

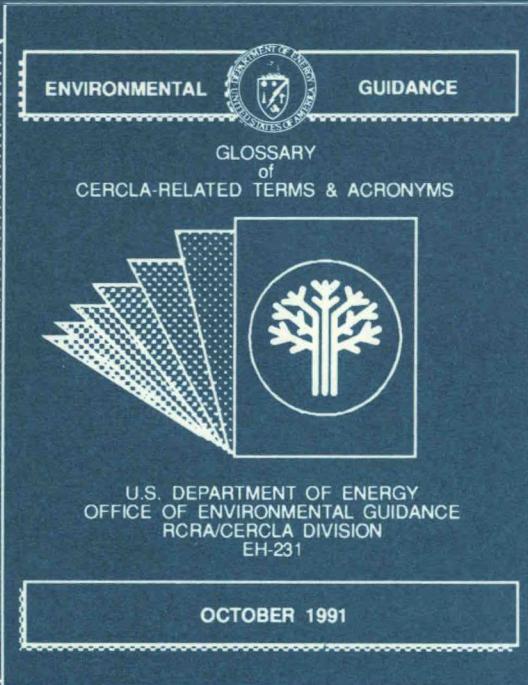
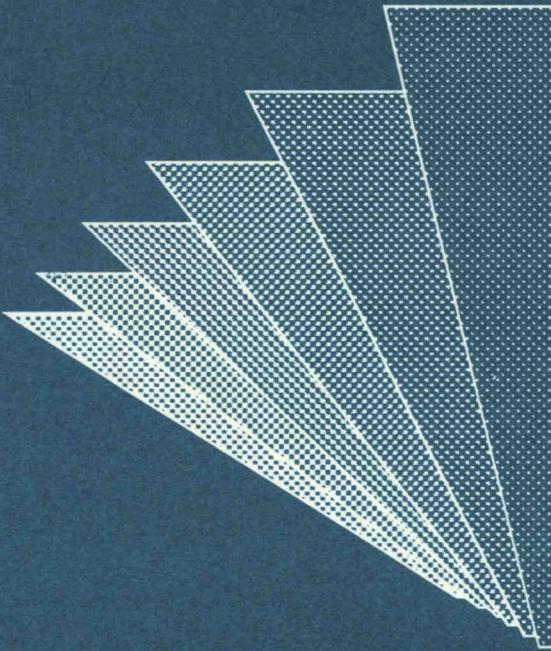
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GLOSSARY of CERCLA-RELATED TERMS & ACRONYMS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDANCE
RCRA/CERCLA DIVISION
EH-231

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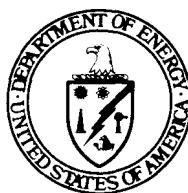
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GLOSSARY
of
CERCLA-RELATED TERMS & ACRONYMS

OCTOBER 1991



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GLOSSARY OF CERCLA-RELATED TERMS AND ACRONYMS

This glossary contains CERCLA-related terms that are most often encountered in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Environmental Restoration and Emergency Preparedness activities. Detailed definitions are included for key terms.

The definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, related federal rulemakings (e.g., 40 CFR 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan), assorted guidance documents prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and DOE Order 5400.4. The source of each term is noted after the term. Terms presented in this document reflect revised and new definitions published before June 1, 1991.

In addition to the documents listed in the Reference section of this glossary, the following federal rulemakings were used as sources for definitions.

- 40 CFR 191: Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes
- 40 CFR 192: Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings
- 40 CFR 300: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 10 CFR 60: Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Geologic Repositories
- 10 CFR 61: Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste

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Glossary

GLOSSARY OF CERCLA-RELATED TERMS

A

ABSORPTION

REFERENCE 2: Transport of a substance through the outer boundary of a medium, frequently through biological membranes, through active transport, passive diffusion, etc.

ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENT

10 CFR 60.2: (1) The atmosphere, (2) the land surface, (3) surface water, (4) oceans, and (5) the portion of the lithosphere that is outside the controlled area.

40 CFR 191.12(k): (1) The atmosphere; (2) land surfaces; (3) surface waters; (4) oceans; and (5) all of the lithosphere that is beyond the controlled area.

ACTION MEMORANDUM

REFERENCE 1: The internal EPA document that serves as a written record of Regional or HQ approval of Superfund financing of a removal action. The Action Memorandum describes site conditions, including the nature of the release, actual or potential threats, enforcement strategy and proposed costs and actions. An Action Memorandum is also the appropriate format within EPA for requesting and obtaining Superfund ceiling increases, exemptions to the twelve-month and \$2 million limits, and redistribution of funds because of changes in the scope of work.

ACTION TRACKING SYSTEM (ATS)

REFERENCE 20: A data base that tracks the development of major regulations, guidance, and policy for all EPA programs.

ACTIVATION

40 CFR 300.5: Notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of the Regional Response Team or National Response Team.

ACTIVE MAINTENANCE

10 CFR 61.2: Any significant remedial activity needed during the period of institutional control to maintain a reasonable assurance that the performance objectives in Sections 61.41 and 61.42 are met. Such active maintenance includes ongoing activities such as the pumping and treatment of water from a disposal unit or one-time

ACTIVE MAINTENANCE *continued . . .*

measures such as replacement of a disposal unit cover. Active maintenance does not include custodial activities such as repair of fencing, repair or replacement of monitoring equipment, revegetation, minor additions to soil cover, minor repair of disposal unit covers, and general disposal site upkeep such as mowing grass.

ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY

REFERENCE 1: Any ongoing operations that manufacture, recycle, handle, store, or transport hazardous materials or waste as a primary ingredient, product or by-product of operations or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such operations.

ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

REFERENCE 1: Any ongoing legal or illegal operation or site whose primary purpose is to handle, exchange, transfer, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous materials or wastes or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such a facility or site.

ACT OF GOD

CERCLA 101(1): An unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT (AOC)

REFERENCE 1: A legal agreement issued by EPA and signed by EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs). It contains the details of a settlement whereby PRPs will conduct all or part of the cleanup at a site. It may be subject to a public comment period, and is enforceable in court. An administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

REFERENCE 20: An agreement reached between EPA and a potentially responsible party that is used to agree on the roles, responsibilities, and payment for conducting removal and RI/FS actions.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

REFERENCE 1: A file established in compliance with the requirements set forth in Section 113(k) of CERCLA, as amended, consisting of information upon which EPA bases its

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD *continued . . .*

decision on the selection of response actions. The Administrative Record should be established at or near the facility at issue and made available to the public.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

REFERENCE 7: Those mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of the substantive requirements of a statute or regulation. Examples include the requirements for preparing a contingency plan, submitting a petition to delist a listed hazardous waste, recordkeeping, and consultations.

REFERENCE 10: Those mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of the substantive requirements of a statute or regulation. Examples include the requirements for preparing a contingency plan, submitting a petition to delist a listed hazardous waste, recordkeeping, and consultations.

ADMINISTRATOR

REFERENCE 19: There shall be at the head of the Agency the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator." The Administrator shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates.

ADSORPTION

REFERENCE 2: Bonding, frequently ionic, of a substance to soil or other medium. A substance is said to be adsorbed if the concentration in the boundary region of a soil particle is greater than in the interior of the contiguous phase.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (ANPRM)

REFERENCE 20: An announcement appearing in the Federal Register that notifies the public of EPA's intent to publish a specific proposed rule.

AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE

10 CFR 60.2: Any Indian Tribe (1) within whose reservation boundaries a repository for high-level radioactive waste or spent fuel is proposed to be located; or (2) whose Federally defined possessory or usage rights to other lands outside of the reservation's boundaries arising out of Congressionally ratified treaties or other Federal law may be substantially and adversely affected by the locating of such a facility; Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior finds, upon the petition of the appropriate governmental officials of the Tribe, that such effects are both substantial and adverse to the Tribe.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY (ATSDR)

REFERENCE 20: An Agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that conducts health assessments at Superfund sites.

AGREEMENT STATE

40 CFR 191.02(f): Any State with which the Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b of the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 919).

AIR AVID

REFERENCE 3: To increase by addition of chemicals the affinity of fine particles for air bubbles.

AIR STRIPPING

REFERENCE 4: A treatment system that removes, or "strips," volatile organic compounds from contaminated ground water or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

ALLOWABLE COSTS

REFERENCE 1: Costs that are eligible, reasonable, necessary, and allocable; are permitted under the appropriate Federal cost principles; and are in accordance with EPA policy. Examples are: contractual services, response by State employees (under a Cooperative Agreement or contract), materials and supplies, equipment, other direct costs and indirect costs.

ALLOWANCE

REFERENCE 1: An amount established during the budgeting process signifying the level of resources at which an organization can operate. An allowance serves as a spending limit from which commitments and obligations are withdrawn. In terms of EPA's Superfund program, an allowance is that portion of the CERCLA Superfund dispensed by the EPA comptroller to the Regions for carrying out program activities. The Regions' removal allowance typically covers cleanup contractor costs, which include ERCS or other cleanup contractor costs, State costs procured through a letter contract, and other Federal agency costs procured through IAGs.

ALPHA PARTICLE

REFERENCE 3: A positively-charged subatomic particle emitted during decay of certain radioactive elements. For example, an alpha particle is released when radon-222 decays to polonium-218. An alpha particle is indistinguishable from a helium atom nucleus and consists of two protons and two neutrons.

ALPHA RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: The least penetrating type of radiation. Alpha radiation can be stopped by a sheet of paper or outer dead layer of skin.

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTS STRATEGY (ARCS)

REFERENCE 20: A contracting initiative intended to promote the continuity of contractor performance from RI/FS to construction management (or remedial action), increase the level of competition for contract awards, and facilitate the delegation of contract management to the Regions.

ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES

CERCLA 101(34): Includes, but is not limited to, drinking water and household water supplies.

ANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS

10 CFR 60.2: Those natural processes and events that are reasonably likely to occur during the period the intended performance objective must be achieved. To the extent reasonable in the light of the geologic record, it shall be assumed that those processes operating in the geologic setting during the Quaternary Period continue to operate but with the perturbations caused by the presence of emplaced radioactive waste superimposed thereon.

APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARS)

40 CFR 300.5: Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Only those state standards that are identified by a state in a timely manner and that are more stringent than federal requirements may be applicable.

APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARS)
continued . . .

REFERENCE 2: Requirements promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address the circumstances at a Superfund site.

REFERENCE 12: A requirement under other environmental laws (other than CERCLA) may be either "applicable" or "relevant and appropriate," but not both. Identification of ARARs must be done on a site-specific basis and involves a two-part analysis: first, a determination of whether a given requirement is applicable; then, if it is not applicable, a determination of whether it is nevertheless both relevant and appropriate.

REFERENCE 20: Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, or that address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well-suited to the particular site.

APPROVAL DATE

REFERENCE 1: The date on which the removal action was approved by the appropriate official.

AQUIFER

40 CFR 191.12(i): An underground geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

REFERENCE 18: An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

AREA OF ATTAINMENT

REFERENCE 2: The area of the plume outside the boundary of any waste to be managed in place as part of the final remedy and inside the boundaries of the containment plume.

REFERENCE 11: The area outside the boundary of any waste remaining in place and up to the boundary of the contaminant plume. Generally, the boundary of the waste is defined by the source control remedy. If the source is removed, the entire plume is within the area of attainment. But if waste is managed onsite, the ground water directly beneath the waste management area is not within the area of attainment.

AREA OF CONTAMINATION (AOC)

REFERENCE 20: A continuous (significant) extent of contamination at a Superfund site. For the purposes of ARARs, is used as the equivalent of a RCRA land-based unit to determine whether disposal occurs.

AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE (ALARA)

DOE 5480.11: An approach to radiation protection to control or manage exposures (both individual and collective to the work force and general public) as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. As used in this Order, ALARA is not a dose limit but a process, which has the objective of dose levels as far below applicable limits of the Order as reasonably achievable.

DOE 5400.5: An approach to radiation protection to control or manage exposures (both individual and collective to the work force and the general public) and releases of radioactive material to the environment as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. As used in this Order, ALARA is not a dose limit, but rather it is a process that has its objective the attainment of dose levels as far below the applicable limits of the Order as practicable.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR (AA)

REFERENCE 20: Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER).

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT FACILITIES

DOE 5480.2: Those DOE facilities operated under authority of the AEA of 1954 as amended.

B

BACKGROUND RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: The radioactivity in the environment, including cosmic rays from space and radiation that exists elsewhere - in the air, in the earth, and in man-made materials. In the U.S., most people receive 100 to 250 millirems of background radiation per year.

BALL DECKS

REFERENCE 3: A tray of rubber balls that bounce against the bottom surface of a screen, thus eliminating blinding.

BARREL

CERCLA 101(3): Forty-two (42) U.S. gallons at sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit.

BARRIER

10 CFR 60.2: Any material or structure that prevents or substantially delays movement of water or radionuclides.

BELow REGULATORY CONCERN (BRC)

DOE 5820.2A: A definable amount of low-level waste that can be deregulated with minimal risk to the public.

BENEFICIATION

REFERENCE 3: Preparation of ore for smelting.

BETA PARTICLE

REFERENCE 3: A negatively-charged subatomic particle emitted during decay of certain radioactive elements. A beta particle is identical to an electron.

BETA RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: Emitted from a nucleus during fission. Beta radiation can be stopped by an inch of wood or a thin sheet of aluminum.

BLINDING

REFERENCE 3: Plugging of the screen apertures with slightly oversized particles.

BIOLOGICAL ADDITIVES

40 CFR 300.5: Microbiological cultures, enzymes, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge for the specific purpose of encouraging biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

BUFFER ZONE

10 CFR 61.2: A portion of the disposal site that is controlled by the licensee and that lies under the disposal units and between the disposal units and the boundary of the site.

BURNING AGENTS

40 CFR 300.5: Those additives that, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied.

BYPRODUCT MATERIAL

DOE 5820.2A: (a) Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident or to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material. For purposes of determining the applicability of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to any radioactive waste, the term "any radioactive material" refers only to the actual radionuclides dispersed or suspended in the waste substance. The nonradioactive hazardous waste component of the waste substance will be subject to regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

(b) The tailings or waste produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content. Ore bodies depleted by uranium solution extraction operations and which remain underground do not constitute "byproduct material".

AEA, Ch. 2, 11: Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material, and (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content.

C

CALIFORNIA LIST WASTES

REFERENCE 15: To be classified as a California list waste, three conditions must be met:

- (1) The waste must be a RCRA listed or characteristic waste;
- (2) The waste must be a liquid (i.e., it fails method 9095 Paint Filter Liquids Test [PFLT]), except for Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs), which may be liquid or non-liquid; and
- (3) The waste must exceed statutory prohibition levels for specified constituents.

