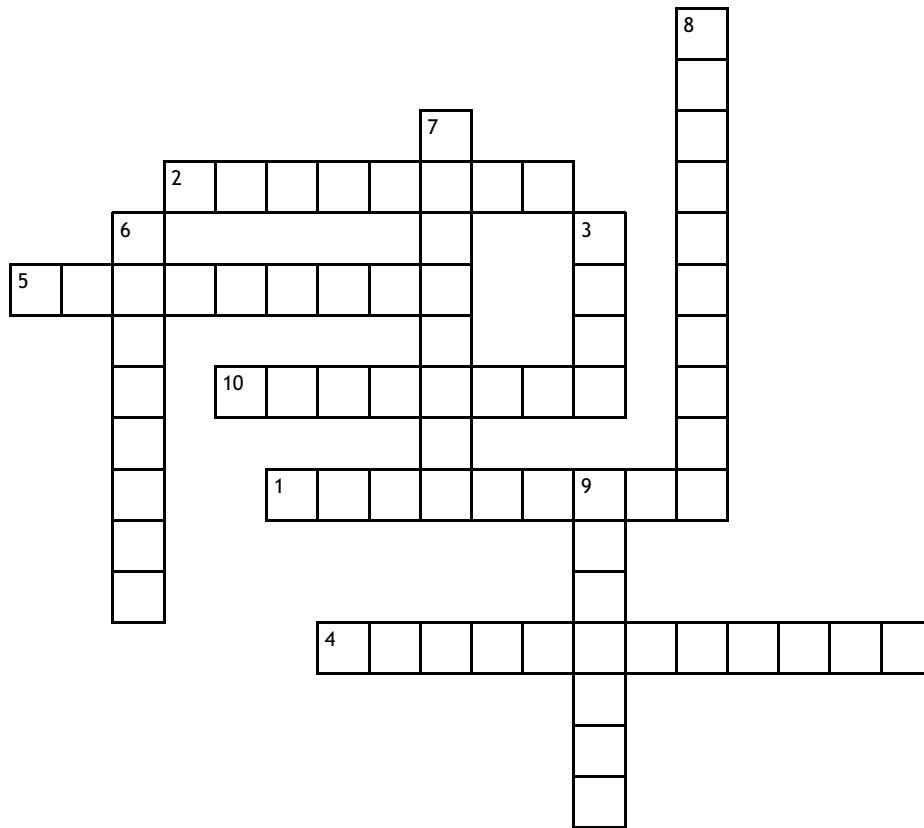


# Chapters 17-19 Review



## Across

- 1** CERCLA facilitates the prompt cleanup of hazardous \_\_\_\_\_ that have already been released into the environment.
- 2** RCRA left inactive sites largely unmonitored by the EPA unless they posed an \_\_\_\_\_ hazard.
- 4** Section 113(f)(1) allows persons who have undertaken efforts to clean up properties to seek \_\_\_\_\_ from other liable parties.
- 5** After liability is established, a court then allocates fault using such \_\_\_\_\_ factors such as the “Gore” or “Torres” factors.
- 10** The citizen suit sections allow the \_\_\_\_\_ to be fined a maximum penalty for each day it is in violation which has now increased to \$37,500 per day.

## Down

- 3** Section 107(a) identifies \_\_\_\_\_ categories of PRPs who may be liable for cleanup costs associated with the release or threatened release of hazardous substances.
- 6** RCRA is essentially a codification of common law public \_\_\_\_\_ remedies.
- 7** RCRA also contains two citizen suit provisions which permit a party to file suit on behalf of the federal government as private attorney \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8** The key determination is whether \_\_\_\_\_, at the time suit was filed, posed an imminent danger to health or the environment.
- 9** Most federal environmental statutes include \_\_\_\_\_ suit provisions which are virtually identical and were patterned closely after the CAA’s citizen suit provisions.