

Glossary of Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Terms

(Spanish terms in italics – as listed in Glosario)

Administrative Record File <i>Carpeta del Registro Administrativo</i>	<p>A compilation of information established for all CERCLA sites made available to the public at the start of an RI or removal action. Information in the Administrative Record file supports the selected remedy for remedial actions and removal actions.</p>
AOC	<p>Area of Concern (<i>Áreas de Interés</i>)</p> <p>An area that might be contaminated, based on information about its previous use.</p>
ARARs	<p>Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements <i>(Requerimientos Aplicables o Pertinentes y Apropriadados)</i></p> <p>Cleanup standards and other substantive environmental protection requirements and criteria for hazardous substances, as specified under Federal and state laws and regulations, that must be met when complying with CERCLA</p>
arsenic <i>arsénico</i>	<p>A metal occurring naturally in the earth's crust and fossil fuels, which can be released into the environment during combustion of fossil fuels. Industrial uses include production of glass, enamels, ceramics, cloth, linoleum, pesticides, and wood preservatives.</p>
Appendix IX <i>Apéndice IX</i>	<p>Under the RCRA program, a standard list of metals and chemicals to analyze in samples. Equivalent to, but slightly different from, the Target Analyte List/ Target Compound List that is used under the Installation Restoration (CERCLA) process.</p>
Attenuation <i>Atenuación</i>	<p>The process by which the concentration of a chemical compound is reduced with distance and time, through absorption, adsorption, degradation, dilution, diffusion, dispersion, or chemical or biological transformation.</p>
Beryllium <i>Berilio</i>	<p>A greyish-white metal occurring naturally in certain rocks, soils and volcanic dust. A major emission source to the environment is through fly ash from combustion of coal and fuel oil. Used in radio and television tubes, fluorescent tubes and powders. Discharged by machine shops, ceramic and propellant plants, and foundries.</p>
CDR	<p>Covenant Deferral Request</p> <p>A formal document requesting deferral (postponement) of the CERCLA 120(h) covenant that is required when federal property is transferred. Section 120(h)(3)(C) of CERCLA provides regulations on transferring potentially contaminated federal property to a non-federal entity and is commonly known as "Early Transfer Authority."</p> <p>The Governor of the state where the property is located must agree that the property is suitable for such early transfer and that deferral will not significantly delay cleanup of the property. The public is given 30 days to comment.</p> <p>When remedial actions have been completed (or when a long-term remedy, such as groundwater treatment, has been implemented and is operating properly), a warranty document is provided to the new owner(s), stating that all necessary actions have been taken to satisfy the covenant requirement.</p> <p>(See also: CERCLA 120(h) covenant, EBS, FOSET)</p>
CERCLA	<p>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980; amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA).</p> <p>Provides a process for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and that may pose a risk to human health or the environment. The Navy's IR program generally follows the CERCLA study process.</p>

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CERCLA 120(h) covenant	A statement, required by CERCLA section 120(h)(3)(A)(ii)(I), that all necessary cleanup action has been completed before federal property is transferred to a non-federal entity, and that any additional remedial action found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the United States.
Characterization <i>Caracterización</i>	Facility or site sampling, monitoring and analysis to determine the nature and extent of a release. Provides the basis for developing and selecting appropriate cleanup techniques.
Cleanup	Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. "Cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses, such as a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.
Cobalt <i>Cobalto</i>	A hard, ductile, ferromagnetic metal; rare but produced primarily as a byproduct of other metals. Used in chemical agents, electroplating, ceramics, lamp filaments, printing inks, paints and varnishes, and high temperature alloys.
Comment Period	Time provided for the public to review and comment on various documents or proposed actions, either by the Department of Defense or EPA.
Community Relations <i>Relaciones Comunitarias</i>	The effort to establish two-way communication with the public, to create understanding of the Installation Restoration (IR) program and related actions, to assure public input into IR decision-making that could affect the public, and to make certain that the Navy is aware of and responsive to public concerns. The term "public" includes citizens directly affected by a site or Navy facility, other interested parties, organized groups, and elected officials.
Composite Sample <i>Muestra Composita</i>	A representative sample created by blending samples from multiple locations within the same general area. Mostly used to show the average concentration of the chemicals of concern in an area or media. For example, composite samples are often taken of excavated soil or demolition debris, to see whether or not disposal must be in a hazardous-waste or a general landfill.
Concentration <i>Concentración</i>	The amount of a specified substance in a unit amount of another substance.
Consent Order <i>Orden de Consentimiento</i>	Corrective action order. EPA can require waste storage or disposal facilities that are subject to RCRA permit regulations to investigate and clean up any wastes that may have been released into the environment. A RCRA corrective action order can be a Consent Order, when the facility owner and EPA come to an agreement about the need for and details of a corrective action, or a Unilateral Order, when agreement cannot be reached.
Contamination <i>Contaminación</i>	Introducing microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater into water, air and/or soil, in a concentration that makes it unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects and buildings.
Criteria <i>Criterios</i>	Descriptive factors taken into account in setting standards for various pollutants. These factors are used by EPA to determine limits on allowable concentration levels, to limit the number of violations per year, and to provide guidance to states on how to establish their own standards.
CRP <i>Plan de Relaciones Comunitarias</i>	Community Relations Plan, also known as Community Involvement Plan A written plan for interaction with the public, elected officials and environmental groups, to provide information about the Installation Restoration (IR) process and to obtain their input at appropriate points during the process. Based on research and conducting community interviews with state and local officials, citizen and community groups, interested residents, etc.

