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TO: Matt Hillen

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FROM: Bob Mason

REMARKS: Mary Ellen Levine is the person from the Office of the General Counsel who I worked with when I was on ITC and found her very helpful. I will fax the CERCLA package later today as well as the cover sheets from the EPA reports.

8. After laundering contaminated clothing, the washer should have an "empty load" wash with detergent and full volume and time settings to reduce the chance of contamination of later wash cycles.
  
9. One should wear rubber gloves to handle pesticide-soiled clothing, and dispose of these when deterioration is noted, and at the end of the pesticide season. A separate garbage-bag lined cardboard box should be used as a hamper, and discarded at the end of the application season. All appropriate safety and health measures should be taken when handling the clothing.

#### **Airshowers and Shoecleaners**

Simonson and Mecham [1983] showed that airshowers removed from 5 to 72% of lead dust from clothing in workplace studies, and 23% to 69% in laboratory studies. Some small amount of breakthrough the clothing (posing a possible skin exposure) was noted. Shoe cleaners were observed (non-quantitatively) to be effective, although potential problems with adequate maintenance were noted.

#### **Other Agents**

Little is reported regarding laundering to remove biologic agents, such as anthrax, which can be transmitted to laundry personnel via work clothes [Hardy 1965], or fungal spores which can be brought into farmers' homes on work clothes [Pasanen et al. 1989].

### **(3) Review of Federal and State Laws**

The following Federal laws were reviewed to determine statutory measures pertaining to prevention of contamination of workers' homes, protection of workers' families, and remedial actions:

- (1) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Public Law 91-596, 29 U.S.C. Chapter 15.
- (2) The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C., Chapter 22.
- (3) The Toxic Substances Control Act, Public Law 94-469, 15 U.S.C., Chapter 53, §2601 and sequel, including the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-519) and the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (PL 102-550, Title X).
- (4) The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Public Law 92-516, U.S.C., Chapter 6.

The relevant sections of these laws extracted from the U.S. Code are presented in Table 16 and discussed below.

#### **Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970**

The purpose of this Act was to protect workers on employment premises; it applies to housing only if the housing is a condition of employment. It does not apply to housing which is otherwise work related. In general it seems that OSHA has no authority to promulgate a standard for the direct purpose of protecting the workers' families. Indirectly, some OSHA standards may serve to protect the workers' families as well as the worker.

The asbestos standard (29 CFR 1910.1001) requires employers to provide workers exposed above the exposure limit with clothing, to launder the clothing, and to provide showers; however, this standard does not require informing workers of potential contamination of the home. The lead standard (29 CFR 1910.1025) has similar requirements; however Appendix B.

"Employee Standard Summary" advises "Contaminated work clothing or equipment must be removed in change rooms and not worn home or you will extend your exposure and expose your family since lead from your clothing can accumulate in your house, car, etc."

29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response has requirements for wearing protective clothing, for decontaminating all employees and for decontaminating or disposing of all contaminated clothing and equipment before leaving the site. This standard contains no advisory information about contaminating the workers automobiles or home. The hazard communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) has no requirement that employees be advised about possible home contamination, although it is conceivable that this information could be included in material safety data sheets and in employee training. However, under OSHA the employer has no duty to do this and OSHA has no authority to require it.

NIOSH has authority to conduct health hazard evaluations in the workplace and additional authority to conduct research on new and emerging problems. NIOSH has utilized these authorities to conduct a number of studies of home contamination and to make recommendations for its prevention. NIOSH

has additional authority to develop and establish recommended occupational safety and health standards. In three of its recommended standards; asbestos, beryllium and mercury, NIOSH had information on home contamination its recommendations did not consider family protection. In a later recommended standard for manufacture and formulation of pesticides, it was stated "Protective clothing should not be worn or taken home to be laundered. Cleaning should be done at work or by a professional laundry. This prevents workers from carrying residual chemicals home on their clothing and thereby possibly exposing their families."

#### **Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977**

There is probably more authority in the MSHA Act to prevent home contamination than in OSHA Act. The definition of a miner includes an owner operator and if that person is engaged in mining for commercial purposes, MSHA may have authority to enforce its regulations on that person. NIOSH also has authority to conduct health hazard evaluations in connection with mining, and to conduct research into the health effects of persons who work with products of mines.

