electronically, at EPA’s Water Docket (Address: 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., EPA West, Room B102, Washington, DC 20460, telephone number: 202-566-2426), at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and finally, on the EPA Web site associated with this rulemaking at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/floridaeverglades_index.cfm. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to the following Web site http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

EPA adopts and identifies the portions of the document that have strikeout markings as portions of the statute that EPA disapproved on December 3, 2009, and that are not applicable water quality standards for the purposes of the Clean Water Act. Remaining portions of the statute that EPA had previously approved are applicable water quality standards for the purposes of the Clean Water Act but are not codified as federal regulations.

(2) In the Everglades Forever Act, strike the following text:

(i) The entire paragraph (2)(a);
(ii) In paragraph (2)(g), the phrase, “and further described in the Long-Term Plan.”;
(iii) The entire paragraph (2)(j);
(iv) The entire paragraph (2)(l);
(v) The entire paragraph (2)(p);
(vi) The entire paragraphs (3)(b), (3)(c), (3)(d) and (3)(e);
(vii) In sentence 9 of paragraph (4)(a), the phrase, “design, construction, and implementation of the initial phase of the Long-Term Plan, including operation and maintenance, and research for the projects and strategies in the initial phase of the Long-Term Plan, and including”;
(viii) In sentence 1 of subparagraph (4)(a)(4), the phrase, “however, the district may modify this schedule to incorporate and accelerate enhancements to STA 3/4 as directed in the Long-Term Plan.”;
(ix) The entire subparagraph (4)(a)(6);
(x) In subparagraph (4)(e)(2), the entire sentences 7, 8 and 9;
(xii) In sentence 1 of paragraph (10), the phrase, “to implement the pre-2006 projects and strategies of the Long-Term Plan”;
(xiii) The entire paragraph (10)(a).

(3) EPA is not incorporating the text annotations added by hand to the Everglades Forever Act. These text inserts are included only for the convenience of the reader and to improve the readability of the document.

[77 FR 46303, Aug. 3, 2012]
Environmental Protection Agency

§ 132.2 Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this part. Terms not defined in this section have the meaning given by the Clean Water Act and EPA implementing regulations.

Acute-chronic ratio (ACR) is a standard measure of the acute toxicity of a material divided by an appropriate measure of the chronic toxicity of the same material under comparable conditions.

Acute toxicity is concurrent and delayed adverse effect(s) that results from an acute exposure and occurs within any short observation period which begins when the exposure begins, may extend beyond the exposure period, and usually does not constitute a substantial portion of the life span of the organism.

Adverse effect is any deleterious effect to organisms due to exposure to a substance. This includes effects which are or may become debilitating, harmful or toxic to the normal functions of the organism, but does not include non-harmful effects such as tissue discoloration alone or the induction of enzymes involved in the metabolism of the substance.

Bioaccumulation is the net accumulation of a substance by an organism as a result of uptake from all environmental sources.

Bioaccumulation factor (BAF) is the ratio (in L/kg) of a substance’s concentration in tissue of an aquatic organism to its concentration in the ambient water, in situations where both the organism and its food are exposed and the ratio does not change substantially over time.

Bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) is any chemical that has the potential to cause adverse effects which, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor greater than 1000, after considering metabolism and other physico-chemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation, in

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