The types of wastes that may be California list wastes are: free cyanides, certain metals, corrosive wastes, PCBs, and HOCs. The Agency has limited the restricted HOCs to approximately 100 HOCs listed in Appendix III to 40 CFR Part 268. These restricted HOCs include solvents, pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins. These hazardous wastes are referred to as California list wastes because the State of California developed regulations to restrict the land disposal of wastes containing these constituents, and Congress subsequently incorporated these provisions into the 1984 HSWA amendments to RCRA. Even if LDR treatment standards have not been promulgated for certain RCRA wastes (e.g., Third Third wastes), these wastes may be subject to California list restrictions.

CANDIDATE AREA

10 CFR 60.2: A geologic and hydrologic system within which a geologic repository may be located.

CARCINOGEN

REFERENCE 4: A substance that causes cancer.

CARBON ADSORPTION

REFERENCE 4: A treatment system where contaminants are removed from ground water or surface water when the water is forced through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts the contaminants.

CASE CLOSED

REFERENCE 1: A removal action is considered closed when on-site activities have been completed and all administrative work has been completed. This includes final OSC reports and payment for contract services. The Regional Coordinator is

CASE CLOSED *continued . . .*

responsible for designating an action to be "closed." Unlike "completion date," dates for "case closed" are not tracked in the RTS/SCAP system.

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CMS)

REFERENCE 20: A data base that contains general information on all enforcement activities, with information on cost recovery and settlements.

CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

REFERENCE 9: National technology-based effluent limitations developed by EPA for certain industrial categories. Currently, no national standards exist for CERCLA discharges.

CEILING INCREASES

REFERENCE 1: The Action Memorandum initially approving the removal action establishes a ceiling on total costs that EPA may spend on the response. A ceiling increase, once requested and approved, raises the total approved costs.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)

REFERENCE 20: An operating health agency within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that develops and implements programs to deal with environmental health problems, including responding to environmental, chemical, and radiation emergencies.

CHELATING AGENT

10 CFR 61.2: Amine polycarboxylic acids (e.g., EDTA, DTPA), hydroxy-carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids (e.g., citric acid, carbolic acid, and glucinic acid).

CHEMICAL AGENTS

40 CFR 300.5: Those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water.

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CEEP)

REFERENCE 20: As part of EPA's Air Toxics Strategy, provides guidance, training, and technical assistance to States and local communities to help them in preparing for and responding to chemical accidents.

CLAIM

CERCLA 101(4): A demand in writing for a sum certain.

CLAIMANT

CERCLA 101(5): Any person who presents a claim for compensation under CERCLA.

CLASSIC EMERGENCY

REFERENCE 1: An action where the release requires that on-site activities be initiated within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate. A classic emergency includes, but is not limited to, a release exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics: 1) released into the environment for a relatively short time; 2) released as a result of an accident, fire, explosion or failure of container or handling system; 3) released from a transportation-related source or from an active or operating facility; and 4) intentionally released in an isolated (one-time) incident to an area not used (presently or previously) to store or dispose of chemical wastes (i.e., a "midnight dump").

CLEANUP

REFERENCE 1: Actions undertaken during a removal or remedial response to physically remove or treat a hazardous substance that poses a threat or potential threat to human health and welfare and the environment and/or real and personal property. Sites are considered cleaned up when EPA removal or remedial programs have no further expectation or intention of returning to the site and threats have been mitigated or do not require further action.

CLEANUP CONTRACTOR CEILING

REFERENCE 1: One of several cost categories that make up the total project ceiling. These costs are funded from each Region's removal allowance and include ERCS or other cleanup contractor costs, State costs procured through letter contract, and other Federal agency costs procured through IAGs.

CLEANUP LEVEL

REFERENCE 2: The containment concentration goal of the remedial action, i.e., the concentration of a ground-water contaminant to be achieved through remedial action.

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)

REFERENCE 20: A statute under which EPA promulgates Water Quality Criteria and administers the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, as well as regulates discharges to or dredging of wetlands.

CLOSURE PERIOD

40 CFR 192.31(h): The period of time beginning with the cessation, with respect to a waste impoundment, of uranium ore processing operations and ending with completion of requirements specified under a closure plan.

CLOSURE PLAN

40 CFR 192.31(i): The plan required under Section 264.112 of this chapter.

COASTAL WATERS

40 CFR 300.5: For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

COASTAL ZONE

40 CFR 300.5: As defined for the purpose of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), means all U.S. waters subject to the tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term "coastal zone"

COASTAL ZONE *continued . . .*

delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)

REFERENCE 20: All Federal regulations in force are published annually in codified form in the Code of Federal Regulations. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) is found at 40 CFR Part 300.

COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION

10 CFR 60.2: Clearing of land, surface or subsurface excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a site, but does not include changes desirable for the temporary use of the land for public recreational uses, site characterization activities, other preconstruction monitoring and investigation necessary to establish background information related to the suitability of a site or to the protection of environmental values, or procurement or manufacture of components of the geologic repository operations area.

COMMENT PERIOD

REFERENCE 4: A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions.

COMMISSION

10 CFR 60.2: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or its duly authorized representatives.

40 CFR 191.02(c): The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

COMMITMENT

REFERENCE 1: An amount formally reserved to cover an expected obligation. A commitment reflects the intention to obligate funds to a specific activity.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

40 CFR 300.5: EPA's program to inform and encourage public participation in the Superfund process and to respond to community concerns. The term "public" includes

COMMUNITY RELATIONS *continued . . .*

citizens directly affected by the site, other interested citizens or parties, organized groups, elected officials, and potentially responsible parties.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR

40 CFR 300.5: Lead agency staff who work with the OSC/RPM to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community relations requirements set forth in the NCP.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN (CRP)

REFERENCE 1: A plan for all responses lasting longer than 45 days, that addresses local citizens' and officials' concerns about a hazardous waste release and for integrating community relations activities into the technical response at a site. The CRP should help prevent disruptions and delays in response actions and partially fulfill the NEPA requirement for public notification and participation.

REFERENCE 20: A plan that is prepared at the start of most Superfund response activities to direct activities that will allow the community affected by the site to be kept informed of EPA, State and potentially responsible party (PRP) activities.

COMPLETION DATE

REFERENCE 1: The actual date that the cleanup contractor or the OSC has demobilized, completing the scope of work in the Action Memorandum and the disposal of waste is completed as set forth in the Action Memorandum or subsequent modifications. If the Action Memorandum's scope of work includes the ultimate disposal of wastes, then the date the site's wastes are received for final disposal would be the completion date. However, if the Action Memorandum's scope of work does not include off-site disposal, then the completion date would be the date the contractor left the site. Temporary demobilization and on-site temporary storage are not considered completions unless temporary storage was the only action identified in the Action Memorandum. Likewise, temporary off-site storage of hazardous substances at a storage, treatment and disposal (TSD) facility other than the facility of ultimate disposal is a continuation of the removal action, not a completion.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)

40 CFR 300.5: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) continued . . .

REFERENCE 4: A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by SARA. The Acts created

REFERENCE 20: a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- (1) Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- (2) Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (CERCLIS)

40 CFR 300.5: EPA's comprehensive data base and management system that inventories and

REFERENCE 20: tracks releases addressed or needing to be addressed by the Superfund program. CERCLIS contains the official inventory of CERCLA sites and supports EPA's site planning and tracking functions. Sites that EPA decides do not warrant moving further in the site evaluation process are given a "No Further Response Action Planned" (NFRAP) designation in CERCLIS. This means that no additional federal steps under CERCLA will be taken at the site unless future information so warrants. Sites are not removed from the data base after completion of evaluations in order to document that these evaluations took place and to preclude the possibility that they be needlessly repeated. Inclusion of a specific site or area in the CERCLIS data base does not represent a determination of any party's liability, nor does it represent a finding that any response action is necessary. Sites that are deleted from the NPL are not designated NFRAP sites. Deleted sites are listed in a separate category in the CERCLIS data base.

CONSENT DECREE (CD)

REFERENCE 4: A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, that formalizes an agreement

reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup. The consent decree describes actions that PRPs are required to perform and is subject to a public comment period.

CONTAINMENT

10 CFR 60.2: The confinement of radioactive waste within a designated boundary.

CONTIGUOUS ZONE

40 CFR 300.5: The zone of the high seas, established by the U.S. under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM

REFERENCE 4: Laboratories under contract to EPA which analyze soil, water, and waste samples
REFERENCE 20: taken from areas at or near Superfund sites.

CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

CERCLA 101(35): (A) For the purpose of section 107(b)(3), the term contractual relationship includes, but is not limited to, land contracts, deeds or other instruments transferring title or possession, unless the real property on which the facility concerned is located was acquired by the defendant after the disposal or placement of the hazardous substance on, in, or at the facility, and one or more of the circumstances described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii), is also established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence:

- (i) At the time the defendant acquired the facility the defendant did not know and had no reason to know that any hazardous substance which is the subject of the release or threatened release was disposed of on, in, or at the facility.
- (ii) The defendant is a government entity which acquired the facility by escheat, or through any other involuntary transfer or acquisition, or through the exercise of eminent domain authority by purchase or condemnation.
- (iii) The defendant acquired the facility by inheritance or bequest.

In addition to establishing the foregoing, the defendant must establish that he has satisfied the requirements of section 107(b)(3)(a) and (b).

(B) To establish that the defendant had no reason to know, as provided in clause (i) of the subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the defendant must have undertaken, at the time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize liability. For purposes of the preceding sentence the court shall take into account any specialized knowledge or experience on the part of the defendant, the relationship of the purchase price to the value of the property if uncontaminated, commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information about the property, the obviousness of the presence or likely presence of contamination at the property, and the ability to detect such contamination by appropriate inspection.

CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP *continued . . .*

(C) Nothing in this paragraph or in section 107(b)(3) shall diminish the liability of any previous owner or operator of such facility who would otherwise be liable under this Act. Notwithstanding this paragraph, if the defendant obtained actual knowledge of the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance at such facility when the defendant owned the real property and then subsequently transferred ownership of the property to another person without disclosing such knowledge, such defendant shall be treated as liable under section 107(a)(1) and no defense under section 107(b)(3) shall be available to such defendant.

(D) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the liability under this Act of a defendant who, by an act or omission, caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

CONTROL

40 CFR 192.01(c): Any remedial action intended to stabilize, inhibit future misuse of, or reduce emissions or effluents from residual radioactive materials.

40 CFR 192.31(c): Any action to stabilize, inhibit future misuse of, or reduce emissions or effluents from uranium byproduct materials.

CONTROLLED AREA

10 CFR 60.2: A surface location, to be marked by suitable monuments, extending horizontally no more than 10 kilometers in any direction from the outer boundary of the underground facility, and the underlying subsurface, which area has been committed to use as a geologic repository and from which incompatible activities would be restricted following permanent closure.

40 CFR 191.12(g): (1) A surface location, to be identified by passive institutional controls, that encompasses no more than 100 square kilometers and extends horizontally no more than five kilometers in any direction from the outer boundary of the original location of the radioactive wastes in a disposal system; and (2) the subsurface underlying such a surface location.

DOE 5480.11: Any area which access is controlled in order to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials.

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

REFERENCE 9: The pollutants classified as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH pursuant to the CWA section 304(a)(4).

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA)

40 CFR 300.5: A legal instrument EPA uses to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to a recipient to accomplish a public purpose in which substantial EPA involvement is anticipated during the performance of the project.

REFERENCE 1: An assistance agreement whereby EPA transfers money, property, services, or anything of value to a State for the accomplishment of certain activities, subactivities, or tasks, as authorized by CERCLA. It assumes a significant Federal involvement in the State's performance of these activities.

REFERENCE 20: A Federal assistance agreement with States and/or its political subdivisions to transfer Federal funds and/or responsibilities. Cooperative agreements are required for State-lead, fund-financed Superfund actions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY (CMS)

REFERENCE 20: The portion of a RCRA corrective action that is generally equivalent to a feasibility study (FS) taken under Superfund.

CORROSIVITY

REFERENCE 7: A waste with a pH less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or capable of corroding steel at a rate of more than 0.25 inches per year.

COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE

REFERENCE 4: The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the NPL based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

REFERENCE 20:

COST-EFFECTIVENESS

REFERENCE 2: One of the mandates for remedial action under CERCLA. It requires a close evaluation of the costs required to implement and maintain a remedy as well as the selection of protective remedies whose costs are proportional to their overall effectiveness.

COST RECOVERY

REFERENCE 1: The process by which Federal costs of response actions and damage to natural resources are recovered from responsible parties as provided for in section 107(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA.

CUSTODIAL AGENCY

10 CFR 61.2: An agency of the government designated to act on behalf of the government owner of the disposal site.

D

DAMAGES

CERCLA 101(6): Damages for injury or loss of natural resources as set forth in section 107(a) or 111(b) of this Act.

DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES (DQO)

REFERENCE 20: Qualitative and quantitative statements that are developed before sampling begins to allow EPA to identify the quality of data that must be collected during Superfund actions.

DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION

REFERENCE 6: Federal agencies pursue debarment and suspension to exclude a party from participating in Federal assistance and contracting programs. When there is adequate evidence of a serious act or omission, suspension is pursued immediately, pending completion of investigation or legal proceedings. Suspension proceedings provide for due process, and may include a hearing. Generally, suspension is temporary and does not exceed 18 months. Debarment is a longer exclusion from receiving Federal funds. The debarment process consists of a formal investigation, notification, hearing, and appeals process. Violations of the Drug-Free Workplace Act requirements can result in debarment of up to five (5) years, but usually debarment does not exceed three (3) years.

DEBRIS

REFERENCE 14: Materials that are primarily non-geologic in origin such as grass, trees, stumps, and man-made materials such as concrete, clothing, partially buried whole or empty drums, capacitors, and other synthetic manufacturing items, such as liners.

DEBRIS *continued . . .*

(It does not include synthetic organic chemicals, but may include materials contaminated with these chemicals.)

DELISTING

REFERENCE 16: To be exempted from the RCRA hazardous waste "system," a listed hazardous waste, a mixture of a listed and solid waste, or a derived-from waste must be delisted (according to 40 CFR 260.20 and .22). Characteristic hazardous wastes never need to be delisted, but can be treated to no longer exhibit the characteristic. A contained-in waste also does not have to be delisted; it only has to "no longer contain" the hazardous waste.

