLS

RADIATION SOURCES

RADIATION STANDARDS

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

**SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.**

RENDERING

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

**SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.**

ROADS

SANITARY LANDFILL

**SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES
ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS,
COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL
VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.**

SELENIUM

SEPARATION PROCESSES

SILICATES

SILVER

SINTERING

SMELTERS

SMOKE

SODIUM

SOLVENTS

SPRAYING

STACK MONITORING

SN CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF STACK EMISSIONS.

STACK TEST

SN OCCASIONAL MEASUREMENTS OF STACK EMISSIONS.

STEAM GENERATING PLANTS

STEEL

STOCKPILES

SN SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS STORED IN THE OPEN WHICH
COULD CAUSE FUGITIVE DUST.

STORAGE

STORAGE TANKS

SULFUR

SULFUR DIOXIDE

SULFUR OXIDES

SULFURIC ACID

TESTS

TOC

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSPORTATION

TURBINES

URBAN AREAS
UF CITIES

URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC URBAN AREAS
WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF CITIES ARE
NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

UF CITIES

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VEHICLES

VINYL CHLORIDES

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

ZINC

EARTH SCIENCE

CHANNELIZATION

SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF A BODY OF WATER.

CHANNELS

DEPOSITION

DREDGING

EROSION

FLOOD CONTROL

SEDIMENTATION

SEDIMENTS

USE SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

SETTLEABLE SOLIDS
UF SEDIMENTS

WETLANDS

ECOLOGY

ACCIDENTS

SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO
THE AIR OR WATER.

AQUATIC ANIMALS

AQUATIC LIFE

AQUATIC PLANTS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BACTERIA

COASTS

ECONOMIC POISONS
USE PESTICIDES

ENDANGERED SPECIES

FERTILIZERS

FISH

SN TERM INCLUDES SHELLFISH; DISTINGUISHED FROM
OTHER AQUATIC ANIMALS MAINLY BY ECONOMIC
IMPORTANCE.

UF SHELLFISH

FLORA

UF PLANT LIFE

HERBICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

INSECTICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

LAKES

LAKES, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR SPECIFIC LAKES WHICH
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF LAKES ARE
NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

OIL SPILLS

OILS

PACIFIC OCEAN

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE
OF SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

UF ECONOMIC POISONS
HERBICIDES
INSECTICIDES

PESTS

PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

PLANT LIFE

USE FLORA

PROTECTED SPECIES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

RESERVOIRS

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

RIVERS

UF STREAMS

RIVERS. SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC RIVERS WHICH
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF RIVERS ARE NOT LISTED
IN THE THESAURUS.

SHELLFISH

USE FISH

STREAMS

USE RIVERS

THERMAL POLLUTION

THREATENED SPECIES

TIDAL WATER

SN WATER AFFECTED BY THE TIDES; WATERS ARE OF VARYING SALINITY.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSPORTATION

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

WETLANDS

WILDLIFE

SN UNDOMESTICATED ANIMALS

HEALTH SCIENCE

BACTERIA

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

COLIFORM BACTERIA
USE FECAL COLIFORMS

CONTAINERS

DRINKING WATER
USE POTABLE WATER

ECONOMIC POISONS
USE PESTICIDES

EXPLOSIVES

FECAL COLIFORMS
UF COLIFORM BACTERIA

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HERBICIDES
USE PESTICIDES

INSECTICIDES
USE PESTICIDES

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE
SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

PACKAGING

PERMITS
SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF
SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

**UF ECONOMIC POISONS
INSECTICIDES
HERBICIDES**

PESTS

POTABLE WATER

UF DRINKING WATER

RADIATION SOURCES

RADIATION STANDARDS

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

**SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR
POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.**

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

**SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF
NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.**

STORAGE TANKS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

**SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.**

TRANSPORTATION

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

WELLS

SEE ALSO THE KEYWORDS UNDER THE SUBJECT AREAS

WATER

AIR

AD-A061 126

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN--ETC F/G 5/2
COMPUTER-AIDED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE DATA SYSTEM (CELDS), U--ETC(U)
SEP 78 J VAN WERINGH, J PATZER, R WELSH

UNCLASSIFIED

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LAND USE

AIRPORTS

CHANNELIZATION

SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF A BODY OF WATER.

CITIES

USE URBAN AREAS
URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

COASTS

FEEDLOTS

FLOOD CONTROL

FOREST PRESERVATION

INDIRECT SOURCES

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND INSTALLATIONS, THE EXISTENCE OR USE OF WHICH LEADS TO AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS; E.G., SHOPPING CENTERS, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION AREAS, PARKING LOTS, OFFICES.

JUNKYARDS

LAND ACQUISITION

LAND CLASSIFICATION

LAND PRESERVATION

LANDFILLS

SN SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.

OPEN DUMPING

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.

ROADS

SANITARY LANDFILL

SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS, COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.

