

Human Health Risk Assessment – A study that determines and evaluates risk that site contamination poses to human health.

Institutional Controls – Actions taken to limit unauthorized access to the site, control the way in which an area of the site is used, and monitor contamination migration.

Microgram per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) - A unit of measurement equivalent to one microgram of contaminant per liter of water.

Milligram per Kilogram (mg/kg) - A unit of measurement equivalent to one milligram of contaminant per kilogram of solid (typically soil).

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) – Regulations governing cleanups under USEPA's Superfund program.

Preferred Alternative – Final remedial alternative that meets NCP evaluation criteria and is supported by regulatory agencies.

Present Value Cost – A method of evaluation of expenditures that occur over different time periods. By discounting all costs to a common base year, the costs for different remedial action alternatives can be compared on the basis of a single figure for each alternative. When calculating present worth cost for Superfund sites, total operations & maintenance costs are to be included.

Reasonable Maximum Exposure (RME) - The highest level of human exposure that could reasonably be expected.

Receptor – An organism that receives, may receive, or has received environmental exposure to a chemical.

Record of Decision (ROD) – A formal document that is a consolidated source of information about a Superfund site, the remedy selection process, and the selected remedy.

Remedial Action – Action(s) taken to correct or remediate contamination.

Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) – Remediation objectives for protection of human health and the environment.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – A study conducted to identify the types, amounts, and locations of contamination at a site.