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DMP	Data Management Plan Part of a Work Plan. Details how the sampling data will be validated and accessed.
Data Validation <i>Validación de Datos</i>	A systematic effort to review analytical data to identify any outliers (extreme values) or errors, resulting in deletion or flagging of suspect values, to assure the validity of the data to the user. In the IR program, data is validated by a chemist independent of the laboratory that analyzed the samples, before it is used in technical reports.
Decision Document (DD) <i>Documento de Decisión</i>	Demonstrates that the response action chosen meets the requirements of, CERCLA and documents Navy decisions regarding response action selection. Equivalent to a Record of Decision (ROD) for non-NPL sites.
Disposal <i>Disposición</i>	Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials from removal actions or accidental releases. Disposal methods include approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, and incineration.
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey A report that is used to determine whether Navy-owned property is environmentally safe for transfer and reuse. Consists of record searches, interviews, visual site inspection and (sometimes) limited sampling. The purpose is to identify areas where hazardous materials or petroleum products may have been released by past activities.
Ecological receptors <i>Receptores Ecológicos</i>	Living organisms—plants, insects, fish, birds, and other animals—that are in the pathway of contamination from a hazardous waste site.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
exposure, exposed <i>contacto</i>	People are exposed to a chemical by breathing it (inhalation), eating or drinking something that contains it (ingestion), or by getting it on their skin (dermal contact). The release of a chemical into the environment does not always result in exposure. The health effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose (how much); the duration (how long); how the exposure occurred; personal traits and habits of the people who are exposed; and whether other chemicals are also present. The goal of the IR program is to prevent or minimize exposure.
exposure pathway	A way that people or animals could be exposed to chemicals. For example, water can be an exposure pathway for fish. Eating fish can be an exposure pathway for people.
Final Action <i>Acción Final</i>	Removal actions that achieve the final cleanup objectives, considering long-term effectiveness and permanence, for a particular site or media (such as soil, sediment, or groundwater). Except for O&M and possibly a five-year review, final actions require no additional study or action after the final actions are complete. See also Interim Action.
FOSET	Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer Document package providing evidence that federal property is environmentally suitable for transfer to a non-federal entity, before all required cleanup is completed. Prepared for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the Governor of the State for early transfer. A FOSET is not intended to fully define the nature and extent of contamination (which may not be known yet), but describes the areas and types of contamination that is suspected. Based on an Environmental Baseline Survey and analysis of the intended use of the property. If exposure to hazardous substances is likely, the FOSET discusses restrictions on use to prevent exposure until the cleanup is completed.