SEAPORTS

URBAN AREAS

UF CITIES

URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC URBAN AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF CITIES ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

UF CITIES

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

WETLANDS

NOISE

AIRCRAFT

AIRPORTS

DIESEL ENGINES

GASOLINE ENGINES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

MEASUREMENTS

SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,
OR EFFLUENT.

NOISE

NOISE CONTROL

NOISE LEVELS

POWER SOURCES

VEHICLES

SOLID WASTE

ACCIDENTS

**SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE
AIR OR WATER.**

ACIDS

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

**AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
UF PARTICULATES**

ASH

CONICAL BURNERS

CONTAINERS

DESIGN CRITERIA

DUMPING GROUNDS

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.

DUST

**ECONOMIC POISONS
USE PESTICIDES**

EROSION

EXPLOSIVES

FIRES

GARBAGE COLLECTION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**HERBICIDES
USE PESTICIDES**

INCINERATORS

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

**INSECTICIDES
USE PESTICIDES**

JUNKYARDS

LANDFILLS

SN SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

ODORS

OPEN BURNING

OPEN DUMPING

PARTICULATES

USE AIRBORNE PARTICULATES

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

**UF ECONOMIC POISONS
INSECTICIDES
HERBICIDES**

PESTS

RADIATION STANDARDS

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

RECYCLING

REFUSE

UF SOLID WASTE

RENDERING

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

ROADS

SALVAGE

SN COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF OIL AND PETROLEUM; DOES NOT INCLUDE RECYCLING OF CANS, PAPER, GLASS, ETC.

SANITARY LANDFILL

SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS, COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.

SEWAGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

SEWER SYSTEMS

SN NETWORKS OF SEWER PIPES.

SLUDGE

SOLID WASTE

USE REFUSE

STORAGE

TESTS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSFER STATIONS

SN SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES USED TO TRANSFER SOLID WASTES FROM SMALL VEHICLES TO LARGER ONES.

TRANSPORTATION

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

WASTE DISPOSAL

WASTE PROCESSING

**SN REFUSE TREATMENT METHODS, INCLUDING SHREDDING,
BALING, AND COMPOSTING.**

TRANSPORTATION

ACCIDENTS

SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE AIR OR WATER.

AIRCRAFT

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CONTAINERS

ECONOMIC POISONS
USE PESTICIDES

EXPLOSIVES

GARBAGE COLLECTION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HERBICIDES
USE PESTICIDES

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

INSECTICIDES
USE PESTICIDES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

OIL TRANSFER

OILS

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

PACKAGING

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.

PESTICIDES

UF ECONOMIC POISONS
INSECTICIDES
HERBICIDES

PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

REFUSE

UF SOLID WASTE

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

ROADS

SOLID WASTE

USE REFUSE

STORAGE TANKS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSFER STATIONS

SN SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES USED TO
TRANSFER SOLID WASTES FROM SMALL VEHICLES TO
LARGER ONES.

TRANSPORTATION

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VEHICLES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

WATER

ACCIDENTS

**SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO
THE AIR OR WATER.**

ACIDS

AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

ALCOHOLS

ALDEHYDES

AMMONIA

AMMONIA NITROGEN

AQUATIC ANIMALS

AQUATIC LIFE

AQUATIC PLANTS

ARSENIC

ASBESTOS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BACTERIA

BARIUM

BASINS

USE BAYS, SPECIFIC

BAYS, SPECIFIC

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC BAYS WHICH
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF BAYS ARE NOT LISTED IN
THE THESAURUS.**

**UF BASINS
HARBORS**

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

USE BOD

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

BLAST FURNACES

BOD

UF BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

BOILERS

BORON

CADMIUM

CARBON

CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT

USE CCE

CARBON MONOXIDE

CCE

UF CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT

CEMENT PLANTS

CHANNELIZATION

**SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF
A BODY OF WATER.**

CHANNELS

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

**SN TERM TO DENOTE POINT SOURCES WHICH MANUFACTURE
INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CHEMICALS.**

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

USE COD

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHLORIDES

CHLORINE

CHROMIUM

COASTS

COATINGS

SN SUBSTANCES APPLIED TO SURFACES BY ELECTROPLATING
OR SPRAYING IN A MANNER PERMITTING RELEASE OF
POLLUTANTS; E.G., PAINTS OR METALS.

UF ELECTROPLATING

COD

UF CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

COKE OVENS

COLIFORM BACTERIA

USE FECAL COLIFORMS

COLOR

CONDUCTIVITY

CONTAINERS

COPPER

CRUDE OIL

USE PETROLEUM

CUPOLAS

CYANIDES

DAMS

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

DEPOSITION

DESIGN CRITERIA

DISPERSANTS

UF EMULSIFIERS

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

DREDGING

DRINKING WATER

USE POTABLE WATER

DUMPING GROUNDS

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.