DENSE NONAQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID

REFERENCE 2: A liquid that is more dense than liquid water and is not appreciably soluble in water. Hence, the liquid forms a second phase below the ground water.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

REFERENCE 20: A Federal department that operates many military facilities that are potentially subject to CERCLA actions.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

10 CFR 60.2: The U.S. Department of Energy or its duly authorized representatives.

REFERENCE 20: A Federal department that operates many nuclear weapons and research facilities that are potentially subject to CERCLA actions.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SITE

DOE 5484.1: (1) A DOE-owned or -controlled tract used for DOE operations:

(a) Containing one or more facilities (excluding tracts used primarily for substations and transmission towers, and similar utility facilities), or

(b) At which one or more major DOE operations or program activities are being carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SITE *continued . . .*

(2) Either a tract owned by DOE or a tract leased or otherwise made available to the Federal Government under terms that afford to DOE rights of access and control substantially equal to those that DOE would possess if it were the holder of the fee (or pertinent interest therein) as agent of and on behalf of the Government. One or more DOE operations/program activities are carried out within the boundaries of the described tract.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WASTE

DOE 5820.2A: Radioactive waste generated by activities of the Department (or its predecessors), waste for which the Department is responsible under law or contract, or other waste for which the Department is responsible. Such waste may be referred to as DOE waste.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (DOI)

REFERENCE 20: A Federal department that is responsible for Federal lands on which Superfund sites may be located.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

REFERENCE 20: A federal department that is responsible for bringing legal actions to court on behalf of EPA against potentially responsible parties.

DEPOSITORY

40 CFR 192.01(e): A disposal site (other than a processing site) selected under Section 104(b) or 105(b) of the AEA.

DERIVED-FROM RULE

REFERENCE 16: The derived-from rule states that any solid waste derived from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a listed RCRA hazardous waste is itself a listed hazardous waste (regardless of the concentration of hazardous constituents). For example, ash and scrubber water from the incineration of a listed waste are hazardous wastes on the basis of the derived-from rule. Solid wastes derived from a characteristic hazardous waste are hazardous wastes only if they exhibit a characteristic. [40 CFR 261.3(c)(2)]

DETECTION LEVEL

REFERENCE 3: The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured with a 99% confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero.

DIRECTOR

10 CFR 60.2: The Director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

DISCHARGE

40 CFR 300.5: As defined by section 311(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means threat of discharge.

DISCOVERY

REFERENCE 1: Discovery refers to the notification, observance, or detection of a release or substantial threat of release or discharge of a hazardous substance or oil into the environment. A discovery may be made through notification or investigation in accordance with statutory requirements, incidental observation by government agencies or the public, notifications by permit holders or inventory efforts conducted by Federal, State or local agencies.

DISPERSANTS

40 CFR 300.5: Those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

DISPOSAL

10 CFR 60.2: The isolation of radioactive wastes from the accessible environment.

10 CFR 61.2: The isolation of radioactive wastes from the biosphere inhabited by man and containing his food chains by emplacement in a land disposal facility.

DISPOSAL *continued . . .*

40 CFR 191.02(l): Permanent isolation of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste from the accessible environment with no intent of recovery, whether or not such isolation permits the recovery of such fuel or waste. For example, disposal of waste in a mined geologic repository occurs when all of the shafts to the repository are backfilled and sealed.

DOE 5820.2A: Emplacement of waste in a manner that assures isolation from the biosphere for the foreseeable future with no intent of retrieval and that requires deliberate action to regain access to the waste.

LLRSPA 2(1): The isolation of low-level radioactive waste pursuant to requirements established by the NRC under applicable laws.

NWPA 2(9): The emplacement in a repository of high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or other highly radioactive material with no foreseeable intent of recovery, whether or not such emplacement permits the recovery of such waste.

RCRA 1004(3): The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

DISPOSAL AREA

40 CFR 192.31(f): The region within the perimeter of an impoundment or pile containing uranium by product materials to which the post-closure requirements of Section 192.32(b)(1) of this subpart apply.

DISPOSAL SITE

10 CFR 61.2: That portion of a land disposal facility which is used for disposal of waste. It consists of disposal units and a buffer zone.

40 CFR 192.01(d): The region within the smallest perimeter of residual radioactive material (excluding cover materials) following completion of control activities.

DOE 5820.2A: That portion of a disposal facility which is used to dispose of waste. For low-level waste, it consists of disposal units and a buffer zone.

DISPOSAL SYSTEM

40 CFR 191.12(a): Any combination of engineered and natural barriers that isolate spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste after disposal.

DISPOSAL UNIT

10 CFR 61.2: A discrete portion of the disposal site into which waste is placed for disposal. For near-surface disposal the unit is usually a trench.

DOE 5820.2A: A discrete portion (e.g., a pit, trench, tumulus, vault, or bunker) of the disposal site into which waste is placed for disposal.

DISTURBED ZONE

10 CFR 60.2: That portion of the controlled area the physical or chemical properties of which have changed as a result of underground facility construction or as a result of heat generated by the emplaced radioactive wastes such that the resultant change of properties may have a significant effect on the performance of the geologic repository.

DOSE EQUIVALENT

REFERENCE 3: The product of the absorbed dose, the quality factor, and any other modifying factors. The dose equivalent is a quantity for comparing the biological effectiveness of different kinds of radiation on a common scale. The unit of dose equivalent is the rem. A millirem (mrem) is one (1) one-thousandth of a rem.

DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY

REFERENCE 1: EPA's Office of Drinking Water's supplement to the Federal drinking water standards. Ten (10)-day, one (1)-day and chronic advisories are issued for a variety of substances that otherwise have no standards.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

CERCLA 101(7): Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

E

EMERGENCY

REFERENCE 4: Those releases or threats of releases requiring initiation of on-site activity within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEANUP SERVICES (ERCS)

REFERENCE 20: Together with TAT and EERU, these contracts provide the technical assistance and cleanup service that EPA needs to implement an effective removal program.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION (ERD)

REFERENCE 20: Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), ERD is made up of three subordinate units: Response Operations Branch, Response Standards and Criteria Branch, and Environmental Response Team (ERT).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (ERNS)

REFERENCE 20: A central data base that provides EPA with a more comprehensive perspective on release notifications nationwide because it includes, in addition to the National Response Center (NRC) reports, notifications of releases reported directly to EPA Regional offices and to the U.S. Coast Guard district offices.

ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT

REFERENCE 18: A study conducted as a supplement to a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and the risks posed to public health and/or the environment. EPA or State agencies conduct the study when legal action is pending to require potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for the site cleanup.

ENFORCEMENT DECISION DOCUMENT (EDD)

REFERENCE 18: A public document that explains EPA's selection of a cleanup alternative at a Superfund site through an EPA enforcement action. Similar to a Record of Decision.

ENFORCEMENT

REFERENCE 4: EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

ENGINEERED BARRIER

10 CFR 61.2: A man-made structure or device that is intended to improve the land disposal facility's ability to meet the performance objectives in Subpart C.

ENGINEERED BARRIER SYSTEM

10 CFR 60.2: The waste packages and the underground facility.

ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS (EE/CA)

REFERENCE 4: An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a remedial program feasibility study. The EE/CA must be made available for a 30 calendar day public comment period prior to the signing off of the Action Memorandum.

REFERENCE 20: Performed to evaluate alternate removal actions or expedited response actions (ERAs) in terms of their effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

ENTRY ROUTES

REFERENCE 3: Pathways by which soil gas can flow into a house. Openings through the flooring and walls where the house contacts the soil.

ENVIRONMENT(AL)

CERCLA 101(8): (A) The navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, and (B) any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

DOE 4700.1: Air and water quality, land disturbances, ecology, climate, public and occupational health and safety, and socioeconomic (including non-availability of critical resources and institutional, cultural, and aesthetic considerations). For conciseness, these are normally referred to as environmental, health, and safety considerations.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT (EERU)

REFERENCE 20: Provides emergency response support to hazardous waste sites or spills posing an immediate threat.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM (ERT)

REFERENCE 4: EPA hazardous waste experts who provide 24-hour technical assistance to EPA Regional Offices and States during all types of emergencies involving releases at hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous substances. ERT also provides hazardous site response training for all EPA employees.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE TEAM (ESAT)

REFERENCE 20: Contractor teams that provide laboratory, analytical, and review services to all areas of the Superfund program.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION (ESD)

REFERENCE 20: Regional divisions that often provide data validation and quality assurance/quality control functions.

EVACUATION

REFERENCE 1: Immediate and emergency actions undertaken to remove people from an affected area, typically following a classic emergency. Such actions are short in duration and continue until the immediate threat of exposure has subsided.

EXFILTRATION

REFERENCE 3: The movement of indoor air out of the house.

EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION (ERA)

REFERENCE 1: A removal action led by a Remedial Project Manager and carried out by remedial contractors who are either in the process of conducting or are scheduled to initiate a response activity. ERAs have been designed to address those situations at NPL sites which were previously performed as initial remedial measures (e.g., fences, drainage controls, alternative water supplies).

REFERENCE 20: Actions taken by the remedial program using removal program contract authorities. ERA's generally require an EE/CA and are designed to remove immediate threats discovered during a remedial investigation.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES

REFERENCE 4: After adoption of a final remedial action plan, if any remedial action is taken, or any enforcement action under Section 106 is taken, or if any settlement or consent decree under Sections 106 or 122 is entered into, and if such action, settlement, or decree differs in any significant respects from the final plan, the lead agency is required to publish an explanation of the significant differences and the reasons the changes were made.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL

10 CFR 61.2: Any chemical compound, mixture, or device which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with sparks or flame.

EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

REFERENCE 5: As defined in Section 9003(h)(10) of SWDA, the term means an assessment to determine the extent of exposure of, or potential for exposure of, individuals to petroleum from a release from an underground storage tank based on such factors as the nature and extent of contamination and the existence of or potential for pathways of human exposure (including ground or surface water contamination, air emissions, and food chain contamination), the size of the community within the likely pathways of exposure, and the comparison of expected human exposure levels to the short-term and long-term health effects associated with identified contaminants and any available recommended exposure or tolerance limits for such contaminants. Such assessment shall not delay corrective action to abate immediate hazards or reduce exposure.*

EXTERNAL RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: Radiation originating from a source outside the body, such as cosmic radiation. The source of external radiation can be either natural or man-made.

EXTRACTION PROCEDURE (EP) TOXICITY

REFERENCE 7: A waste for which the EP test extract contains a concentration of a specified contaminant above its regulatory threshold.

EXTRAMURAL COSTS

REFERENCE 1: CERCLA funds expended for services and equipment outside of EPA. In the Superfund removal program, these costs include, but are not limited to, cleanup contractor and consulting costs; support contractor costs; other Federal agency vendor and out-of-pocket costs; and costs for State and local assistance obtained through a procurement contract.

F

FACILITY

CERCLA 101(9): (A) Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

DOE 5000.3A: Any equipment, structure, system, process or activity that fulfills a specific purpose. Examples include accelerators, storage areas, fusion research devices, nuclear reactors, production or processing plants, coal conversion plants, magnetohydrodynamics experiments, windmills, radioactive waste disposal systems and burial grounds, testing laboratories, research laboratories, transportation activities and accommodations for analytical examinations of irradiated and unirradiated components.

FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

40 CFR 300.5: A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the remedial investigation (RI), using data gathered during the RI. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

REFERENCE 20: A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The feasibility study emphasizes data analysis, implementability of alternatives, and cost analyses, as well as compliance with mandates to protect human health and the environment and attain regulatory standards of other laws. The FS is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the RI, using data gathered during the RI.

FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE

CERCLA 101(10): "Federally permitted release" means (A) discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), (B) discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed and made part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the FWPCA and subject to a condition of such permit charges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the FWPCA, (C) continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the FWPCA, which are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems, (D) discharges in compliance

FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE *continued . . .*

with a legally enforceable permit under section 404 of the FWPCA, (E) releases in compliance with a legally enforceable final permit issued pursuant to section 3005(a) through (d) of RCRA from a hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facility when such permit specifically identifies the hazardous substances and makes such substances subject to a standard of practice, control procedure or bioassay limitation or condition, or other control on the hazardous substances in such releases, (F) any release in compliance with a legally enforceable permit issued under section 102 of section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, (G) any injection of fluids authorized under Federal underground injection control programs or State programs submitted for Federal approval (and not disapproved by the EPA Administrator) pursuant to part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act, (H) any emission into the air subject to a permit or control regulation under section 111, section 112, title I part C, title I part D, or State implementation plans submitted in accordance with section 110 of the Clean Air Act (and not disapproved by the EPA Administrator), including any schedule or waiver granted, promulgated, or approved under these sections, (I) any injection of fluids or other materials authorized under applicable State law (i) for the purpose of stimulating or treating wells for the production of crude oil, natural gas, or water, (ii) for the purpose of secondary, tertiary, or other enhanced recovery of crude oil or natural gas, or (iii) which are brought to the surface in conjunction with the production of crude oil or natural gas and which are reinjected, (J) the introduction of any pollutant into a publicly owned treatment works when such pollutant is specified in and in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards of section 307 (b) or (c) of the FWPCA and enforceable requirements in a pretreatment program submitted by a State or municipality for Federal approval under section 402 of such Act, and (K) any release of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material, as those terms are defined in the AEA of 1954, in compliance with a legally enforceable license, permit, regulation, or order issued pursuant to the AEA of 1954.

FEDERAL REGISTER (FR)

REFERENCE 20: Each federal working day, the Government Printing Office publishes current Presidential proclamations and Executive Orders, Federal agency regulations having general applicability and legal effect, proposed agency rules, and documents that are required by statute to be published in the Federal Register.

FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM (FIT)

REFERENCE 20: Contracts that provide support for pre-remedial activities, often by conducting preliminary assessments (PAs) and site investigations (SIs).

FIRST FEDERAL OFFICIAL

40 CFR 300.5: The first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal official for any incident at the site.

FISCAL YEAR (FY)

REFERENCE 20: For the U.S. government, begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. For example, FY88 began on October 1, 1988 and ended on September 30, 1989.

FULLTIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

REFERENCE 20: Represents that level of effort or labor for one person for one year.

FUND OR TRUST FUND

CERCLA 101(11): The Hazardous Substance Response Fund established by section 221 of this Act or, in the case of a hazardous waste disposal facility for which liability has been transferred under section 107(k) of this Act, the Post-closure Liability Fund established by section 232 of this Act.

40 CFR 300.5: The Hazardous Substance Superfund established by section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

G

GAMMA RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: A form of electromagnetic, high-energy radiation emitted from a nucleus. Gamma rays are essentially the same as x-rays and require heavy shieldings, such as concrete or steel, to be stopped.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

40 CFR 191.02(o): The total terrestrial, atmospheric, and aquatic environments outside sites within which any activity, operation, or process associated with the management and storage of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste is conducted.

GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY

10 CFR 60.2: A system which is intended to be used for, or may be used for, the disposal of radioactive wastes in excavated geologic media. A geologic repository includes: (1) The geologic repository operations area, and (2) the portion of the geologic setting that provides isolation of the radioactive waste.

GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY OPERATIONS AREA

10 CFR 60.2: A high-level radioactive waste facility that is part of a geologic repository, including both surface and subsurface areas, where waste handling activities are conducted.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

10 CFR 60.2: The geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical systems of the region in which a geologic repository operations area is or may be located.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

10 CFR 61.2: Any executive department, commission, independent establishment, or corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States; or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION (GAD)

REFERENCE 20: Made up of the following four branches: Grants Operations Branch; Grants Information and Analysis Branch, which handles Interagency Agreements and the Asbestos-in-Schools Grants; Compliance Branch, which manages environmental and suspension activities for both grants and contracts; and Grants Policies and Procedures Branch, which oversees the regulations, policies, and procedures for EPA assistance agreements.

GRANTS OPERATIONS BRANCH (GOB)

REFERENCE 20: As part of the Grants Administration Division, awards EPA Headquarters grants and research and development grants to the public.

GRIZZLY SCREEN

REFERENCE 3: Screen made of heavy fixed bars, used to remove oversized stones, stumps, etc.

GROUND WATER

CERCLA 101(12): Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

10 CFR 60.2: All water which occurs below the land surface.

40 CFR 191.12(h): Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

REFERENCE 3: Subsurface water that is in the pore spaces of soil and geologic units.

GUARANTOR

CERCLA 101(13): Any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator under this Act.

H

HALF-LIFE

REFERENCE 3: The length of time in which any radioactive substance will lose one-half its radioactivity. The half-life may vary in length from a fraction of a second to thousands of years.

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS)

40 CFR 300.5: The method used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of hazardous substance releases to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage.

DOE 5480.14: The methodology used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of inactive hazardous waste facilities to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage (see Appendix A, 40 CFR 300).

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS) continued . . .

REFERENCE 4: A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. EPA and States use the HRS to calculate a site score, from 0 to 100, based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water to affect people. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous waste site should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA)

REFERENCE 20: Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) that Congress passed in 1984. HSWA added the land disposal restrictions, minimum technology requirements, and expanded corrective action authorities to the RCRA statute.

HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION (HSCD)

REFERENCE 20: Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), HSCD is made up of five subordinate units: Remedial Planning Staff, Site Policy and Guidance Branch, Remedial Planning and Response Branch, Design and Construction Management Branch, and State and Local Coordination Branch. This Division also includes the Fund-lead Regional Coordinators.

HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION (HSED)

REFERENCE 20: Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), HSED is made up of four subordinate units: Site Assessment Branch, Analytical Operations Branch, Hazard Ranking and Listing Branch, and Toxics Integration Branch.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

CERCLA 101(14): The term "hazardous substance" means (A) any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the FWPCA, (B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of this Act, (C) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the SWDA has been suspended by Act of Congress), (D) any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the FWPCA, (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the CAA, and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

Control Act (TSCA). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under sub-paragraphs (A) through (F) of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

REFERENCE 20: Section 101(14) of CERCLA, as amended, defines "hazardous substance" chiefly by reference to other environmental statutes, such as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, FWPCA, Clean Air Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act. The term excludes petroleum, crude oil or any fraction thereof, natural gas, natural gas liquids, or synthetic gas usable for fuel. Under the Act, OERR also may include other substances that it specifically designates as "hazardous."

DOE 5480.14: Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the FWPCA; (2) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designed pursuant to Section 102 of CERCLA; (3) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3002 of the SWDA; (4) any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the FWPCA; (5) any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the CAA; and (6) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of EPA has taken action pursuant to section 7 of TSCA.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE OR MATERIAL

DOE 5000.3A: Any solid, liquid, or gaseous material that satisfies the regulatory definition provided in 40 CFR Part 300. Oil is excluded from this definition.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

REFERENCE 1: A solid waste, or combination of solid waste, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

10 CFR 61.2: Those wastes designated as hazardous by EPA regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.

HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HLW)

10 CFR 60.2: (1) Irradiated reactor fuel, (2) liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel, and (3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted.

HLW FACILITY

10 CFR 60.2: A facility subject to the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission pursuant to Sections 202(3) and 202(4) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1244).

HOST ROCK

10 CFR 60.2: The geologic medium in which the waste is emplaced.

HOT SPOTS

REFERENCE 2: Zones where contaminants are present at much higher concentrations than surrounding areas.

HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT

10 CFR 61.2: Any soil or rock unit or zone which by virtue of its porosity or permeability, or lack thereof, has a distinct influence on the storage or movement of groundwater.

HYDROLOGY

REFERENCE 4: The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

I

IGNITABILITY

REFERENCE 7: A waste with a flash point lower than 140°F.

IMMEDIATE REMOVAL

REFERENCE 1: The revised NCP no longer distinguishes between "immediate" and "planned" removals. Immediate removals were previously defined as actions taken to prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life or health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances.

IMPLEMENTABILITY

REFERENCE 2: The technical and administrative feasibility of an action as well as the availability of needed goods and services.

IMPORTANT TO SAFETY

10 CFR 60.2: With reference to structures, systems, and components means those engineered structures, systems, and components essential to the prevention or mitigation of an accident that could result in a radiation dose to the whole body, or any organ, of 0.5 rem or greater at or beyond the nearest boundary of the unrestricted area at any time until the completion of permanent closure.

INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

DOE 5480.14: An area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed or otherwise come to be located. It can be any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft. Excluded are areas that have a permit issued, or have been accorded interim status under subtitle C of the SWDA or the Memorandum of Understanding between the DOE and the EPA for hazardous waste and radioactive mixed waste management, or operated under the provisions of DOE 5480.2 and DOE 5820.2.

INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY

REFERENCE 1: Any facility no longer in operation that manufactured, recycled, handled, stored or transported hazardous materials or wastes as a primary ingredient, product or by-product of operations or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such previous operations.

INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

REFERENCE 1: Any former legal or illegal operation or site whose primary purpose was to handle, exchange, transfer, store, treat or dispose of hazardous materials or wastes or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such facility or site.

INADVERTENT INTRUDER

10 CFR 61.2: A person who might occupy the disposal site after closure and engage in normal activities, such as agriculture, dwelling construction, or other pursuits in which the person might be unknowingly exposed to radiation from the waste.

INCINERATION

REFERENCE 4: Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials under controlled conditions to destroy hazardous waste.

INCINERATION VESSEL

CERCLA 101(38): Any vessel which carries hazardous substances for the purpose of incineration of such substances, so long as such substances or residues of such substances are on board.

INDIAN TRIBE

CERCLA 101(36): Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians.

10 CFR 61.2: An Indian Tribe as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450).

INDOOR AIR

REFERENCE 3: That air that occupies the space within the interior of a house or other building.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

REFERENCE 4: A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents -- such as a public school, city hall, or library.

INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE (IRM)

REFERENCE 1: IRMs are no longer used for remedial actions. They previously were defined as remedial implementation subactivities that could be undertaken during remedial response to limit exposure or threat of exposure to a significant health or environmental hazard or to stabilize an existing situation at a site in order to permit the implementation of additional actions. IRMs were response actions taken prior to the selection of final remedial measures. The revised NCP redefined the response category of removals to include all activities formerly categorized as IRMs.

INLAND WATERS

40 CFR 300.5: "Inland Waters," for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the U.S. in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

INLAND ZONE

40 CFR 300.5: The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term "inland zone" delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

INSPECTOR GENERAL (IG)

REFERENCE 20: Responsible for overseeing the implementation by EPA of Federal environmental legislation; conducting internal management audits, financial management and indirect cost audits, and operation and maintenance audits of EPA programs and operations; overseeing the accounting systems and procedures of EPA contractors and subcontractors; and conducting criminal investigations of EPA personnel, contractors, and subcontractors.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

REFERENCE 2: Controls prohibiting or limiting access to contaminated media; may consist of deed restrictions, use restrictions, permitting requirements, etc.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT (IAG)

REFERENCE 1: A written agreement, enforceable by law, between EPA and another Federal agency where goods and/or services are provided, whether or not in exchange for monetary reimbursement, or where policy agreements are delineated. IAGs for CERCLA activities may function both as obligating documents and as reporting documents necessary for EPA financial and program management.

REFERENCE 20: A comprehensive document that addresses all hazardous waste activities that will be conducted as a Federal facility or with another Federal Agency (e.g., Corps of Engineers), from the RI/FS through the implementation of the remedial action. An IAG formalizes the procedure and timing for submittal and review of documents and establishes a mechanism to resolve disputes.

INTERIM ACTION

REFERENCE 2: An action that initiates remediation of a site but may not constitute the final remedy.

INTERNAL RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: Radiation originating from a source within the body as a result of the inhalation, ingestion, or implantation of natural or man-made radionuclides in body tissues.

INTRAMURAL COSTS

REFERENCE 1: CERCLA funds expended for costs internal to EPA. For Superfund removals, these include EPA direct costs such as salaries, travel, and per diem of on-site EPA personnel, supplies, direct equipment rental and maintenance; direct costs incurred by ERT; and indirect costs, including EPA HQ and Regional administrative and management costs and EPA laboratory costs.

INTRUDER BARRIER

10 CFR 61.2: A significant depth of cover over the waste that inhibits contact with waste and helps to ensure that radiation exposures to an inadvertent intruder will meet the performance objectives set forth in this part, or engineered structures that provide equivalent protection to the inadvertent intruder.

INVESTIGATION(S)

REFERENCE 1: Investigations, monitoring, surveys, testing, and other information gathering as deemed necessary or appropriate to identify the existence and extent of the release or the threat of release, the source and nature of the hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants involved and the extent of danger to public health or welfare or the environment. In addition, EPA may undertake such planning, legal, fiscal, economic, engineering, architectural, and other studies or investigations to plan or direct response actions, to recover the costs thereof, and to enforce the provisions of CERCLA, as amended. These costs and the time spent implementing the 104(b) activities are exempt from the twelve-month/\$2 million statutory limitations.

ION EXCHANGE

REFERENCE 3: The reversible exchange of ions contained in a crystal for different ions in solution, without destroying the crystal structure or disturbing the electrical neutrality.

ISOLATION

10 CFR 60.2: Inhibiting the transport of radioactive material so that amounts and concentrations of this material entering the accessible environment will be kept within prescribed limits.

ISOTOPES

REFERENCE 3: Different forms of the same chemical element that are distinguished by having different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus. A single element may have many isotopes. For example, the three isotopes of hydrogen are protium, deuterium, and tritium.

L

LAND DISPOSAL FACILITY

10 CFR 61.2: The land, buildings, and equipment which is intended to be used for the disposal of radioactive wastes into the subsurface of the land. For purposes of this chapter, a geologic repository as defined in Part 60 is not considered a land disposal facility.

LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS (LDRs)

REFERENCE 20: A RCRA program that restricts land disposal of RCRA hazardous wastes and requires treatment to promulgated treatment standards. The LDRs may be an important ARAR for Superfund actions.

LEACHATE

REFERENCE 4: A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

LEAD AGENCY

40 CFR 300.5: The agency that provides OSC/Remedial Project Manager (RPM) to plan and implement response action under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or state (or political subdivision of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement

LEAD AGENCY continued . . .

(SMOA) entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOE or Department of Defense (DOD), then DOE or DOD will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOE, or DOD, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities whether the remedy is selected by the federal agency for non-National Priorities List (NPL) sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

REFERENCE 1:

The Federal agency (or State agency, political subdivision or Indian tribe operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA) that has primary responsibility for coordinating response action under the NCP. A Federal lead agency is the agency that provides the OSC. In the case of a State as lead agency, the State shall carry out the same responsibilities delineated for OSCs in the NCP (except coordinating and directing Federal agency response actions).

LETTER CONTRACTS WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

REFERENCE 1:

One mechanism by which EPA procures the services of States, localities and independent contractors to perform specific activities at EPA-lead removal projects. They are non-competitive and have stringent restrictions on their use.

LIABLE OR LIABILITY

CERCLA 101(32):

Under this title, the term shall be construed to be the standard of liability which obtains under section 311 of the FWPCA.

LICENSE

10 CFR 61.2:

A license issued under the regulations in Part 61 of this chapter. "Licensee" means the holder of such a license.

LONG TERM RESPONSE ACTIONS (LTRAs)

REFERENCE 20: Actions such as ground-water pump and treat operations that require extensive timeframes to achieve remedial cleanup objectives.

M

MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY

REFERENCE 5: To qualify for Federal response action, an UST site must be deemed a major public health or environmental emergency. (This definition is more strict than that for current hazardous substance removal actions and is intended to significantly limit the number of Federal-lead UST responses, so that only health or environmental emergencies are addressed). Such an emergency exists if the following criteria are met:

- o The release poses an immediate and substantial threat of direct human, animal, or food chain exposure to petroleum; or
- o The release poses an immediate threat of fire and/or explosion; or
- o The release poses an immediate and substantial threat to public drinking water supplies; or
- o The release poses an immediate threat to human health or substantial amounts of property, or poses an immediate and substantial threat to natural resources.

MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION

40 CFR 300.5: Actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or surface water restoration.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs)

REFERENCE 20: Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system that serves 15 or more connections and 25 or more people. The standards set as MCLs take into account the feasibility and cost of attaining the standard.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS (MCLGs)

REFERENCE 20: A non-enforceable goal established under the Safe Drinking Water Act for drinking water that considers only health-based factors.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

REFERENCE 1: An agreement between EPA and another agency (Federal, State, or local) that sets forth basic policies and procedures governing their relationship on matters of mutual interest and responsibility. There is no exchange of funds under this type of agreement. In the context of this document, an MOU usually refers to one type of agreement that may be negotiated between EPA and another Federal agency to delineate the role of that agency in EPA or USCG-lead removals.

REFERENCE 20: A statement agreed to by two or more parties that recognizes the interrelationship of their functions and specifies appropriate interactions between or among the parties.

MESH

REFERENCE 3: Number of wires per inch in a screen.

MICROREM

REFERENCE 3: A unit of radiation "dose equivalent" that is equal to one (1) one-millionth of a rem.

MICROREM PER HOUR

REFERENCE 3: A unit of measure of the rate at which "dose equivalent" is being incurred as a result of exposure to radiation.