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FS	see RI/FS
FSP	Field Sampling Plan Part of a Work Plan. Details the field sampling procedures and techniques required to collect representative samples of soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment.
Groundwater <i>Agua subterránea</i>	Fresh water that flows under the ground. It can come from rainwater that soaked into the ground or it can flow underground from "uphill" (upgradient) locations. Groundwater can flow out into a stream or another "downhill" (downgradient) surface water body. Groundwater can carry contaminants from one place to another. Groundwater flow is the movement of water through the spaces between soil grains, in bedrock fractures, or in porous (permeable) geological formations, in the zone of saturation (the area below the water table where all open spaces are filled with water).
HASP	Health and Safety Plan Part of a Work Plan. Provides guidance for the protection of the people collecting samples or performing any phase of the field work during the field investigation. Includes on-site safety precautions and guidelines, routes to the nearest hospital, and emergency contact numbers.
Hazardous Substance or Material <i>Sustancias Peligrosas</i>	1) Any material that poses a threat to human health or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive. 2) Any substance required by EPA to be reported if a specified quantity is released into the environment.
Hazardous Waste <i>Desperdicios Peligrosos</i>	By-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed.
Hazardous Waste Landfill <i>Sitio de Disposición de Desperdicios Peligrosos</i>	An excavated or engineered site where hazardous waste is deposited and covered.
Health Hazard <i>Amenaza a la Salud</i>	A chemical, mixture of chemicals, or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles, that acute (immediate) or chronic (long-term) health effects may occur in persons who are exposed to it.
HRS	Hazardous Ranking System 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. It is the primary tool used by EPA to place sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of hazardous substances to spread from the site through the air, surface water, or groundwater, and on other factors such as amount and toxicity of contaminants, pathways for human exposure, nearness of human population, and potential ecological effects. A score of 28.50 or above for a site (or a combined score for all sites at a facility) requires the site or facility to be placed on the NPL.
Human Health Risk <i>Riesgo a la salud Humana</i>	The likelihood that a given exposure or series of exposures to chemicals will damage the health of individuals.

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IDW, IDWMP	Investigation-Derived Waste, Investigation-Derived Waste Management Plan The IDWMP is part of a Work Plan. Discusses the procedures for collecting and disposing of any potentially contaminated waste produced during the field activities. Could include soil, purged groundwater, or sampling equipment.
Interim Action <i>Acción Provisoria</i> <i>(o Interina)</i>	A short-term action that is taken to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. Interim actions are taken to reduce immediate threats while allowing time for studies to be conducted, as needed to determine a final solution. Examples include fences, warning signs, land use restrictions, and removal of contaminated substances.
IR, IRP	Installation Restoration program The Department of Defense program established in 1984 to evaluate and clean up old hazardous waste sites on DoD facilities, in accordance with CERCLA.
IRA	Interim Restoration Action (see Interim Action)
lead <i>plomo</i>	A ductile, heavy metal that occurs naturally as a trace constituent in rocks, soils, water, plants, animals and air. Lead has been widely used in industry, for example in storage batteries, gasoline additives, pigments, ammunition and solder, but its use has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal laws and regulations.
Matrix <i>Matriz</i>	The principal material making up the sample to be analyzed. The most common matrices are water, soil, sediment, and sludge.
Matrix Spike (MS)	The process of adding a known amount of a chemical to a sample and analyzing the sample. This technique is used to assess the accuracy of analysis.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public drinking water system. MCLs are enforceable standards.
Media, medium <i>Medio</i>	Specific environments, i.e., air, water, or soil, that are the subject of regulatory concern and activities.
metals <i>metales</i>	Naturally occurring elements that also can be released to the environment by industrial activities.
Nature and extent <i>Naturaleza y extensión</i>	What chemicals are present at an IR site, how much, how large an area is affected. Determined by the process of site characterization.
NFA	No further action Official determination by lead agency that no further action is necessary at the site. Level of contamination poses no unacceptable risk or the cleanup action has met its goals.
NFRAP (DD)	No Further Response Action Planned (Decision Document) Decision that a site that does not pose a significant threat to public health or the environment and does not justify moving further along in the site evaluation process. The decision must be documented and may be reversible, if future information reveals additional remedial action is needed. The Navy forwards the decision document to the regulatory agencies for concurrence.

