

9. GLOSSARY

air stripper – Equipment that bubbles air through water to remove volatile organic compounds from the water.

alpha activity – The rate of emission of alpha particles from a given material.

alpha particle – A positively charged particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons, identical with the nucleus of a helium atom; emitted by several radioactive substances.

ambient – Of the surrounding area or the environment. Ambient air usually means outdoor air (as opposed to indoor air).

analyte – The specific component that is being measured in a chemical analysis.

aquifer – A permeable layer of sand, gravel, and/or rock below the ground surface that is capable of yielding quantities of groundwater to wells and springs. A subsurface zone that yields economically important amounts of water to wells.

atom – Smallest unit of an element capable of entering into a chemical reaction.

average – A measure of the central tendency, or middle, of a group of numbers.

background radiation – Naturally-occurring radiation that includes cosmic radiation, terrestrial radiation, and internal radiation.

beta activity – The rate of emission of beta particles from a given material.

beta particle – A negatively charged particle emitted from the nucleus of an atom during radioactive decay. It has a mass and charge equal to those of an electron.

biota – Animal and plant life.

categorical exclusion – A class of actions that either individually or cumulatively do not have a significant effect on the human environment and therefore do not require preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act.

chain-of-custody – A process that documents custody and control of a sample through sample collection, transportation and analysis.

closure – Formal shutdown of a hazardous waste management facility under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

compliance – Fulfillment of applicable regulations or requirements of a plan or schedule ordered or approved by a government authority.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – An act to provide for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released to the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

concentration – The amount of a substance contained in a unit volume or mass of a sample.

contaminant – Any substance that enters a system (the environment, food, the human body, etc.) where it is not normally found. Contaminants include substances that spoil food, pollute the environment, or cause other adverse effects.

cosmic radiation – Ionizing radiation with very high energies that originates outside the earth's atmosphere. Cosmic radiation is one contributor to natural background radiation.

critical habitat – Specific geographic areas, whether occupied by a species listed under the Endangered Species Act or not, that are essential for conservation of the species and that have been formally designated by a rule published in the Federal Register.

curie (Ci) – A unit of radioactivity, defined as that quantity of any radioactive nuclide which has 3.7×10^{10} (37 billion) disintegrations per second. Several fractions of the curie are commonly used:

millicurie (mCi) – 10^{-3} Ci, one-thousandth of a curie; 3.7×10^7 disintegrations per second.

microcurie (μCi) – 10^{-6} Ci, one-millionth of a curie, 3.7×10^4 disintegrations per second.

picocurie (pCi) – 10^{-12} Ci, one-trillionth of a curie; 0.037 disintegration per second.

decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) – Removing equipment, demolishing buildings, disposing of wastes, and investigating potential contamination in areas of PORTS that are no longer part of current operations.

deferred unit – An area at PORTS that was in or adjacent to the gaseous diffusion production and operational areas such that remedial activities would have interrupted operations, or an area that could have become recontaminated from ongoing operations.

derived concentration standard – The concentration of a radionuclide in air or water that under conditions of continuous exposure for one year by one exposure mode (i.e., ingestion of water, submersion in air, or inhalation) would result in either a dose of 0.1 rem (100 mrem) or a dose of 5 rem to any tissue, including skin and the lens of the eye. The DOE publication *Derived Concentration Technical Standard* (DOE 2011b) provides the derived concentration standards.

dose – In this document, “dose” is used exclusively to refer to a radiological dose; the energy imparted to matter by ionizing radiation.

- **absorbed dose** – The total amount of energy absorbed per unit mass (the amount of energy deposited in body tissue) as a result of exposure to radiation. The unit of absorbed dose is the rad, equal to 0.01 joule per kilogram in any medium. (1 rad = 0.01 gray).
- **effective dose** – A measure of the potential biological risk of health effects due to exposure to radiation measured in units of mrem (1 mrem = 0.01 mSv). In this document, the term “effective dose” is often shortened to “dose.”
- **population dose** – The sum of the effective doses to all persons in a specified population measured in units of person-rem (or person-sievert).