MIDNIGHT DUMP

REFERENCE 1: Any classic, illegal dumping of hazardous substances into the air, land, water or other element, whether accidental or deliberate.

MILLIREM (MREM)

REFERENCE 3: A unit of radiation "dose equivalent" that is equal to one one-thousandth of a rem.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENT

40 CFR 300.5: Any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface collecting agent, biological additive, or burning agent, that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation.

MIXTURE RULE

REFERENCE 16: Under the mixture rule, when any solid waste and a listed hazardous waste are mixed, the entire mixture is a listed hazardous waste. For example, if a generator mixes a drum of listed F006 electroplating waste with a non-hazardous wastewater (wastewaters are solid wastes), the entire mixture of the F006 and wastewater is a listed hazardous waste. Mixtures of solid wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes are hazardous only if the mixture exhibits a characteristic. [40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)]

MONITORING

10 CFR 61.2: Observing and making measurements to provide data to evaluate the performance and characteristics of the disposal site.

MONITORING WELLS

REFERENCE 4: Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction in which ground water flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

N

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS)

REFERENCE 20: Standards established under the Clean Air Act that regulate the ambient air quality for six priority pollutants. These may be potential ARARs for Superfund sites.

NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAPS)

REFERENCE 20: Standards set under the Clean Air Act that regulate the release of hazardous substances from specific sources. These standards may be ARARs for Superfund sites.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

REFERENCE 20: A Federal administration that may provide assistance on coastal zone or atmospheric issues.

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP)

CERCLA 101(31): The national contingency plan published under section 311(c) of the FWPCA or revised pursuant to section 105 of this Act.

REFERENCE 1: Officially known as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300), the NCP outlines the responsibilities and authorities for responding to releases into the environment of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants under the statutory authority of CERCLA and section 311 of the CWA.

REFERENCE 20: The Federal regulation (40 CFR 300) that guides the Superfund program. The revised NCP was newly signed on February 2, 1990.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

40 CFR 300.5: The list, compiled by EPA pursuant to CERCLA section 105, of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the U.S. that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response.

REFERENCE 4: EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)

REFERENCE 4: The center operated by the U.S. Coast Guard that receives and evaluates reports of oil and hazardous substance releases into the environment and notifies the appropriate agency(ies). The NRC can be contacted 24-hours a day, toll free at (800) 424-8802.

NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT)

REFERENCE 4: Representatives of twelve (12) Federal agencies that coordinate Federal responses to nationally significant pollution incidents and provide advice and technical assistance to the responding agency(ies).

NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE (NSF)

REFERENCE 20: Consists of the Strike Teams established by the U.S. Coast Guard on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts. These teams can provide a variety of response support services including communications, technical advice and assistance, specialized equipment, training, and contingency planning.

NATURALLY-OCCURRING OR ACCELERATOR-PRODUCED RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (NARM)

REFERENCE 3: Any radioactive material except for material classified as source, by-products, or special nuclear material under the AEA of 1954, as amended.

NATURAL RESOURCES

CERCLA 101(16): Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the fishery conservation zone established by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any State or local government, any foreign government, any Indian Tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian Tribe.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

DOE 5400.4: An assessment (conducted under 43 CFR Part 11), based on the results of a Natural Resource Damage Preassessment Screen of a release, that (1) establishes whether a natural resource injury has occurred and resulted from the release, (2) quantifies the effects of the release in injury, and (3) determines the financial compensation appropriate for the injury.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE PREASSESSMENT SCREEN

DOE 5400.4: A desk-top review of existing data (conducted under 43 CFR Part 11) that is triggered when DOE is notified by an on-scene coordinator or lead agency of a potential injury due to a release to a natural resource for which DOE is a trustee. Such a review is to be completed as expeditiously as possible, with a minimal amount of field work, and provide a preliminary identification of the substance released and its source, initial estimates of the pathways for the purposes of identifying resources that may be impacted, and further identification of important resources that may justify further assessment.

NAVIGABLE WATERS

40 CFR 300.5: As defined by 40 CFR 110.1, the waters of the U.S., including the territorial seas. The term includes:

- (a) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (b) interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- (c) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:
 - (1) that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other such purposes;
 - (2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce;
 - (3) that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- (d) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section;
- (e) tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and
- (f) wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition, provided that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the U.S.

NEAR-SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITY

10 CFR 61.2: A land disposal facility in which radioactive waste is disposed of in or within the upper 30 meters of the earth's surface.

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

REFERENCE 9: Any pollutant not identified as either conventional or toxic in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.21(i)(2).

NON-TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS

REFERENCE 1: Removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a planning period of more than six (6) months available before on-site activities must begin. The lead agency will undertake an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for non-time-critical removals.

NOTICE LETTER

REFERENCE 1: An EPA enforcement action intended to notify PRPs of their potential liability and their rights. Notice letters are a first step in determining whether a PRP is willing and financially capable of undertaking a proper response.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (NPRM)

REFERENCE 20: A document published in the Federal Register that sets forth proposed regulatory language, provides notice of issues to be commented on, and presents other supplementary and background information about the rulemaking.

NOTIFICATION

REFERENCE 1: Section 103(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, requires that any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility notify the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as he/she has knowledge of any release of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant involving a reportable quantity (RQ). EPA has issued a final rule on reportable quantities and notification requirements (50 FR 13456, April 4, 1985, 51 FR 34534, September 29, 1986).

O

OBLIGATION

REFERENCE 1: The amount of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. These will include outlays for which obligations have not been previously recorded and will reflect adjustments for differences between previously recorded obligations and actual outlays to liquidate those obligations (OMB Circular A-34).

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (OERR)

REFERENCE 20: Under the supervision of a Director, is responsible to the Assistant Administrator for the emergency and remedial response functions of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). The Director is responsible for developing national strategy, programs, technical policies, regulations, and guidelines for the control of abandoned hazardous waste sites and response to and prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills.

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING (OECM)

REFERENCE 20: Coordinates civil and criminal enforcement actions with the U.S. Department of Justice and provides Superfund enforcement support through the activities of the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC). The NEIC performs special environmental monitoring work, evidence audit control processes to ensure proper chain-of-custody procedures, cleanup of Federal facility sites, and nonbinding preliminary allocations of responsibility (NBARs).

OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (OPM)

REFERENCE 20: Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), OPM is made up of three subordinate units: Policy and Analysis Staff, Management and Evaluation Staff, and Resources Management Staff.

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (OSW)

REFERENCE 20: As part of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), is responsible for managing and implementing the RCRA program.

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (OSWER)

REFERENCE 20: Provides policy, guidance, and direction for EPA's hazardous waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations for solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal; national management of Superfund; and the development of guidelines for the Emergency Preparedness, "Community Right-to-Know," and Underground Storage Tank programs.

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT (OWPE)

REFERENCE 20: As part of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), provides enforcement policy and support for the Superfund and RCRA programs.

OFFSHORE FACILITY

CERCLA 101(17): Any facility of any kind located in, on, or under, any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel.
CWA 311(a)(11):

OFF-SITE DISPOSAL

REFERENCE 1: Transport of hazardous substances from a CERCLA removal site to a RCRA-approved facility for storage, treatment, destruction or secure disposition. Off-site disposal must be in accordance with section 121(d)(3) of CERCLA as amended by SARA, and EPA's off-site disposal policy, entitled "Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-site Response Actions" (memorandum from the AA, OSWER to the RAs, May 6, 1985).

OIL

40 CFR 300.5: As defined by section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

DOE 5000.3A: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM (OHMTADS)

REFERENCE 20: An automated informational repository data base containing 126 fields of information on physical, chemical, biological, toxicological, and commercial data on approximately 1,400 oil and hazardous materials that are potentially harmful to human health and welfare and/or the environment.

OIL POLLUTION FUND

40 CFR 300.5: The fund established by section 311(k) of the CWA.

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC)

40 CFR 300.5: The federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct federal responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

ONSHORE FACILITY

CERCLA 101(18): Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under, any land or non-navigable waters within the United States.

ONSHORE FACILITY *continued . . .*

CWA 311(a)10: Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the U.S. other than submerged land.

ON-SITE

40 CFR 300.5: The areal extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action.

OPERABLE UNIT (OU)

40 CFR 300.5: A discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discrete portion of a remedial response manages migration, or eliminates or mitigates a release, threat of release, or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of operable units, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. Operable units may address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or initial phases of an action, or may consist of any set of actions performed over time or any actions that are concurrent but located in different parts of a site.

REFERENCE 2: An overall response action that by itself eliminates or mitigates a release, a threat of a release, or an exposure pathway.

REFERENCE 20: An action taken as one part of an overall site cleanup. For example, a carbon adsorption system could be installed to halt rapidly spreading groundwater contaminants while a more comprehensive and long-term remedial investigation/feasibility (RI/FS) to investigate soil contamination is underway. A number of operable units can be used in the course of a site cleanup.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

40 CFR 300.5: Measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions.

REFERENCE 4: Activities conducted at a site after a response action occurs, to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

REFERENCE 20: Activities conducted at a site, generally by States, after a response action occurs to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

OPERATOR

DOE 5480.5: An individual designated by management to perform operations or conduct activities with radioactive materials at a nuclear facility.

OPERATOR *continued . . .*

AEA Chap.2, 11, r: Any individual who manipulates the controls of a utilization or production facility.

CERCLA 101(20): (A) The term "operator" means:

(i) in the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, such vessel,

(ii) in the case of an onshore facility or an offshore facility, any person owning or operating such facility, and

[(iii) in the case of any abandoned facility, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately prior to such abandonment.] Such term does not include a person, who, without participating in the management of a vessel or facility, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect his security interest in the vessel or facility; (iii) in the case of any facility, title or control of which was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to a unit of State or local government, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately beforehand.

(B) [in] In the case of a hazardous substance which has been accepted for transportation by a common or contract carrier and except as provided in section 107(a)(3) or (4) of this Act, (i) the term "owner or operator" shall mean such common carrier or other bona fide for hire carrier acting as an independent contractor during such transportation, (ii) the shipper of such hazardous substance shall not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release during such transportation which resulted solely from circumstances or conditions beyond his control[;].

(C) [in] In the case of a hazardous substance which has been delivered by a common or contract carrier to a disposal or treatment facility and except as provided in section 107(a)(3) or (4) (i) the term "owner or operator" shall not include such common or contract carrier, and (ii) such common or contract carrier shall not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release at such disposal or treatment facility resulting from circumstances or conditions beyond its control[;].

(D) The term "owner or operator" does not include a unit of State or local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign. The exclusion provided under this paragraph shall not apply to any State or local government which has caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from the facility, and such a State or local government shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent, both procedurally and substantively, as any non-governmental entity, including liability under section 107.

P

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB)/PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)

REFERENCE 18: Units commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example, one (1) ounce of trichloroethylene (TCE) in one (1) million ounces of water is one (1) ppm; one (1) ounce of TCE in one (1) billion ounces of water is one (1) ppb. If one (1) drop of TCE is mixed in a competition-sized swimming pool, the water will contain about one (1) ppb of TCE.

PERFORMANCE CONFIRMATION

10 CFR 60.2: The program of tests, experiments, and analyses which is conducted to evaluate the accuracy and adequacy of the information used to determine with reasonable assurance that the performance objectives for the period after permanent closure will be met.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

REFERENCE 2: An evaluation undertaken after remediation has been implemented to determine the effectiveness of the remedial action.

PERMANENT CLOSURE

10 CFR 60.2: Final backfilling of the underground facility and the sealing of shafts and boreholes.

PERSON

CERCLA 101(21): An individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States Government, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

RCRA 1004(15): An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

AEA Chap. 2, 11, s: (1) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, Government agency other than the Commission, any State or any political subdivision of, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and (2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

PERSON continued . . .

10 CFR 61.2: (1) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, government agency other than the Commission or DOE (except that the DOE is considered a person within the meaning of the regulations in this part to the extent that its facilities and activities are subject to the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission pursuant to law), any State or any political subdivision of or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and (2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

PETROLEUM

REFERENCE 5: As defined in Section 9001(8) of SWDA, "the term 'petroleum' means petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60°F and 14.7 pounds/square inch absolute)." This term includes, but is not limited to, gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel.

PICOCURIE (pCi)

REFERENCE 3: A unit of measurement of radioactivity. A curie is the amount of any radionuclide that undergoes exactly 3.7×10^{10} radioactive disintegrations per second. A picocurie is one trillionth (10^{12}) of a curie, or 0.037 disintegrations per second.

PICOCURIE PER LITER (pCi/l)

REFERENCE 3: A common unit of measurement of the concentration of radioactivity in a gas or liquid. A picocurie per liter corresponds to 0.037 radioactive disintegrations per second in every liter.

PLANNED REMOVAL

REFERENCE 1: Under the previous NCP, a removal action at an incident that (1) could not await a listing on the NPL for the initiation of response or (2) allowed more time than an immediate removal to plan the response, but that still required expeditious attention to prevent/mitigate risk to public health, welfare or the environment. Planned removals are not conducted under the current NCP.

PLUTONIUM

REFERENCE 3: A heavy, radioactive, man-made metallic element. Its most important isotope is fissionable ^{238}Pu , which is produced by the irradiation of ^{238}U . Routine analysis cannot distinguish between the ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu isotopes, hence, the term $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$.

POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT

CERCLA 101(33): Includes, but not limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring; except that the term "pollutant or contaminant" shall not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (14) and shall not include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

POLLUTION REPORTS (POLREPs)

REFERENCE 1: Reports submitted by the OSC to EPA Headquarters to report on a release, the decision to activate the Fund, and progress at the response (including a description of activities and status of funding).

POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL (PRSC)

40 CFR 300.5: Those activities that are necessary to sustain the integrity of a Fund-financed removal action following its conclusion. Post-removal site control may be a removal or remedial action under CERCLA. The term includes, but is not limited to, activities such as relighting gas flares, replacing filters, and collecting leachate.

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY (PRP)

REFERENCE 4: An individual(s) or company(ies) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to cleanup hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

PRACTICABILITY

REFERENCE 2: An action is practicable from an engineering perspective if it can be implemented within cost and time constraints, is not unreasonably difficult or complex, and is reliable.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA)

40 CFR 300.5: Review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate.

REFERENCE 1: An evaluation of the extent of release and degree of threat to human health and the environment in order to determine whether the release meets the criteria for a CERCLA-funded removal.

REFERENCE 20: The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA and States use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection (SI) is undertaken.

PRIMARY DOCUMENT

DOE 5400.4: Those reports that are major, discrete portions of a remedial investigation/feasibility study or remedial design/remedial action.

PROCUREMENT REQUEST

REFERENCE 1: The document for committing funds under a contract between EPA and a private firm.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS

REFERENCE 9: Standards that apply to all nondomestic discharges and prohibit pollutants that cause fire or explosions, corrosion, obstructions, high temperatures at POTWs, problems with worker health and safety, or interference.

PROJECT

REFERENCE 17: A remedy described in the Record of Decision that must be accomplished. It may be the remedy for an entire site or an operable unit.

PROJECT CEILING

REFERENCE 1: Represents the total funding approved for a removal action and is established in the initial removal Action Memorandum. The total project ceiling is comprised of an itemized breakout of the following cost categories: cleanup contractor, letter contracts with States, site-specific IAGs, TAT, NCLP analytical services, ERT/REAC, and EPA intramural costs. RAs may authorize ceilings up to \$2 million, provided the project is not expected to exceed that amount or is not a

PROJECT CEILING *continued . . .*

non-NPL site involving a nationally significant or precedent-setting issue. Costs that would exceed the project ceiling require a ceiling increase, which must be approved through a ceiling increase request.

PROJECT PLANNING

REFERENCE 11: Includes such activities as scoping data collection efforts, initiating identification of ARARs, and work plan preparation.

PROPOSED PLAN

REFERENCE 4: A public participation requirement of SARA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, the rationale for the preference, reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the remedial investigation/feasibility study, and presents any waivers to cleanup standards of Section 121(d)(4) which may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under Agency consideration.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSIST TEAM (PIAT)

REFERENCE 20: A U.S. Coast Guard organization available through the NRC to assist OSCs and Regional offices in meeting demands for public information and participation.

PUBLIC VESSEL

40 CFR 300.5: Public vessel, as defined by section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the U.S., or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce.

PYROPHORIC LIQUID

10 CFR 61.2: Any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130°F (54.5°C). A pyrophoric solid is any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under normal conditions is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard. Included are spontaneous combustible and water-reactive materials.

Q

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

REFERENCE 4: A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites meet established standards.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN (QAPP)

40 CFR 300.5: A written document, associated with all remedial site sampling activities, which presents in specific terms the organization (where applicable), objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) activities designed to achieve the data quality objectives of a specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). The QAPP is prepared for each specific project or continuing operation (or group of similar projects or continuing operations). The QAPP will be prepared by the responsible program office, regional office, laboratory, contractor, recipient of an assistance agreement, or other organization. For an enforcement action, potentially responsible parties may prepare a QAPP subject to lead agency approval.

R

RADIATION

REFERENCE 3: Refers to the process of emitting energy in the form of rays or particles that are thrown off by disintegrating atoms. The rays or particles emitted may consist of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

10 CFR 60.2: High-level wastes and other radioactive materials other than HLW that are received for emplacement in a geologic repository.

RADIOACTIVITY

REFERENCE 3: A property possessed by some elements, such as uranium, whereby alpha, beta, or gamma rays are spontaneously emitted.

RADIONUCLIDE

REFERENCE 3: Any naturally occurring or artificially produced radioactive element or isotope.

RADON

REFERENCE 3: A colorless, odorless, naturally occurring, radioactive gaseous element formed by radioactive decay of radium atoms. Chemical symbol is Rn, atomic weight is 222, half-life is 3.82 days.

RADON PROGENY/RADON DAUGHTER

REFERENCE 3: A term used to refer collectively to the intermediate products in the radon decay chain. Each "daughter" is an ultrafine radioactive particle that decays into another radioactive "daughter" until finally a stable nonradioactive molecule of lead is formed and no further radioactivity is produced.

RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA)

REFERENCE 20: The first step in the RCRA corrective action process, generally equivalent to the PA/SI taken in Superfund.

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION (RFI)

REFERENCE 20: The second step of a RCRA corrective action, generally equivalent to the RI portion of the Superfund process.

REACTIVITY

REFERENCE 7: A waste that is explosive, reacts violently with water, or generates toxic gases when exposed to water or liquids that are moderately acidic or alkaline.

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION

REFERENCE 4: A register of all verbal communications between EPA citizens regarding site concerns.

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

REFERENCE 4: A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

REGIONAL COORDINATOR (RC)

REFERENCE 1: The ERD staff member designated to provide liaison with and assistance to a specific Region. RCs assist in preparing annual and quarterly SCAPs, clarify program policy and procedure, and assist in preparing and coordinating HQ review and approval processes.

REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (RRC)

REFERENCE 20: Provides facilities and personnel for communications, information storage, and other requirements for coordinating response.

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

REFERENCE 4: Representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies who may assist in coordination of activities at the request of the On-scene Coordinator or Remedial Project Manager before and during response actions.

REGIONAL SUPERFUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR (RSCRC)

REFERENCE 1: The Regional office staff person responsible for designing and implementing a site-specific community relations program. The RSCRC works closely with the sites' OSCs to coordinate site-specific community relations activities and to establish community relations profiles and plans, when appropriate.

RELEASE

CERCLA 101(22): Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes

- (A) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons,
- (B) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine,
- (C) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the AEA, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the NRC under section 170 of such Act, or, for the purposes of section 104 of this title or any other response action, any release of source,

RELEASE continued . . .

byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, and

- (D) the normal application of fertilizer.

DOE 5000.3A: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or otherwise disposing of substances into the environment. This includes abandoning/discarding of any type of receptacle containing substances or the stockpiling of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance in an unenclosed containment structure.

RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

40 CFR 300.5: Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that, while not "applicable" to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site. Only those state standards that are identified in a timely manner and are more stringent than federal requirements may be relevant and appropriate.

RELOCATION

REFERENCE 1: The provision of housing for populations at risk from a release of hazardous substances. The relocation may be for a few days or several months and lasts until the threat is eliminated or reduced to safe levels. Relocation may consist of (1) permanent relocation of residents, businesses, and community facilities, and (2) temporary relocation of threatened individuals. At the present time, the removal program conducts only temporary relocation with the exception of certain dioxin sites in the State of Missouri, as explicitly provided for in section 118 of SARA.

REMEDIAL ACTION

REFERENCE 4: The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the NPL.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

REFERENCE 2: Cleanup objectives that specify the level of cleanup, area of cleanup (area of attainment), and time required to achieve cleanup (restoration time frame).

REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION (RC)

REFERENCE 20: The actual construction that occurs during the remedial action (RA) phase at a site on the National Priorities List (NPL).

REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

40 CFR 300.5: The technical analysis and procedures which follow the selection of remedy for a site and result in a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the remedial action.

REFERENCE 4: An engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision (ROD) when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at a site on the NPL.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)

40 CFR 300.5: A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by a release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization, and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS)

REFERENCE 4: Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

- o Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site;
- o Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;
- o Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and
- o Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

REMEDIAL PLANNING (REM)

REFERENCE 20: A type of contract that is awarded on an east-west zone basis and used to promote the continuity of contractor performance from RI/FS to construction management (or remedial action), increase the level of competition for contract awards, and facilitate the delegation of contract management to the Regions. The ARCS contracts will replace the REM contracts.

REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER (RPM)

40 CFR 300.5: The official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial or other response actions under subpart E of the NCP.

REFERENCE 1: The designated EPA Regional official who coordinates, manages, and monitors site activities covered in both EPA and State-lead remedial responses. RPMs also may be designated by the USCG or other Federal agencies to coordinate and direct Federal remedial or other response actions resulting from releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from USCG vessels or other Federal agency facilities or vessels, respectively.

REMEDIAL RESPONSE

REFERENCE 4: A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

REMEDIAL WORK ELEMENT

REFERENCE 17: A portion of a project that has been broken out through phasing. This will be a separate contract package for procurement of remedial design work elements as well as remedial action work elements.

REMEDY OR REMEDIAL ACTION (RA)

CERCLA 101(24): Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of or in addition to removal actions in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches, clay cover, neutralization, cleanup of released hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials, recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and runoff, onsite treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, and any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities where the President determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, such relocation is more cost-effective than and environmentally preferable to the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition offsite of hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare; the term includes offsite transport and offsite storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials.

REMEDY OR REMEDIAL ACTION (RA) continued . . .

40 CFR 192.01(b): Any action performed under Section 108 of the AEA, as added by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

DOE 5820.2A: Activities conducted at DOE facilities to reduce potential risks to people and/or harm to the environment from radioactive and/or hazardous substance contamination.

DOE 5400.5: Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment.

REMOVE OR REMOVAL

CERCLA 101(23): The cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment, such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under section 104(b) of this Act, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

CWA 311(a)(8): Removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

REMOVAL ACTION

REFERENCE 20: An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

REMOVAL COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RCMS)

REFERENCE 20: An automated system used to track removal costs and produce management reports on site costs and utilization of personnel, equipment, and materials. RCMS can also be used to project the cost of a removal action and to assist the OSC in rapidly reviewing contractor invoices.

REMOVAL TRACKING SYSTEM (RTS)

REFERENCE 20: Provides a comprehensive removal data base that includes start date, location, lead agency, and NPL status.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ)

DOE 5000.3A: For any CERCLA hazardous substance, the quantity established in Table 302.4 and Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 302, the release of which requires notification unless federally permitted.

REFERENCE 1: The quantity of a hazardous substance that, if released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment and must be reported to either the National Response Center or EPA. RQs are set forth in 40 CFR 302.

REFERENCE 20: Established under CERCLA section 102 as triggers for notification of the Federal government when hazardous substances are released. The release of a hazardous substance that equals or exceeds its RQ must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (NRC).

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)

REFERENCE 4: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

REFERENCE 20: A Federal law that established a structure to track and regulate hazardous wastes from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The law also regulates the disposal of solid waste that may not be considered hazardous.

RESPOND OR RESPONSE

40 CFR 300.5: As defined by section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto.

RESPONSE ACTION

REFERENCE 4: A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities.

RESPONSE ACTION ***continued . . .***

- o Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction.
- o Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems.
- o Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies.
- o Identifying and removing the source of ground water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTOR (RAC)

REFERENCE 20: Any person who agrees, by contract, to provide a removal or remedial action at a facility listed on the NPL, or to provide evaluation, planning, engineering, surveying and mapping, design, construction, equipment, or any ancillary services related to a removal or remedial action.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

REFERENCE 1: Person liable under section 107(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, for response costs and natural resource damage: (1) the owner or operator of a vessel or a facility, (2) any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances were disposed of, (3) any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment, of hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person, by any other party or entity, at any facility or incineration vessel owned or operated by another party or entity and containing such hazardous substances, and (4) any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substance for transport to disposal or from which there was a release or a threatened release which causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance.

REFERENCE 20: A party that admits to or that EPA or the DOJ prove was responsible for contamination at a Superfund site.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

REFERENCE 4: A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. It is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

RESTART

REFERENCE 1: The incineration of new on-site removal activities at an incident for which CERCLA funds have previously been expended for removal activities. Restarts generally are initiated in response to uncontrollable situations caused by unforeseen occurrences such as adverse weather conditions, vandalism, fire or explosion or other unanticipated catastrophes.

RESTORATION TIME FRAME

REFERENCE 2: Time required to achieve cleanup levels.

RESTRICTED AREA

10 CFR 60.2: Any area access to which is controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials. "Restricted area" shall not include areas used as residential quarters, although a separate room or rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.

RETRIEVAL

10 CFR 60.2: The act of intentionally removing radioactive waste from the underground location at which the waste had been previously emplaced for disposal.

REVOLVING SCREEN

REFERENCE 3: A screen with a surface that revolves around an axis; the screen surface may be inclined or vertical.

RISK ASSESSMENT

REFERENCE 18: An evaluation performed as part of the remedial investigation to assess conditions at a Superfund site and determine the risk posed to public health and/or the environment.

ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN (REM)

REFERENCE 3: A unit of radiation exposure that indicates the potential impact on human cells.

ROTARY SIFTER

REFERENCE 3: Circular motion applied to a rectangular or circular screen surface.

ROUTINE ANALYTICAL SERVICES (RAS)

REFERENCE 20: RAS are routine laboratory analyses of samples by contract labs as part of the Contract Lab Program (CLP). RAS activities are managed by the Analytical Operations Branch of the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR).

S

SATURATED ZONE

10 CFR 60.2: That part of the earth's crust beneath the regional water table in which all voids, large and small, are ideally filled with water under pressure greater than atmospheric.

SCALPING

REFERENCE 3: Removal of small amounts of oversized material from feed.

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR (SSC)

REFERENCE 20: Available at the request of the OSC to assist with responses to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The SSC also provides scientific support in the development of Regional and local contingency plans.

SCOPE OF WORK

REFERENCE 1: The specific set of response activities approved in the removal Action Memorandum.

SERVICE STATION DEALER

CERCLA 101(37): (A) Any person . . .

- (i) who owns or operates a motor vehicle service station, filling station, garage, or similar retail establishment engaged in the business of selling, repairing, or servicing motor vehicles, where a significant percentage of the gross revenue of the establishment is derived from the fueling, repairing, or servicing of motor vehicles, and

SERVICE STATION DEALER *continued . . .*

- (ii) who accepts for collection, accumulation, and delivery to an oil recycling facility, recycled oil that (I) has been removed from the engine of a light duty motor vehicle or household appliances by the owner of such vehicle or appliances, and (II) is presented, by such owner, to such person for collection, accumulation, and delivery to an oil recycling facility.
- (B) For purposes of section 114(c), the term "service station dealer" shall, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A), include any government agency that establishes a facility solely for the purpose of accepting recycled oil that satisfies the criteria set forth in subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A)(ii), and, with respect to recycled oil that satisfies the criteria set forth in subclauses (I) and (II), owners or operators of refuse collection services who are compelled by State law to collect, accumulate, and deliver such oil to an oil recycling facility.
- (C) The President shall promulgate regulations regarding the determination of what constitutes a significant percentage of the gross revenues of an establishment for purposes of this paragraph.

SHAKING SCREENS

REFERENCE 3: Several screen surfaces in a series, usually slightly inclined, with different apertures and slow linear motion essentially in place of the screen.

SIEVE BENDS

REFERENCE 3: Screens with stationary parallel bars at a right angle to the feed flow; the surface may be straight, with a steep incline, or curved to 300°.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ISSUES

DOE 5400.2A: A significant environmental compliance issue is one which is or has the potential of being precedent setting or controversial, and/or involves Headquarters notification, concurrence, or approval. Examples of environmental compliance issues which may be significant include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Settlement agreements involving DOE and other potentially responsible parties and regulatory authorities for cleanup of hazardous waste sites.
- (2) Hazardous waste and mixed waste permits and permit applications.
- (3) Proposed consent decrees and consent administrative orders related to environmental compliance.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ISSUES *continued . . .*

- (4) Notices of violations, administrative orders, or other notifications from regulatory authorities such as State or EPA warning letters or similar actions alleging lack of compliance with environmental regulations or requirements.
- (5) Proposed Federal Facility Compliance Agreements, memorandums of understanding, or any other agreements involving environmental compliance with local, State, or Federal entities.
- (6) Lawsuits pertaining to environmental compliance, including proposed settlements, notices of intent to sue, and other related matters.
- (7) Results of verification activities such as inspections, audits, reviews, surveillances, appraisals, or assessments by contractors, field elements, Headquarters, or Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies that reveal noncompliance issues.
- (8) Reports or other notifications to or from Federal, State, or local regulatory authorities concerning violations of environmental regulations, permits, or agreements.

SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF GROUND WATER

40 CFR 191.12(n):

- (1) An aquifer that: (i) is saturated with water having less than 10,000 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids; (ii) is within 2,500 feet of the land surface; (iii) has a transmissivity greater than 200 gallons per day per foot, provided, that any formation or part of a formation included within the source of ground water has a hydraulic conductivity greater than two (2) gallons per day per square foot; and (iv) is capable of continuously yielding at least 10,000 gallons per day to a pumped or flowing well for a period of at least one (1) year; or
- (2) an aquifer that provides the primary source of water for a community water system as of the effective date of this Subpart.

SITE

10 CFR 60.2: The location of the controlled area.

40 CFR 191.02(n): An area contained within the boundary of a location under the effective control of persons possessing or using spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste that are involved in any activity, operation, or process covered by this Subpart.

DOE 4700.1: A geographic entity comprising land, buildings, and other facilities required to perform program objectives. Generally a site has, organizationally, all of the required facilities management functions. That is, it is not a satellite of some other site.

REFERENCE 1: An area or a location at which hazardous substances have been stored, treated, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. This includes all contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land

SITE continued . . .

used for treatment, storage, or disposal of improvements on the land used for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances. A site may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (e.g., impoundments, containers, buildings, or equipment).

SITE CHARACTERIZATION

10 CFR 60.2: The program of exploration and research, both in the laboratory and in the field, undertaken to establish the geologic conditions and the ranges of those parameters of a particular site relevant to the procedures under this part. Site characterization includes borings, surface excavations, excavation of exploratory shafts, limited subsurface lateral excavations and borings and geophysical testing needed to decide whether site characterization should be undertaken.

SITE CLOSURE AND STABILIZATION

10 CFR 61.2: Those actions that are taken upon completion of operations that prepare the disposal site for custodial care and that assure that the disposal site will remain stable and will not need ongoing active maintenance.

SITE INSPECTION (SI)

40 CFR 300.5: An on-site investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature of the associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the preliminary assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.

REFERENCE 20: A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment (PA), designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) to determine whether response action is needed.

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

REFERENCE 20: A site-specific schedule or action plan, usually prepared by the Remedial Project Manager (RPM).

SITE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

REFERENCE 2: A planning phase in which the types of response approaches to be taken to address site problems and their optimal sequence are identified.

SITE MANAGEMENT PLANNING continued . . .

REFERENCE 11: Identifies the response approaches that will be taken to address the site problems. Two response approaches can be taken to remediate ground water at Superfund sites: (1) Removal actions, and (2) Remedial actions, which can be final, or interim actions. Removal actions are authorized for any release that presents a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

SITE/SPILL-ID

REFERENCE 1: A unique two-character alphanumeric site identification number obtained from the Regional Financial Office for Regionally-funded removals or from Headquarters Funds Control Center for Coast Guard removals.

SIZE CLASSES OF DISCHARGES

40 CFR 300.5: Refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

- (a) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
- (b) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- (c) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Size classes of releases refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in subpart B. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

- (a) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare or the environment.
- (b) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.

SIZE CLASSES OF DISCHARGES *continued . . .*

(c) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern.

SOIL

REFERENCE 14: Materials that are primarily of geologic origin such as sand, silt, loam, or clay that are indigenous to the natural geologic environment at or near the CERCLA site. (In many cases, soil is mixed with liquids, sludges, and/or debris.)

SOIL GAS

REFERENCE 3: Those gaseous elements and compounds that occur in the small spaces between particles of the earth or soil. Rock can contain gas also. Such gases can move through or leave the soil or rock depending on changes in pressure. Radon is a gas that forms in the soil wherever radioactive decay of radium occurs.

SORPTION

REFERENCE 2: Adsorption and/or absorption.

SOURCE CONTROL ACTION

40 CFR 300.5: The construction or installation and start-up of those actions necessary to prevent the continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment.

SOURCE CONTROL MAINTENANCE MEASURES

40 CFR 300.5: Those measures intended to maintain the effectiveness of source control actions once such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as the maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems.

SPECIAL ANALYTICAL SERVICES (SAS)

REFERENCE 20: Provide special laboratory analyses of samples as part of the Contract Lab Program (CLP). SAS activities are managed by the Analytical Operations Branch of the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), which surveys labs, evaluate bids, and selects labs.

SPECIFIED PORTS AND HARBORS

40 CFR 300.5: Those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC)

REFERENCE 20: A program that establishes procedures to prevent discharges of oil from non-transportation-related facilities into or upon the waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

STABILITY

10 CFR 61.2: Structural stability.

STABILIZATION

REFERENCE 1: Activities to mitigate an immediate threat while EPA considers possible further action.

START DATE

REFERENCE 1: The date on-site removal activity authorized in the Action Memorandum is initiated at an incident for which no CERCLA or 311 funds have been used previously.

STATE OR UNITED STATE

10 CFR 61.2: Any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

40 CFR 300.5: The several states of the U.S., the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the U.S. has jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.515(b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states.

STATEMENT OF WORK (SOW)

REFERENCE 20: A document that specifies the scope of work and procedures that will be used to undertake a discrete step of a Superfund Investigation or action.

STATUTORY LIMITS ON REMOVALS

REFERENCE 1: Limitation of removal actions under section 104(c)(1) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, to twelve months duration or \$2 million obligations from the date of initial response unless the lead agency grants an exemption in accordance with one of the two exemptions set forth in section 104(c)(1). These are: (A) continued response actions are immediately required to prevent, limit, or mitigate an emergency; there is an immediate risk to public health or welfare or the environment; and such assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis or (B) continued response action is otherwise appropriate and consistent with remedial action to be taken. Costs of removal activities conducted under section 104(b) of CERCLA do not count toward \$2 million limit.

STEPS

REFERENCE 17: The individual pieces or activities required to complete each remedial work element. The steps are manipulated to fast-track the element.

STOP WORK ORDER

REFERENCE 1: A form prepared by an Ordering Officer, OSC, or Contracting Officer requiring the contractor to stop all, or any part, of the work called for in a Delivery Order.

STORAGE

REFERENCE 1: The containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SPMS)

REFERENCE 20: An accountability system used in conjunction with the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) to identify projects that could slip or issues that could affect project schedules, such as State cost assurances, site access, disposal capacity, or property acquisition.

SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS

REFERENCE 7: Those requirements that pertain directly to actions or conditions in the environment. Examples include performance standards for incinerators (40 CFR 264.343), treatment standards for land disposal or restricted waste (40 CFR 268), and concentration limits, such as MCLs.

REFERENCE 10: Those requirements that pertain directly to actions or conditions in the environment. Examples include performance standards for incinerators (40 CFR 264.343), treatment standards for land disposal or restricted waste (40 CFR 268), and concentration limits, such as MCLs.

SUPERFUND

REFERENCE 4: The common name used for CERCLA, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA)

40 CFR 300.5: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the SWDA, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986" and Title IV of SARA, also known as the "Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986." Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the "Superfund Revenue Act of 1986."

REFERENCE 20: Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

SUPERFUND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLAN (SCAP)

REFERENCE 20: The planning mechanism that provides data on all response activities and drives the allocation of resources for remedial activities. With the incorporation of SCAP into the CERCLIS management system, the Regions become responsible for the planning and reporting that determine the adequacy of budgetary allotments and how Regional accomplishments are reported.

SUPERFUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS (SERA)

REFERENCE 20: A three-volume compilation of Fund-financed removal descriptions that ERD updates annually. Each description provides basic facts about the site, the nature of the problem, and mitigative actions taken.

SUPERFUND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION (SITE)

REFERENCE 20: A program intended to accelerate the development, demonstration, and use of new or innovative treatment technologies and to demonstrate and evaluate new, innovative measurement and monitoring technologies.

SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (SMOA)

40 CFR 300.5: A nonbinding, written document executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a state agency that may establish the nature and extent of EPA and state interaction during the removal, pre-remedial, remedial, and/or enforcement response process. The SMOA is not a site-specific document, although attachments may address specific sites. The SMOA generally defines the role and responsibilities of both the lead and support agencies.

REFERENCE 20: A voluntary, non-binding agreement executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a State agency establishing the nature and extent of EPA and State interaction during the pre-remedial, remedial, and enforcement response process.

SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT (SSC)

40 CFR 300.5: A joint, legally binding agreement between EPA and a state to obtain the necessary assurances before a federal-lead remedial action can begin at a site. In the case of a political subdivision-lead remedial response, a three-party Superfund state contract among EPA, the state, and the political subdivision thereof, is required before a political subdivision takes the lead for any phase of remedial response to ensure state involvement pursuant to section 121(f)(1) of CERCLA. The Superfund state contract may be amended to provide the state's CERCLA section 104 assurances before a political subdivision can take the lead for remedial action.

REFERENCE 1: A bilateral contract between EPA and a State that is legally binding on both parties. The SSC is not a procurement contract, but is used to document EPA and State responsibilities and to obtain any necessary State assurances for planned removals under the former NCP and for EPA-managed remedial responses. An SSC is appropriate for any EPA-lead response activities that require State cost-sharing.

REFERENCE 20: A contract signed between EPA and the State that provides a legal obligation for the State to meet the assurances that are specified in Section 104 of CERCLA.

SUPPORT AGENCY

40 CFR 300.5: The agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be support agencies for a response action if operating pursuant to a contract executed under section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents.

SUPPORT AGENCY COORDINATOR (SAC)

40 CFR 300.5: The official designated by the support agency, as appropriate, to interact and coordinate with the lead agency in response actions under subpart E of the NCP.

SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT (SMCRA)

REFERENCE 20: An act that controls and regulates the reclamation of coal and other ore mining areas.

SURFACE WATER

REFERENCE 4: Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS

40 CFR 300.5: Chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

SURVEILLANCE

10 CFR 61.2: Observation of the disposal site for purposes of visual detection of need for maintenance, custodial care, evidence of intrusion, and compliance with other license and regulatory requirements.

SYSTEMIC EFFECTS

REFERENCE 2: Effects that require absorption and distribution of the toxicant to a target organ at which point effects are produced. Most chemicals that produce systemic toxicity do not cause a similar degree of toxicity in all organs but usually demonstrate major toxicity to one or two organs.

T

TAILINGS

REFERENCE 3: Sand-like waste resulting from uranium production, represents about 98% of the ore that enters the mill.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAGs)

REFERENCE 20: Designed to provide funds to communities for the purpose of hiring advisors to interpret technical information related to cleanup of Superfund sites listed on the NPL.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (TAT)

REFERENCE 20: Serves as an adjunct to ERCS, providing initial site response support, determinations of the size and nature of the site, and support to OSCs during actual cleanup.

TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES (TES)

REFERENCE 20: Contracts that provide EPA Headquarters or Regions with assistance during enforcement-related activities, such as PRP searches or oversight of PRP-conducted investigations or actions.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

REFERENCE 2: A determination that the technology can be implemented and maintained on the basis of engineering judgement.

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ)

REFERENCE 20: The amount of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) which, if present at a facility, subjects that facility to the emergency planning requirements of SARA sections 302 and 303.

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS

REFERENCE 1: Removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a period of less than six months available before on-site activities must be initiated.

TO-BE-CONSIDERED (TBC)

REFERENCE 20: Guidance, advisories, or criteria that are not promulgated (and therefore cannot be considered ARARs), but that may be used to establish protective Superfund remedies.

TOXIC POLLUTANTS

REFERENCE 9: The 126 individual priority toxic pollutants contained in 65 toxic compounds or classes of compounds (including organic pollutants and metals) adopted by EPA pursuant to the CWA section 307(a)(1).

TRANSMISSIVITY

REFERENCE A measure of the amount of water that can be transmitted horizontally by the full saturated thickness of the aquifer under a hydraulic gradient of 1.

TRANSPORT OR TRANSPORTATION

CERCLA 101(26): The movement of a hazardous substance by any mode, including pipeline (as defined in the Pipeline Safety Act), and in the case of a hazardous substance which has been accepted for transportation by a common or contract carrier, the term "transport" or "transportation" shall include any stoppage in transit which is temporary, incidental to the transportation movement, and at the ordinary operating convenience of a common or contract carrier, and any such stoppage shall be considered as a continuity of movement and not as the storage of a hazardous substance.

TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INCIDENT

REFERENCE 1: Any release or potential release of hazardous substances due to a transportation situation, accident or malfunction.

TREATMENT

REFERENCE 1: Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY

40 CFR 300.5: Any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment.

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD) FACILITY

REFERENCE 4: Any building, structure, or installation where a hazardous substance has been treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under RCRA.

TRIBAL GOVERNING BODY

10 CFR 61.2: A Tribal organization as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450).

TRUSTEE

40 CFR 300.5: An official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe who may pursue claims for damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA.

REFERENCE 1: Any Federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP, and Section 1(c) of E.O. 12580 and any State agency that may pursue claims for damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA.

TRUST FUND

REFERENCE 4: A Fund set up under CERCLA to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

U

ULTIMATE DISPOSAL

REFERENCE 1: The final disposal of hazardous substances resulting from a removal action. It does not include temporary storage or other temporary measures of managing the waste from a removal action.

UNANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS

10 CFR 60.2: Those processes and events affecting the geologic setting that are judged not to be reasonably likely to occur during the period the intended performance objective must be achieved, but which are nevertheless sufficiently credible to warrant consideration. Unanticipated processes and events may be either natural processes or events or processes and events initiated by human activities other than those activities licensed under this part. Processes and events initiated by human activities may only be found to be sufficiently credible to warrant

UNANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS *continued . . .*

consideration if it is assumed that: (1) The monuments provided for by this part are sufficiently permanent to serve their intended purpose; (2) the value to future generations of potential resources within the site can be assessed adequately under the applicable provisions of this part; (3) an understanding of the nature of radioactivity, and an appreciation of its hazards, have been retained in some functioning institutions; (4) institutions are able to assess risk and to take remedial action at a level of social organization and technological competence equivalent to, or superior to, that which was applied in initiating the processes or events concerned; and (5) relevant records are preserved, and remain accessible, for several hundred years after permanent closure.