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<p>NPL</p>	<p>National Priorities List</p> <p>The list, compiled by EPA under CERCLA section 105, of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous substance releases in the U.S. that are national priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response. NPL sites or facilities are those scoring 28.5 or higher on EPA's Hazardous Ranking System (HRS). EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year. Sites on the NPL are commonly known as "Superfund" sites. Non-federal sites on the NPL are eligible to receive money from the CERCLA trust fund ("Superfund") for remedial action. Remediation of Federal sites or facilities is funded by the responsible Federal agency.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> the NASD is not listed, or proposed for listing, on the NPL.</p>
<p>NSRR</p>	<p>Naval Station Roosevelt Roads</p>
<p>O&M</p>	<p>Operations and Maintenance</p> <p>Activities conducted after a long-term site remedy (such as a waste treatment system) is constructed, to ensure that it is effective and is operating properly. Conducted until sampling and analysis shows that cleanup levels have been reached.</p>
<p>OE</p>	<p>Ordnance/explosives</p> <p>Ordnance includes military material such as weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and the equipment used to maintain them. Explosives can include ammunition, gunpowder, flash cartridges, blasting caps, etc.</p>
<p>PA/SI</p>	<p>Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection</p> <p>The first of three phases in the IR process. (Followed by RI/FS and RD/RA phases, if needed.) The purpose is to decide which sites pose little or no threat to human health or the environment or which sites may pose a threat and need more detailed investigation.</p> <p>The PA consists of a review of available historical information (a records search), aerial photographs, employee interviews, and site visits to gain information concerning installation activities and land use. May be followed by an SI, which consists of limited sampling and analysis that is designed to verify the findings of the PA. The data collected must also support the decision to continue to the RI/FS phase or remove the site from further investigation.</p>
<p>PAHs</p>	<p>Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons</p> <p>A group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances, such as tobacco or charbroiled meat. Some PAHs are manufactured and used in creosote, tar, asphalt, fuel, oils, greases, dyes, plastics and pesticides. Examples of PAHs include naphthalene, the benzo pyrenes, fluoranthene, and chrysene.</p> <p>Synonym – Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons</p>
<p>PCBs</p>	<p>Polychlorinated Biphenyls</p> <p>Man-made substances that were widely used to cool and lubricate electrical equipment, such as transformers, capacitors, and fluorescent lighting fixtures. The manufacture of PCBs in the U.S. was stopped in 1977, but older electrical equipment may still contain fluids with some PCBs.</p>
<p>PRAP <i>Plan Propuesto</i></p>	<p>Proposed Remedial Action Plan or Proposed Plan</p> <p>A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.</p>

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PRGs	<p>Preliminary Cleanup Goals</p> <p>PRGs are conservative, risk-based criteria that are used to screen sites to help determine the need for further investigation. PRGs are used before ARARs have been formally established in a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)</p>
Quality Assurance (QA) <i>Garantía de Calidad</i>	<p>The total integrated program put in place to assure the reliability of data generated in the laboratory.</p>
QAPP	<p>Quality Assurance Project Plan</p> <p>Part of a Work Plan. Presents in specific terms the Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/ QC) activities designed to achieve the Data Quality Objectives of a specific project.</p>
RAB	<p>Restoration Advisory Board</p> <p>An advisory group for the installation restoration process with members from the public, the Navy, and the regulatory agencies (EPA and appropriate state and local agencies).</p>
RCRA	<p>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</p> <p>RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), requires the establishment of a management system for hazardous waste (Subtitle C), non-hazardous solid waste (Subtitle D), and underground storage tanks (Subtitle I). Normally, active hazardous waste facilities and sites are covered under a RCRA Corrective Action Permit, while old or inactive sites are cleaned up under the CERCLA process.</p>
Relative Risk <i>Riesgo Relativo</i>	<p>The grouping of sites or Areas of Concern (AOCs) into High, Medium, or Low categories, based on contamination hazard, migration pathway, and receptors.</p>
Release <i>Escape</i>	<p>Hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants that have (been) (or are about to be) spilled, leaked, discharged, dumped or disposed of into the environment, including abandoned or discarded barrels and other closed containers containing hazardous substances. Does not include spills or exposures to persons solely within a workplace, emissions or exhausts from vehicle engines, etc.</p>
Removal Action <i>Acción de Remoción</i>	<p>An action taken to lessen, minimize, stabilize, or eliminate the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance. Includes short-term, immediate actions taken to address releases of hazardous substances that require an expedited response. May be taken during any phase of the remedial action process. Includes cleanup or removal of hazardous substances from the environment as well as other interim actions.</p>
Representative Sample <i>Muestra Representativa</i>	<p>A portion of material or water that is as nearly identical in content and consistency as possible to that in the larger body of material or water being sampled.</p>