Note that “dose” can also be used to refer to a chemical dose; however, chemical doses are not discussed in this document.

downgradient – The direction that groundwater flows; similar to downstream for surface water.

downgradient well – A well installed downgradient of a site that may be capable of detecting migration of contaminants from a site.

duplicate sample – a sample collected from the same location at the same time and using the same sampling device (if possible) as the regular sample.

effluent – A liquid or gaseous discharge to the environment.

effluent monitoring – The collection and analysis of samples or measurement of liquid and gaseous effluents to characterize and quantify the release of contaminants, assess radiation exposures to the public, and demonstrate compliance with applicable standards.

Environmental Restoration – A DOE program that directs the assessment and cleanup of its sites (remediation) and facilities (decontamination and decommissioning) contaminated as a result of nuclear-related activities.

exposure (radiation) – The incidence of radiation on living or inanimate material by accident or intent. Background exposure is the exposure to natural background ionizing radiation. Occupational exposure is exposure to ionizing radiation that takes place at a person's workplace. Population exposure is the exposure to the total number of persons who inhabit an area.

external radiation – The exposure to ionizing radiation when the radiation source is located outside the body.

gamma ray – High-energy short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted from the nucleus of an excited atom. Gamma rays are identical to X-rays except for the source of the emission.

glove box – An enclosure with built-in sleeves and gloves used by a person to manipulate hazardous materials such as highly enriched uranium without directly exposing the person to the material.

groundwater – Any water found below the land surface.

half-life, radiological – The time required for half of a given number of atoms of a specific radionuclide to decay. Each nuclide has a unique half-life; half-lives can range in duration from less than a second to many millions of years.

industrial solid waste landfill – A type of landfill that exclusively disposes of solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial operations.

in situ – In its original place; field measurements taken without removing the sample from its original location; remediation performed while the contaminated media (e.g., groundwater or soil) remains below the surface or in place.

interim remedial measure (IRM) – Cleanup activities initiated after it has been determined that contamination or waste disposal practices pose an immediate threat to human health and/or the environment. These measures are implemented until a more permanent solution can be made.

internal radiation – Occurs when radionuclides enter the body, for example, by ingestion of food or liquids, by inhalation, or through an open wound.

irradiation – Exposure to external radiation.

isotopes – Forms of an element having the same number of protons but differing numbers of neutrons in their nuclei.

maximally exposed individual – A hypothetical individual who – because of realistically assumed proximity, activities and habits – would receive the highest radiation dose, taking into account all pathways, from a given event, process, or facility (DOE Order 458.1).

maximum contaminant level (MCL) – The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water provided by a public water system.

median – The middle value in a group of numbers. The median can be a more useful measurement of the central tendency of a group of numbers if some of the numbers in the group are significantly higher or lower than the rest of the numbers in the group.

migration – The transfer or movement of a material through air, soil, or groundwater.

millirem (mrem) – The dose that is one-thousandth of a rem.

monitoring – Process whereby the quantity and quality of factors that can affect the environment or human health are measured periodically to regulate and control potential impacts.

natural radiation – Radiation from cosmic and other naturally occurring radionuclide sources (such as radon) in the environment.

nuclide – An atom specified by atomic weight, atomic number, and energy state.

outfall – The point of conveyance (e.g., drain or pipe) of wastewater or other effluents into a ditch, pond, or river.

part per billion – A unit measure of concentration equivalent to the weight to volume ratio expressed as microgram per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or the weight to weight ratio of microgram per kilogram ($\mu\text{g/kg}$).

part per million – A unit measure of concentration equivalent to the weight to volume ratio expressed as milligram per liter (mg/L), the weight to weight ratio expressed as milligram per kilogram (mg/kg), or the weight to weight ratio of microgram per gram ($\mu\text{g/g}$).

perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) – A group of manmade chemicals used in non-stick products such as Teflon, in water and stain repellent fabrics, and firefighting foam, among many uses. PFAS are also used in industries including aerospace, automotive, construction, electronics, and military. Certain types of PFAS may have negative health effects for humans and the environment.

person-rem – A unit of measure for the collective dose to a population group. For example, a dose of 1 rem to 10 individuals results in a collective dose of 10 person-rem.

pH – A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration in an aqueous solution. Acidic solutions have a pH from 0 to 7, neutral solutions have a pH equal to 7, and basic solutions have a pH from 7 to 14.

polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) – Man-made chemicals that range from oily liquids to waxy solids. PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications due to their chemical properties until production in the United States ceased in 1977. PCBs have been demonstrated to cause a variety of adverse health effects in animals and possibly cause cancer and other adverse health effects in humans.

preliminary remediation goal – An initial clean-up goal developed early in the decision-making process that is 1) protective of human health and the environment, and 2) complies with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. Preliminary remediation goals are intended to satisfy regulatory cleanup requirements. For groundwater at PORTS, preliminary remediation goals are the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) drinking water standards (maximum contaminant levels).

quality assurance – Any action in environmental monitoring to demonstrate the reliability of monitoring and measurement data.

quality control – The routine application of procedures within environmental monitoring to obtain the required standards of performance in monitoring and measurement processes.

rad – The unit of absorbed dose deposited in a volume of material.

radioactivity – The spontaneous emission of radiation, generally alpha or beta particles or gamma rays, from the nucleus of an unstable isotope.

radionuclide – A radioactive nuclide capable of spontaneous transformation into other nuclides by changing its nuclear configuration or energy level. This transformation is accomplished by the emission of photons or particles.

release – Any discharge to the environment. “Environment” is broadly defined as any water, land, or ambient air.

rem – The unit of dose (absorbed dose in rads multiplied by the radiation quality factor). Dose is frequently reported in units of millirem (mrem), which is one-thousandth of a rem.

remediation – The correction or cleanup of a site contaminated with waste. See “Environmental Restoration.”

reportable quantity – A release to the environment that exceeds reportable quantities as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – Federal legislation that regulates the transport, treatment, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes.

riparian – Related to the banks of a river or wetlands adjacent to rivers and streams.

settleable solids – Material settling out of suspension in a liquid within a defined period of time.

source – A point or object from which radiation or contamination emanates.

Superfund – The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act that funds and conducts U.S. EPA emergency and long-term removal and remedial actions.

surface water – All water on the surface of the earth, as distinguished from groundwater.

suspended solids – Particles suspended in water, such as silt or clay, that can be trapped by a filter.

terrestrial radiation – Ionizing radiation emitted from radioactive materials in the earth's soils such as potassium-40, radon, thorium, and uranium. Terrestrial radiation contributes to natural background radiation.

transuranics – Elements such as americium, plutonium, and neptunium that have atomic numbers (the number of protons in the nucleus) greater than 92 (uranium). All transuranics are radioactive.

trichloroethene (TCE) – A colorless liquid used in many industrial applications as a cleaner and/or solvent. One of many chemicals that is classified as a volatile organic compound. High levels of TCE may cause health effects such as liver and lung damage and abnormal heartbeat; moderate levels may cause dizziness or headache. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Integrated Risk Information System characterizes TCE as carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure. This conclusion is based on convincing evidence of a causal association between TCE exposure in humans and kidney cancer.

trip blank – A quality control sample of water that accompanies sample containers from the analytical laboratory, to the field sampling location where environmental samples are collected, back to the analytical laboratory to determine whether environmental samples have been contaminated during transport, shipment, and/or site conditions.

turbidity – A measure of the concentration of sediment or suspended particles in a liquid.

upgradient – In the opposite direction of groundwater flow; similar to upstream for surface water.

upgradient well – A well installed hydraulically upgradient of a site to provide data to compare to a downgradient well to determine whether the site is affecting groundwater quality.

volatile organic compounds (VOCs) – Organic (carbon-containing) compounds that evaporate readily at room temperature. These compounds are present in solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels. Due to a number of factors including widespread industrial use, they are commonly found as contaminants in soil and groundwater. VOCs found at PORTS include TCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, and dichloroethenes.

weighting factor (radiation) – The factor by which an absorbed dose (rad) is multiplied to obtain a quantity that expresses, on a common scale for all ionizing radiation, the biological damage to an exposed person. The weighting factor is used because some types of radiation, such as alpha particles, are more biologically damaging than others.

weighting factor (tissue) – A tissue specific number that represents the fraction of the total potential health risk resulting from uniform, whole body irradiation to the specific organ or tissue (bone marrow, lungs, thyroid, etc.).

wetland – An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, floodplains, fens, and similar areas. A jurisdictional wetland is one that falls under state or federal regulatory authority; a non-jurisdictional wetland does not.