ECONOMIC POISONS

USE PESTICIDES

EFFLUENT STANDARDS

EFFLUENTS

ELECTROPLATING

USE COATINGS

EMULSIFIERS

USE DISPERSANTS

EROSION

ESTUARIES

ETHYLENE

EXPLOSIVES

FECAL COLIFORMS

UF COLIFORM BACTERIA

FEEDLOTS

FELDSPARS

FERROALLOYS

FERTILIZERS

FISH

SN TERM INCLUDES SHELLFISH; DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER
AQUATIC ANIMALS MAINLY BY ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

UF SHELLFISH

FLOATING DEBRIS

FLOOD CONTROL

FLUORIDES

FUEL OIL

FUELS

FURNACES

GASOLINE

GRAIN HANDLING

HARBORS

USE BAYS, SPECIFIC

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HERBICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

HYDROGEN

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION

USE PH

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

UF RESERVOIRS

DAMS

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

INSECTICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

IRON

KAOLINITE

LAKES

LAKES, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR SPECIFIC LAKES WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF LAKES ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

LEAD

LIQUID FUELS

LUMBER

SN WOOD USED AS A SOURCE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

MANGANESE

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MEASUREMENTS

**SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,
OR EFFLUENT.**

MERCURY

METHYLENE BLUE

MICA

MIXING ZONE

**SN AN AREA OF WATER TO WHICH EFFLUENTS, INCLUDING
HEAT, MAY BE DISCHARGED FOR DISPERSAL.**

MONITORING

NICKEL

NITRATES

NITRIC ACID

NITRITES

NITROGEN

NONFERROUS METALS

ODORS

OIL SPILLS

OIL STORAGE

OIL TRANSFER

OILS

ORGANIC CARBON
UF TOC
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

PACIFIC OCEAN

PACKAGING

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE
OF SOME ACT.

PESTICIDES

UF ECONOMIC POISONS
INSECTICIDES
HERBICIDES

PESTS

PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

PH

UF HYDROGEN ION ACTIVITY

PHENOLS

PHOSPHORUS

PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS

UF SYNTHETICS

POINT SOURCES

SN MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY; PROCESSES
AND SUBSTANCES CAUSING WATER POLLUTION, FOR WHICH
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED EFFLUENT
STANDARDS.

POTABLE WATER

UF DRINKING WATER

POWER SOURCES

PROCESS WASTE WATER

PULP MILLS

RADIATION SOURCES

RADIATION STANDARDS

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

REFINERIES

RENDERING

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS PART OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

RESERVOIRS

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

RIVERS

UF STREAMS

RIVERS, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC RIVERS WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF RIVERS ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

RUBBER

SALINE WATER

SALTS

SCUM

SEAPORTS

SEDIMENTATION

SEDIMENTS

USE SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

SELENIUM

SETTLABLE SOLIDS
UF SEDIMENTS

SEWAGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

SEWER SYSTEMS
SN NETWORKS OF SEWER PIPES

SHELLFISH
USE FISH

SILICATES

SILVER

SINTERING

SLUDGE

SODIUM

SOLVENTS

STEAM GENERATING PLANTS

STEEL

STORAGE

STORAGE TANKS

STREAMS
USE RIVERS

SULFATES

SULFITES

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID

SUSPENDED SOLIDS
UF TSS

SYNTHETICS
USE PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS

TASTE:

TEMPERATURE

TESTS

THERMAL POLLUTION

TIDAL WATER

SN WATER AFFECTED BY THE TIDES; WATERS ARE OF
VARYING SALINITY.

TOC

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TSS

USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS

TURBIDITY

TURBINES

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VINYL CHLORIDES

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE OF
EFFLUENTS INTO THE WATER.

WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

WATER RIGHTS

SN THE RIGHT TO DRAW WATER FROM A SOURCE, INCLUDING
GROUND WATER SOURCES.

WATER TREATMENT WORKS

SN SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES.

WATERCRAFT

WATERWAYS

SN BODIES OF WATER USED FOR WATERCRAFT NAVIGATION.

WELLS

WETLANDS

ZINC

CERL DISTRIBUTION

ENS

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ATTN: AEAEN (2)

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Technical Information Reference
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XADL, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville, Ottawa, Ontario
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Tallahassee, FL 32304

van Weringh, Janet

Computer-aided environmental legislative data system (CELDS) user manual / by J. van Weringh, et al. - Champaign, IL : Construction Engineering Research Laboratory ; Springfield, VA : available from National Technical Information Service , 1978. 114 p. ; 27 cm. (Technical report N-56).

1. Environmental law - data processing. 2. Information storage and retrieval systems - environmental law. I. Patzer, Janet. II. Welsh, Rikki L. III. Webster, Ronald Dwight. IV. Title. V. Series: U.S. Construction Engineering Research Laboratory. Technical report ; N-56.