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<p>RI/FS</p>	<p>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study</p> <p>The second of the three phases in the IR and CERCLA processes. Consists of soil and water sampling, pollutant characterization, and risk assessment. The purpose is to determine the nature (what substances) and extent (how much, how large an area) of contamination; to assess the possible risk to human health or the environment; to determine the necessity for remedial action; and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.</p> <p>The FS develops, screens, and evaluates remedial alternatives based on data collected in the RI. The most feasible option that satisfies health and environmental protection requirements is recommended.</p>
<p>Risk Assessment <i>Riesgo (Evaluación de)</i></p>	<p>Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health or the environment by specific pollutants. Elements include: identifying the hazardous substances; assessing exposure and exposure pathways; assessing the toxicity of the site's hazardous substances; characterizing human health risks; and characterizing the impacts or risks to the environment.</p>
<p>risk-based screening criteria <i>Criterios de clasificación basados en riesgo</i></p>	<p>Conservative EPA standards that define how much of a chemical can be present in surface and subsurface soils, sediment, surface water, or groundwater, before additional investigation and corrective action is required.</p>
<p>ROD</p>	<p>Record of Decision. A formal public document, agreed to by all parties, that outlines the action to be taken to clean up the site.</p>
<p>Upgradient <i>Declive arriba</i></p>	<p>Uphill, away from the direction of groundwater flow.</p>
<p>Screening criteria</p>	<p>Conservative, risk-based levels used in screening potentially-contaminated areas, to identify which areas may pose a human health or environmental risk and need to be further evaluated.</p>
<p>Sediment <i>Sedimento</i></p>	<p>Material borne and deposited by water. Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water bodies, usually after rain.</p>
<p>Site <i>Sitio</i></p>	<p>A distinct area where suspected contamination has been verified, requiring further response action. A site by definition has been, or will be, entered into the Navy's Restoration Management Information System (RMIS), a database used to track information on the status and progress of activities at sites in the IR program.</p>
<p>Site Closeout (SC)</p>	<p>The final step for IR sites, when no further response actions under the IR Program are appropriate or anticipated and the regulatory agencies concur.</p>
<p>SMP</p>	<p>Site Management Plan</p> <p>A document produced under the IR program and updated annually, that is used by the Navy, EPA to plan, review, and set priorities for response actions for the sites in the plan. Provides a way for the public understand and follow the progress of investigation and cleanup.</p>
<p>SVOC and VOC</p>	<p>Semivolatile Organic Compounds and Volatile Organic Compounds</p> <p>Chemicals such as dry cleaning solutions or solvents commonly used for cleaning and degreasing military equipment. VOCs evaporate readily into the atmosphere; their reaction with nitrogen oxides, in the presence of sunlight, produces photochemical smog. SVOCs do not evaporate readily into the atmosphere at standard temperature and pressure.</p>

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SWMU	<p>Solid Waste Management Unit</p> <p>A designated area that is, or is suspected to be, the source of a release of hazardous material into the environment. Requires investigation and may require corrective action. Examples include old landfills, wastewater treatment tanks, container storage areas, ponds or lagoons, waste piles, incinerators, and process or waste collection sewers that have leaked.</p>
TAPP	<p>Technical Assistance for Public Participation</p> <p>A Department of Defense program to help community members of Technical Review Committees (TRCs) and Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) participate more fully in the cleanup process, by enhancing their understanding of technical details. TAPP allows community members to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support through government purchase orders issued to small businesses. A minimum of three community members must sit on the RAB to qualify. Communities may obtain up to \$25,000 per year or one percent of the total cost of completing environmental restoration at the installation, whichever is less. There is a limit of \$100,000 per installation.</p>
TAL/TCL	<p>Target Analyte List/ Target Compound List</p> <p>In the IR program (following CERCLA process and terminology), a standard list of metals and chemicals to be analyzed in samples of various media.</p>
TPH	<p>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</p> <p>Petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil such as motor fuels, jet oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils. Petroleum derivatives are the chemicals formed when petroleum products break down in contact with groundwater.</p>
TRC	<p>A group of individuals that are asked to review and comment on actions and proposed actions under the installation restoration program. TRCs consist of at least one representative from the installation and Navy's Engineering Field Division, EPA, state and local authorities, and a public representative of the community involved.</p>
WP	<p>Work Plan</p> <p>Detailed document, associated with all remedial site sampling activities, that describes the objectives and technical approach for a field investigation. Includes where and how samples will be collected, handled, and analyzed; how the waste that is a result of the investigation (soil, sediment, groundwater), and equipment will be handled; and provides plans for quality assurance, data management, and the health and safety of the people performing field work.</p>

Glosario

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Se enviará separadamente.