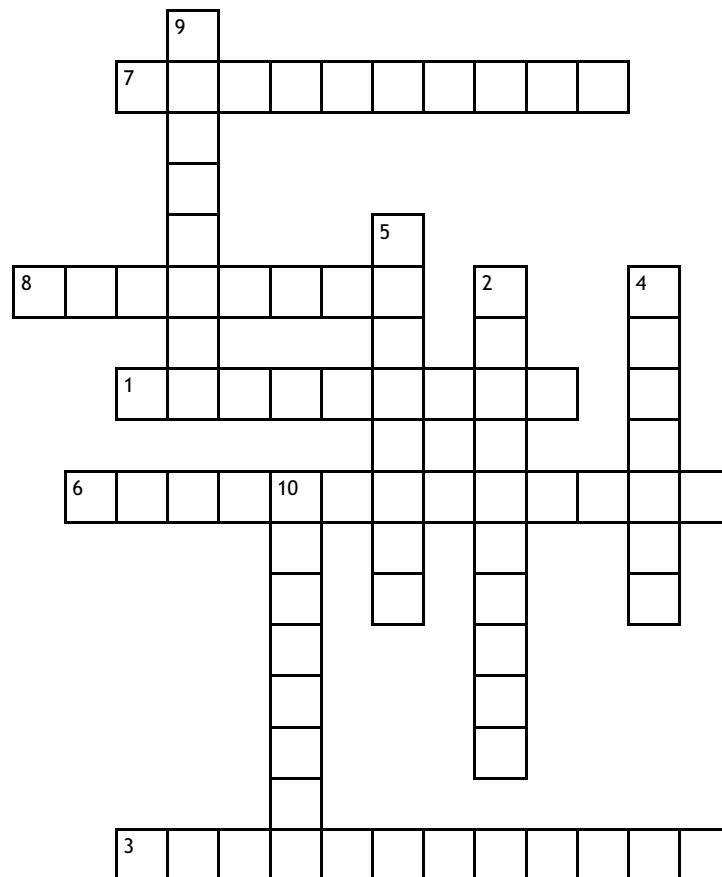


# Chapters 9-16 Review



## Across

- 1** Under common law, plaintiffs are generally entitled to either \_\_\_\_\_ or temporary injuries.
- 3** A nuisance is temporary if it is occasional, \_\_\_\_\_ or recurrent, or sporadic and contingent upon some irregular force such as rain.
- 6** An expert must also rule out other \_\_\_\_\_ of the alleged contamination.
- 7** The state action level is the point at which the concentration of constituents in the native soil or water requires \_\_\_\_\_ action.
- 8** In Texas, when the mineral and surface estates are severed, the mineral estate is the \_\_\_\_\_ estate.

## Down

- 2** A nuisance is permanent if it is constant and \_\_\_\_\_, and if injury constantly and regularly recurs.
- 4** Standing is a component of a court's \_\_\_\_\_ matter jurisdiction.
- 5** There is some disagreement on whether the characterization of an injury as temporary or permanent is relevant to the issue of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9** One of the most successful strategies in keeping defense costs down is the entry of a \_\_\_\_\_ order which requires a plaintiff to make a prima facie showing of exposure and causation before full discovery is allowed.
- 10** A permit granted by an agency does not act to \_\_\_\_\_ the permit holder from civil tort liability for actions arising out of the use of the permit.