

**7Q10:** The average minimum flow of a stream for seven consecutive days that has a probable recurrence interval of once-in-ten years.

**Activity and Use Limitations (AULs):** Mechanisms or controls that ensure that exposure pathways to COCs, through current or reasonable future uses, are not completed for as long as the COCs pose an unacceptable risk to human health, public welfare or the environment.

**Acute water quality criterion for the protection of aquatic life:** The highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (1 hour) without harmful effects. Acute criteria apply to unclassified waters and to classified waters at the edge of the zone of initial dilution.

**Additivity of risk:** Sum of risk for each chemical.

**Chronic water quality criterion for the protection of aquatic life:** The highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without harmful effects. Chronic criteria apply to classified waters only at the edge of the mixing zone.

**Cumulative site-wide risk:** Sum of risk for all chemicals.

**Dilution Attenuation Factor (DAF):** