

## Contaminated Sites ACRONYMS

**AST** – Above-ground storage tanks

**ASTM** – American Society for Testing Materials

**BLRA** – Baseline risk assessment (quantifies current and potential threats to human health and environment)

**CERCLA** – Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act, a.k.a. Superfund (federal regulatory program for cleanup of the *worst contaminated sites in the nation*)

**CPWRA** – Condition possibly warranting remedial action — changed to Reportable Condition (**RC**)

**CSF** – Cancer slope factor (toxicity factor used to determine cancer risk)

**CWRA** – Condition warranting remedial action (contamination that requires action)

**DNAPL** – Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (a liquid contaminant that is denser than water)

**EPC** – Exposure point concentration

**GWPA** – Groundwater Protection Act (Iowa Code Chapter 455E)

**HQ** – Non-cancer hazard quotient (the actual exposure dose divided by the safe dose)

**HRS** – Hazard Ranking System (EPA method for ranking sites for NPL eligibility)

**HSRF** – Hazardous Substance Remedial Fund (the small state fund that can be used, among other things, to pay for cleanup of contamination for which no one is found liable)

**IC** – Institutional control (an administrative means of ensuring an unsafe exposure to contamination does not exist, e.g., a prohibition of new drinking-water wells)

**Indeterminate condition** – A situation where contamination exists but there is insufficient information to determine if it warrants remedial action

**IRIS** – Integrated Risk Information System (EPA's database of chemical toxicity factors)

**LNAPL** – Light non-aqueous phase liquid (a liquid contaminant that floats on the groundwater table, such as gasoline)

**Localized source** – A clearly defined area where the release of a hazardous substance has occurred, such as a point source.

**LOE** – Location of exposure

**LRP** – Land Recycling Program (Iowa's VCP; Chapter 567 IAC 137)

**MCL** – Maximum contaminant level (a drinking water standard)

**MGP** – Former manufactured gas plant (used prior to 1950s to make natural gas from coal)

**MOA** – Memorandum of Agreement (agreement between EPA and DNR that EPA will not take action at sites enrolled in the LRP)

**NCP** – National Contingency Plan (rules for Superfund)

**NPL** – National Priorities List (the Superfund list of the ostensibly worst hazardous waste sites in the nation that are eligible for Superfund resources: there are 23 NPL sites in Iowa, 21 with ongoing actions)

**NRL** – Negligible risk level for carcinogens (defined in the current Chapter 133 to be the contaminant concentration that is estimated to cause one additional cancer case per million people exposed to the contaminant over a lifetime)

**RC** – Reportable Condition (evidence of contamination that must be reported to the DNR)

**RCRA** – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (the EPA the program to control hazardous waste, also management of non-hazardous solid wastes, underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances)

**Registry** – An institutional control that was originally the state's "NPL" of contaminated sites

**RfC** – Reference concentration (the toxicity factor that is used to establish standards based on non-cancer risk from inhalation)

**RfD** – Reference dose (the toxicity factor used to establish standards based on non-cancer risk from ingestion)

**SDWA** – Federal Safe Drinking Water Act

**Superfund** – See "CERCLA"

**SWS** – Statewide standards (cleanup standards in the LRP for contaminants in groundwater and soil)

**TC** – Technological control (a physical means of ensuring an unsafe exposure to contamination does not exist, e.g., pavement covering contaminated soils)

**UST** – Underground Storage Tank

**VCP** – Voluntary cleanup program (a state contaminated-site cleanup program such as the Iowa LRP)