#### **Toxic Substances Control Act**

Except for pesticides, tobacco and tobacco products, materials subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and foods, drugs and cosmetics, EPA has extensive regulatory authority for chemicals and mixtures. Among the relevant sections are §2605(a)(7) to require manufacturers or processors to give notice of unreasonable risk of injury, §2607(c) requiring

manufacturers, processors and distributors to maintain records of significant adverse reactions to health, and §2607(e) requiring manufacturers, processors and distributors to report immediately information that a substance or mixture presents unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

#### **Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986**

This act specifically requires that state plans for accrediting asbestos removal contractors contain procedures to prevent asbestos exposure to an employee's family.

#### **Residential Lead - Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992**

This Act has several requirements that could be relevant to protection of workers' families from lead-contaminated dust in their homes. These include definition of lead-contaminated dust, development of a comprehensive lead-exposure abatement program, studies of sources of lead exposure in children, including occupational contributions.

#### **Federal Insecticide Fungicide, Rodenticide Act**

Requirements in this Act on storage and disposal of pesticide containers and the subsequent regulation (40 CFR 165) are particularly relevant to protection of workers' families, especially in agriculture where cases of childhood poisoning from improper disposal has been a problem.

#### **(4) Responses of Federal Agencies to Incidences of Home Contamination**

The purpose of this section is to review documented investigations and

Table 16. Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	Public Law 91-596	29 U.S.C. 651 & Seq.	<p>§651 Congressional Statement of Findings and Declaration of Purpose and Policy The Congress declares it to be its purpose and policy . . . to assure so far as possible every working man and women in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions . . . .</p> <p>Note 9. This chapter was created for the sole purpose of protecting health and safety of workers and improving physical working conditions on employment premises C.A. 5, 1979F. 2d622.</p> <p>Note 16. This chapter covers only housing that is a condition of employment and does not apply to housing which is work related but which is not conditions of employment C.A. 11, 1983, 696F. 2d1325, rehearing denied 704F. 2d1253.</p> <p>§654 Duties of Employers and Employees Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.</p> <p>Note 84. This chapter does not create duties between employers and invitees, only between employers and their employees. C.A. Tex. 1981, 653F. 2d915, rehearing denied 661F. 2d931.</p> <p>Note 86. Secretary should be able to extend coverage of this chapter to certain employer-provided means of transportation and certain employer-provided housing even though such extension exceeds plain language of this chapter. C.A. 11, 1983, 696F. 2d1325, rehearing denied 704F. 2d1253.</p> <p>§669 Research and Related Activities §669(a)(4) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall also conduct special research, experiments, an demonstrations relating to occupational safety and health as are necessary to explore new problems, including those created by new technology in occupational safety and health, which may require ameliorative action beyond that which is otherwise provided for in the operating provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>§669(a)(6) The Secretary of Health and Human Services . . . shall determine following a written request by any employer or authorized representative of employees, specifying with reasonable particularity the grounds on which the request is made, whether any substance found in the place of employment has potentially toxic effects in such concentrations as used or found . . . .</p> <p>§669(e) The functions of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under this chapter shall, to the extent feasible, be delegated to the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health established by section 671 of this title.</p> <p>§671 The Institute is authorized to - (1) develop and establish recommended occupational safety and health standards.</p>

Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977	Public Law 91-173 Public Law 95-164	30 U.S.C. 801 & Seq.	<p>§802 Definitions</p> <p>(g) "Miner" means any individual working in a coal or other mine;</p> <p>(h)(1) "coal or other mine" means (A) an area of land from which minerals are extracted in nonliquid form or, if in liquid form, are extracted with workers underground, (B) private ways and roads appurtenant to such area, and (C) lands, excavations, underground passageways, shafts, slopes, tunnels and workings, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools, or other property including impoundments, retention dams, and tailings ponds, on the surface or underground, used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting such minerals from their natural deposits in nonliquid form, or if in liquid form, with workers underground, or used in, or to be used in, the milling of such minerals, or the work of preparing coal or other minerals, and includes custom coal preparation facilities. In making a determination of what constitutes mineral milling for purposes of this chapter, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the convenience of administration resulting from the delegation to one Assistant Secretary of all authority with respect to the health and safety of miners employed at one physical establishment;</p> <p>Note 3. Coal or other mine</p> <p>Definition of "coal mine" under subsection (h) of this section includes a commercial purpose requirement. C.A. 3, 1984, 748F. 2d176.</p> <p>Note 5. Miner</p> <p>Owner operators who work the mines are "miners" within this chapter and fall within the category of persons whose safety Congress desired to protect. D.C. PA. 1980, 491F Supp. 1123. This chapter's broad definition of "miner" as any individual working in a coal mine rebuts any inference that a miner cannot also be an owner or operator. D.C. PA. 1978, 465F. Supp. 838.</p> <p>§803 Mines subject to coverage</p> <p>Each coal or other mine, the products of which enters commerce, or the operations or products of which affect commerce, and each operator of such mine and every miner in such mine shall be subject to provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>Note 5. One man, owner operated coal mine the products of which were sold totally intra state, was not subject to requirements of this chapter. D.C. PA. 1973, 373F. Supp. 797.</p> <p>Note 7. This chapter applied to small coal mine even though only miners working therein were four brothers who owned and operated the mine. C.A. PA. 1979, 604F, 2d231.</p> <p>Provisions of this chapter are applicable even though owner operators work the mine. D.C. PA. 1980, 491F, Supp. 1123.</p> <p>Owner-operated mine is not outside provisions of this chapter. D.C. PA. 1980, 487F, Supp. 1376.</p> <p>This chapter covers mines that are totally owned and operated by the same persons, that is, those mines where the only persons working therein are the owners themselves. D.C. PA. 1978, 465F, Supp. 838.</p>



Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
			<p>§813 Inspections, investigations, and recordkeeping</p> <p>Note 14. Refusal of owner-operators to permit an authorized representative of the Secretary of Labor to enter upon and to conduct an inspection of their mine constituted a continuing threat to the health and safety of miners and interfered with, hindered and delayed the Secretary and his authorized representatives in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. D.C. PA 1980, 491F, Supp. 1123.</p> <p>Note 15. Where operator of small, family-owned rock quarry and his wife excavated rock and marketed their product without the assistance of any employees and in view of fact that the excavation of decorative rock was not subject to the type of license and reporting requirements which place some business proprietors on notice of extensive federal oversight, circumstances did not permit conclusion that the operator of the quarry implicably consented to warrantless inspections of his quarry by representatives of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to this chapter. C.A. Cal. 1980, 628F, 2d1255.</p> <p>§877(1) The Secretary may require any operator to provide adequate facilities for the miners to change from the clothes worn underground, to provide for the storing of such clothes from shift to shift, and to provide sanitary and bathing facilities.</p> <p>§951 Studies and research</p> <p>(a) [The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct studies]</p> <p>(11) to determine upon written request by any operator or authorized representative of miners, specifying with reasonable particularity the grounds upon which such request is made, whether any substance normally found in a coal or other mine . . . has potentially hazardous effects, and shall submit such determinations to both the operators and the miners as soon as possible[.]</p> <p>(12) for such other purposes as . . . deem[ed] necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Activities under this section in the field of coal or other mine health shall be carried out by the Secretary of Health and Human Services through the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health . . . .</p> <p>(d) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall also conduct studies and research into matters involving the protection of life and the prevention of diseases in connection with persons, who although not miners, work with, or around the products of coal or other mines in areas outside of such mines and under conditions which may adversely affect the health and well-being of such persons.</p>

Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
Toxic Substances Control Act	Public Law 94-499	15 U.S.C. 2601 & Seq.	<p>§2602 Definitions</p> <p>(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term "chemical substance" means any organic or inorganic substance of a particular molecular identity, including —</p> <p>(i) any combination of such substances occurring in whole or in part as a result of a chemical reaction or occurring in nature and</p> <p>(ii) any element or uncombined radical.</p> <p>(B) Such term does not include—</p> <p>(i) any mixture,</p> <p>(ii) any pesticide (as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act) when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide,</p> <p>(iii) tobacco or any tobacco product,</p> <p>(iv) any source material, special nuclear material, or byproduct material (as such terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and regulations issued under such Act),</p> <p>(v) any article the sale of which is subject to the tax imposed by section 4181 of Title 26 (determined without regard to any exemptions from such tax provided by section 4182 or 4221 or any other provision of Title 26), and</p> <p>(vi) any food, food additive, drug cosmetic, or device (as such terms are defined in section 321 of Title 21) when manufactured, processed or distributed in commerce for use as a food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device.</p> <p>(5) The term "environment" includes water, air, and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things.</p> <p>(7) The term "manufacture" means to import into the customs territory of the United States (as defined in general headnote 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States), produce, or manufacture.</p> <p>(8) The term "mixture" means any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction; except that such term does include any combination which occurs, in whole or in part, as a result of a chemical reaction if none of the chemical substances comprising the combination is a new chemical substance and if the combination could have been manufactured for commercial purposes without a chemical reaction at the time the chemical substances comprising the combination were combined.</p> <p>(10) The term "process" means the preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce-</p> <p>(A) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which it was received by the person so preparing such substance or mixture, or</p> <p>(B) as part of an article containing the chemical substance or mixture.</p> <p>(11) The term "processor" means any person who processes a chemical substance or mixture</p>

Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
			<p>§ 2605. Regulation of hazardous chemical substances and mixtures</p> <p>(a) Scope of regulation.—If the Administrator finds that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance or mixture, or that any combination of such activities, presents or will present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, the Administrator shall by rule apply one or more of the following requirements to such substance or mixture to the extent necessary to protect adequately against such risk using the least burdensome requirements:</p> <p>(6)(A) A requirement prohibiting or otherwise regulating any manner or method of disposal of such substance or mixture, or of any article containing such substance or mixture, by its manufacturer or processor or by any other person who uses, or disposes of, it for commercial purposes.</p> <p>(7) A requirement directing manufacturers or processors of such substance or mixture</p> <p>(A) to give notice of such unreasonable risk of injury to distributors in commerce of such substance or mixture and, to the extent reasonably ascertainable, to other persons in possession of such substance or mixture or exposed to such substance or mixture,</p> <p>(B) to give public notice of such risk of injury, and</p> <p>(C) to replace or repurchase such substance or mixture as elected by the person to which the requirement is directed.</p> <p>§2607 Reporting and Retention of Information</p> <p>(C) Records—Any person who manufactures, processes, or distributes in commerce any chemical substance or mixture shall maintain records of significant adverse reactions to health or the environment, as determined by the Administrator by rule, alleged to have been caused by the substance or mixture. Records of such adverse reactions to the health of employees shall be retained for a period of 30 years from the date such reactions were first reported to or known by the person maintaining such records. Any other record of such adverse reactions shall be retained for a period of five years from the date the information contained in the record was first reported to or known by the person maintaining the record. Records required to be maintained under this subsection shall include records of consumer allegations of personal injury or harm to health, reports of occupational disease or injury, and reports or complaints of injury to the environment submitted to the manufacturer, processor, or distributor in commerce from any source. Upon request of any duly designated representative of the Administrator each person who is required to maintain records under this subsection shall permit the inspection of such records and shall submit copies of such records.</p> <p>(e) Notice to Administrator of substantial risks—Any person who manufactures, processes, or distributes in commerce a chemical substance or mixture and who obtains information which reasonably supports the conclusion that such substance or mixture presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment shall immediately inform the Administrator of such information unless such person has actual knowledge that the Administrator has been adequately informed of such information.</p>

Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986	Public Law 99-519	15 U.S.C. §2642 & Seq.	<p>§2646 Contractor and laboratory accreditation</p> <p>(b) Accreditation by State</p> <p>(1) Model plan</p> <p>(B) Plan requirements</p> <p>(xi) Housekeeping and personal hygiene practices, including the necessity of showers, and procedures to prevent asbestos exposure to an employee's family.</p>
Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992	PL 102-550 Title X	15 U.S.C. §2681 & Seq.	<p>§2681 Definitions</p> <p>For the purposes of this subchapter:</p> <p>(1) Abatement</p> <p>The term "abatement" means any set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards in accordance with standards established by the Administrator under this subchapter. Such term includes-</p> <p>(A) the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust, the permanent containment or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of lead-contaminated soil; and</p> <p>(B) all preparation, cleanup, disposal, and postabatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.</p> <p>(11) Lead-contaminated dust</p> <p>The term "lead-contaminated dust" means surface dust in residential dwellings that contains an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of levels determined by the Administrator under this subchapter to pose a threat of adverse health effects in pregnant women or young children.</p> <p>(12) Lead-contaminated soil</p> <p>The term "lead-contaminated soil" means bare soil on residential real property that contains lead at or in excess of the levels determined to be hazardous to human health by the Administrator under this subchapter.</p> <p>§2683 Identification of dangerous levels of lead</p> <p>Within 18 months after October 28, 1992, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations which shall identify, for purposes of this subchapter, and the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 [2 U.S.C.A. § 4851 et seq.], lead-based paint hazards, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil.</p>

Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
Federal Insecticide Fungicide, Rodenticide Act	Public Law 92-516	7 U.S.C. 136	<p>\$2685</p> <p>(a) Program to promote lead exposure abatement The Administrator, in cooperation with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall conduct a comprehensive program to promote safe, effective, and affordable monitoring, detection, and abatement of lead-based paint and other lead exposure hazards.</p> <p>(c) Exposure studies (1) The Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "Secretary"), acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, shall jointly conduct a study of the sources of lead exposure in children who have elevated blood lead levels (or other indicators of elevated lead body burden), as defined by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control. (3) The studies described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall, as appropriate, examine the relative contributions to elevated lead body burden from each of the following: (A) Drinking water (B) Food (C) Lead-based paint and dust from lead-based paint (D) Exterior sources such as ambient air and lead in soil (E) Occupational exposures, and other exposures that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.</p>
			<p>\$136q. Storage, disposal, transportation, and recall</p> <p>(a) Storage, disposal, and transportation (1) Data requirements and registration of pesticides The Administrator may require under section 136(a) or 136(d) of this title that- (A) the registrant or applicant for registration of a pesticide submit or cite data or information regarding methods for the safe storage and disposal of excess quantities of the pesticide to support the registration or continued registration of a pesticide; (B) the labeling of a pesticide contain requirements and procedures for the transportation, storage, and disposal of the pesticide, any container of the pesticide, any rinsate containing the pesticide, or any other material used to contain or collect excess or spilled quantities of the pesticide; and (e) Container design (1) Procedures (A) Not later than 3 years after the effective date of this subsection, the Administrator shall, in consultation with the heads of other interested Federal agencies, promulgate regulations for the design of pesticide containers that will promote the safe storage and disposal of pesticides. (B) The regulations shall ensure, to the fullest extent practicable, that the containers- (i) accommodate procedures used for the removal of pesticides from the containers and the rinsing of the containers; (ii) facilitate the safe use of the containers, including elimination of splash and leakage of pesticides from the containers; (iii) facilitate the safe disposal of the containers; and (iv) facilitate the safe refill and reuse of the containers.</p>

Table 16. Continued Federal Laws Relevant to Take-Home Exposure

Popular Name	Public Law	U.S. Code	Sections Relevant to Workers' Family Protection
			<p>(2) Compliance                      The Administrator shall require compliance with the regulations referred to in paragraph (1) not later than 5 years after the effective date of this subsection.</p> <p>(f) Pesticide residue removal                      (1) Procedures                      (A) Not later than 3 years after the effective date of this subsection, the Administrator shall, in consultation with the heads of other interested Federal agencies, promulgate regulations prescribing procedures and standards for the removal of pesticides from containers prior to disposal.</p> <p>(B) The regulations may-                      (i) specify, for each major type of pesticide container, procedures and standards providing for, at a minimum, triple rinsing or the equivalent degree of pesticide removal;                      (ii) specify procedures that can be implemented promptly and easily in various circumstances and conditions;                      (iii) provide for reuse, whenever practicable, or disposal of rinse water and residue; and                      (iv) be coordinated with requirements for the rinsing of containers imposed under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).                      (C) The Administrator may, at the discretion of the Administrator, exempt products intended solely for household use from the requirements of this subsection.</p> <p>(2) Compliance                      Effective beginning 5 years after the effective date of this subsection, a State may not exercise primary enforcement responsibility under section 136w-1 of this title or certify an applicator under section 136i of this title, unless the Administrator determines that the State is carrying out an adequate program to ensure compliance with this subsection.</p> <p>(3) Solid Waste Disposal Act                      Nothing in the subsection shall affect the authorities or requirements concerning pesticide containers under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901).</p> <p>(g) Pesticide container study                      (1) Study                      (A) The Administrator shall conduct a study of options to encourage or require-                      (i) the return, refill, and reuse of pesticides containers;                      (ii) the development and use of pesticide formulations that facilitate the removal of pesticide residues from containers; and                      (iii) the use of bulk storage facilities to reduce the number of pesticide containers requiring disposal.                      (B) In conducting the study, the Administrator shall-                      (i) consult with the heads of other interested Federal agencies, State agencies, industry groups, and environmental organizations; and                      (ii) assess the feasibility, costs, and environmental benefits of encouraging or requiring various measures of actions.</p>