

Proposed Definitions Associated with Remedial Obligations

Facility Conceptual Model means the written and three dimensional pictorial representation of a facility and the environmental system within. It includes the biological, chemical and physical processes that determine the transport of hazardous substances from sources through environmental media to environmental receptors.

Environmental contamination means the presence in the environment of a hazardous substance related to or caused by human activity, in a quantity which is or may become injurious to the environment or to the public health, safety, or welfare.

Institutional control means a mechanism that limits or prohibits certain activities that may interfere with the integrity or the effectiveness of response activities or result in exposure to hazardous substances at a facility, or which provides notice about the presence of a hazardous substance at a facility.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) means an atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

NAPL means a nonaqueous phase liquid composed of one or more hazardous substances that are immiscible or sparingly soluble in water, the term encompasses all potential occurrences of NAPL, including free, residual, mobile, or entrapped.

Quarterly monitoring means seasonally representative samples collected between January 1st and March 31st, April 1st and June 30th, July 1st and September 30th, and October 1st and December 30th, with samples collection dates separated by a minimum of 60 days, unless otherwise approved by the MDEQ.

Reactive hazard means the hazardous substance exhibits the characteristic of reactivity. A characteristic of reactivity exists if a representative sample has any of the following properties:

- (1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
- (2) It reacts violently with water.
- (3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
- (4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- (5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 standard units, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- (6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
- (7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

Source means a hazardous substance or combination of hazardous substances in a quantity or a concentration that acts as a reservoir that sustains and/or increases contaminant distribution within a single media or from one media (soil, air, groundwater or surface water) to another media through dispersion, migration or any other physical, chemical or biological process. Source does not include contamination which remains above unrestricted criteria but will not migrate or cause the movement of contaminants into previously uncontaminated environmental

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media (i.e., contaminated soils which will not leach to groundwater, stagnant or receding plumes of groundwater)

Source removal means the performance of response activities by a person whereby the quantity or concentration of hazardous substances are removed from environmental media by mechanical, physical, chemical, or biological methods such that hazardous substances in any media no longer meets the definition of a source. Source Removal does not include dispersion, dilution, adsorption or other natural chemical or biological attenuation processes.

Source control means the performance of response activities by a person that when implemented prevents dispersion or migration of hazardous substances to other media and reliably prevents exposure to hazardous substances within a media.