UNDERGROUND FACILITY

10 CFR 60.2: The underground structure, including openings and backfill materials, but excluding shafts, boreholes, and their seals.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST)

REFERENCE 5: As defined in Section 9001(1) of SWDA, the term "underground storage tank" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) which is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of the underground pipes connected thereto) is ten (10) per centum or more beneath the surface of the ground. Such term does not include any:

- (A) Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes,
- (B) Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored,
- (C) Septic tank,
- (D) Pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under -
 - i) the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et, seq.)
 - ii) the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.), or
 - iii) which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under State laws comparable to the provisions of law referred to in clause (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph,
- (E) Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon,
- (F) Storm water or waste water collection system,
- (G) Flow-through process tank,
- (H) Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations, or

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) continued . . .

(l) Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

The term UST shall not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in subparagraphs (A) through (l).

UNILATERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

REFERENCE 1: A legally enforceable order issued by EPA to compel potentially responsible parties to comply with an Administrative Order on Consent. It is EPA policy to proceed with a unilateral Administrative Order if PRPs fail to respond appropriately to the request, provided necessary criteria are met.

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (COE)

REFERENCE 20: A branch of the U.S. Department of Defense that has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, for removing navigation obstruction, for accomplishing structural repairs, and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. The Corps can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administrative services for other Federal agencies, such as EPA for Superfund actions.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

REFERENCE 20: An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation that is the predesignated OSC in the Coastal Zone and has the authority under CERCLA to respond to any release or threatened release of hazardous substances involving the Coastal Zone, Great Lakes waters, ports, and harbors. The USCG shares with EPA responsibility for the emergency response activities under the NCP.

UNRESTRICTED AREA

10 CFR 60.2: Any area, access to which is not controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, and any area used for residential quarters.

UNSATURATED ZONE

10 CFR 60.2: The zone between the land surface and the regional water table. Generally, fluid pressure in this zone is less than atmospheric pressure, and some of the voids may contain air or other gases at atmospheric pressure. Beneath flooded areas or in perched water bodies the fluid pressure locally may be greater than atmospheric.

URANIUM

REFERENCE 3: A naturally radioactive element with the atomic number of 92 (number of protons in nucleus) and an atomic weight of approximately 238. The two principal naturally occurring isotopes are the fissionable U-235 (0.7% of natural uranium) and the fertile U-238 (99.3% of natural uranium).

V

VESSEL

40 CFR 300.5: As defined by section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by section 311(a)(3) of the CWA means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

REFERENCE 1: Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

VIBRATING SCREEN

REFERENCE 3: An inclined or horizontal rectangular screening surface with a high-speed vibrating motion that lifts particles off the surface.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC)

REFERENCE 4: An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

VOLUNTEER

40 CFR 300.5: Any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services. A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

W

WATER PURVEYOR

REFERENCE 4: A public utility, mutual water company, county water district, or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA (WQC)

REFERENCE 20: A non-enforceable standard that EPA promulgates under the Clean Water Act and is used as a basis for States to set enforceable water quality standards for surface water bodies.

WASTE

10 CFR 61.2: Those low-level radioactive wastes containing source, special nuclear, or byproduct material that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level waste has the same meaning as in the Low-Level Waste Policy Act, that is, radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in section 11e.(2) of the AEA (uranium or thorium tailings and waste).

WASTE FORM

10 CFR 60.2: The radioactive waste materials and any encapsulating or stabilizing matrix.

WASTE PACKAGE

10 CFR 60.2: The waste form and any containers, shielding, packing and other absorbent materials immediately surrounding an individual waste container.

WATER TABLE

10 CFR 60.2: That surface in a groundwater body at which the water pressure is atmospheric.

WORKING LEVEL (WL)

REFERENCE 3: A unit of measure of the exposure rate to radon and radon progeny defined as the quantity of short-lived progeny that will result in 1.3×10^5 MeV of potential alpha energy per liter of air. Exposures are measured in working level months

WORKING LEVEL (WL) continued . . .

(WLM); e.g., an exposure to 1 WL for 1 working month (173 hours) is 1 WLM. These units were developed originally to measure cumulative work place exposure of underground uranium miners to radon and continue to be used today as a measurement of human exposure to radon and radon progeny.

Acronyms

LIST OF ACRONYMS

NOTE: *Acronyms followed by an asterisk (*) are those that do not have a CERCLA-related definition; i.e., these terms are not defined in either CERCLA, as amended, or in regulations promulgated under the authority of CERCLA. These acronyms have been extracted from CERCLA-related documents published by EPA.*

CERCLA ACRONYMS

A

AA*	ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
AEA*	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
AG*	ATTORNEY GENERAL
ALARA*	AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE
ANPRM*	ADVANCED NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
AOC*	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT
AOC	AREA OF CONTAMINATION
ARARs*	APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS
ARCS*	ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTING STRATEGY
ATS*	ACTION TRACKING SYSTEM
ATSDR*	AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

B

BAT*	BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
BDAT*	BEST DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
BRc*	BELOW REGULATORY CONCERN

C

CA	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
CAA*	CLEAN AIR ACT

CBI*	CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION
CD*	CONSENT DECREE
CDC*	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
CEPP*	CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM
CERCLA	THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT
CERCLIS	CERCLA INFORMATION SYSTEM
CFR*	CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
CLP*	CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM
CMS*	CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CMS*	CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY
COE*	CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CPCA*	CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
CR*	COMMUNITY RELATIONS
CRP*	COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
CWA*	CLEAN WATER ACT

D

DOD*	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOE*	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOI*	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
DOJ*	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DQO*	DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

E

EA	ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
EDD*	ENFORCEMENT DECISION DOCUMENT
EE/CA*	ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS
EERU*	ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
EHS	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
EIA	ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
EPA*	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPCRA	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT
EP TOXICITY*	EXTRACTION PROCEDURE TOXICITY
ERA*	EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION
ERCS*	EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEANUP SERVICES
ERD*	EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION
ERNS*	EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM
ERT*	ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM
ESAT*	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE TEAM
ESD*	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION
ESH*	ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ESI*	EXPANDED SITE INVESTIGATION

F

FIT*	FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM
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FOIA*	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
FR*	FEDERAL REGISTER
FS	FEASIBILITY STUDY
FSP*	FIELD SAMPLING PLAN
FTE*	FULLTIME EQUIVALENT
FWPCA*	FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT
FY*	FISCAL YEAR

G

GAD*	GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
GNP*	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
GOB*	GRANTS OPERATIONS BRANCH
GOCO*	GOVERNMENT-OWNED/CONTRACTOR-OPERATED
GOGO*	GOVERNMENT-OWNED/GOVERNMENT-OPERATED
GPS*	GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STRATEGY
GW	GROUNDWATER

H

HLW*	HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE
HQ*	HEADQUARTERS
HRS	HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM
HSCD*	HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION
HSED*	HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION

HSP*	HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
HSWA*	HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984

I

IAG*	INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
IG*	INSPECTOR GENERAL
IRIS*	INTEGRATED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEM
IRM*	INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE

L

LDRS*	LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS
LLW*	LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE
LTRA*	LONG TERM RESPONSE ACTIONS
LUST*	LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

M

MCL*	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL
MCLG*	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL
MOU*	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MSCA*	MULTI-SITE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

N

NAAQS*	NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
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NARM*	NATURALLY-OCCURRING OR ACCELERATOR-PRODUCED RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
NCP	NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CONTINGENCY PLAN
NESHAPS*	NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS
NOAA*	NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NPL	NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
NPRM*	NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
NRC*	NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER
NRDA*	NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
NRT*	NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
NSF*	NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE

O

O&M*	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
OECM*	OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION
OERR*	OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE
OHMTADS*	OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM
OPM*	OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
ORNL*	OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
OSC	ON-SCENE COORDINATOR
OSHA*	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT
OSW*	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE

OSWER*	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OU*	OPERABLE UNIT
OWPE*	OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

P

PA	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PA/SI*	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/SITE INVESTIGATION
PCB*	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL
PIAT*	PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSISTANCE TEAM
PIP*	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM
POLREPS*	POLLUTION REPORTS
POTW*	PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS
PPM/PPB*	PARTS PER MILLION/PARTS PER BILLION
PRP*	POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY
PRSC	POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL

Q

QA*	QUALITY ASSURANCE
QC*	QUALITY CONTROL
QAPP	QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

R

RA	REMEDIAL ACTION
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RA*	RISK ASSESSMENT
RAC*	RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTOR
RAS*	ROUTINE ANALYTICAL SERVICES
RC*	REGIONAL COORDINATOR
RC*	REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION
RCMS*	REMOVAL COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
RCRA*	RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT
RD	REMEDIAL DESIGN
R&D*	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
RD/RA*	REMEDIAL DESIGN AND REMEDIAL ACTION
REM*	ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN
REM*	REMEDIAL PLANNING
RFA*	RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT
RFI*	RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION
RI	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
RIA*	REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS
RI/FS*	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
ROD*	RECORD OF DECISION
RP	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
RPM*	REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
RQ	REPORTABLE QUANTITY
RRC*	REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

RRT*	REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
RSCRC*	REGIONAL SUPERFUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR
RTS*	REMOVAL TRACKING SYSTEM

S

SAC*	SUPPORT AGENCY COORDINATOR
SACA*	SUPPORT AGENCY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
SARA	SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986
SAS*	SPECIAL ANALYTICAL SERVICES
SCAP*	SUPERFUND CONSOLIDATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLAN
SERA*	SUPERFUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS
SF	SUPERFUND
SI	SITE INSPECTION
SIC*	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
SITE*	SUPERFUND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION
SMCRA*	SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT
SMOA	SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
SMP*	SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
SOW*	STATEMENT OF WORK
SPCC*	SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE
SPMS*	STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SSC*	SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT CONTRACTOR

SSC SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT
SWDA* SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT

T

TAG* TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT
TAP* TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
TAT* TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM
TBC* TO-BE-CONSIDERED
TES* TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES
TPQ* THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY
TS* TOXIC SUBSTANCE
TSCA* TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT
TSDF* TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITY

U

USCG* UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
UST* UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

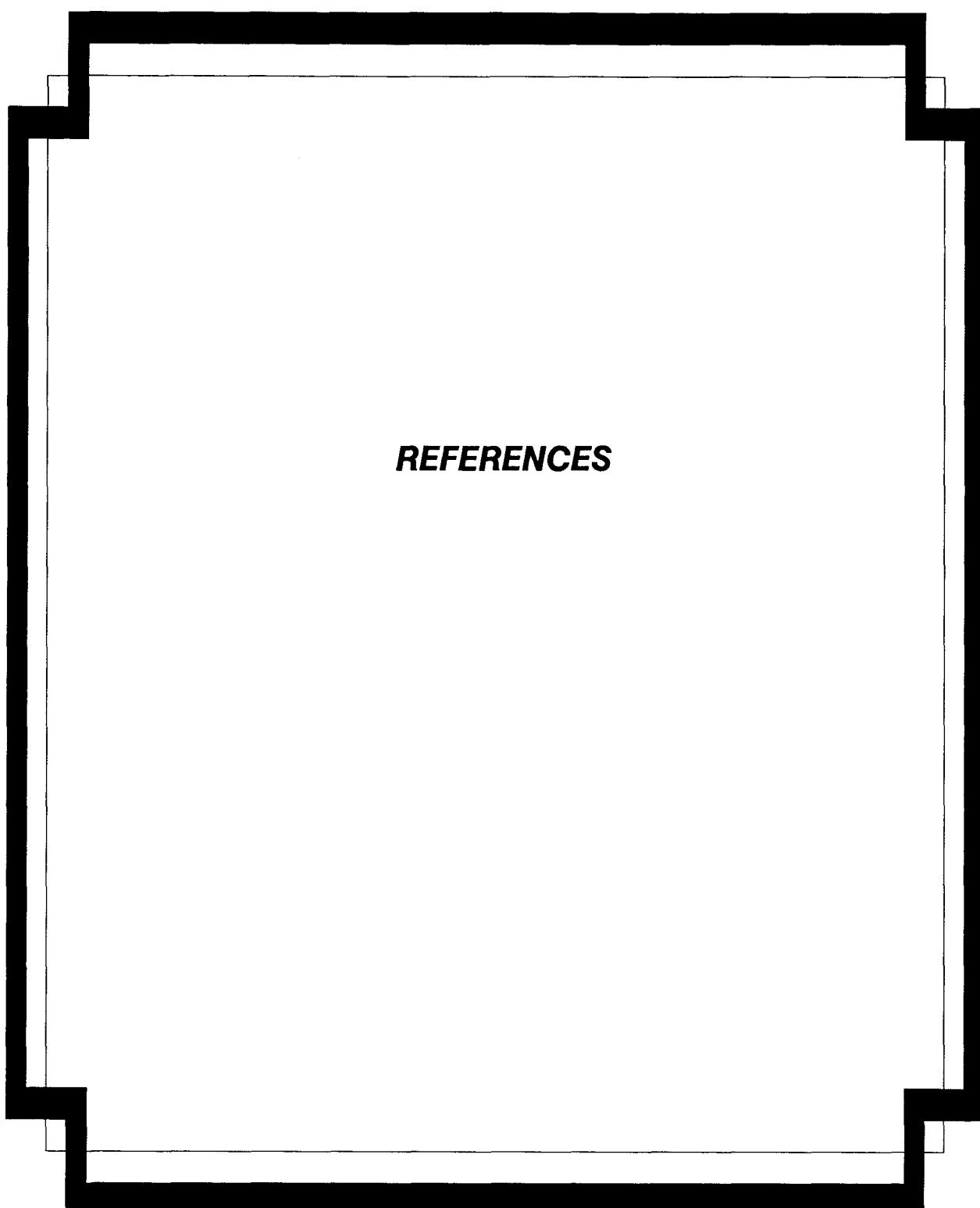
V

VOC* VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND
VP* VAPOR PRESSURE
VSI* VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

WXYZ

WL*	WORKING LEVEL
WLM*	WORKING LEVEL MONTH
WQC*	WATER QUALITY CRITERIA
YTD*	YEAR-TO-DATE
ZBB*	ZERO BASE BUDGETING
ZRL*	ZERO RISK LEVEL

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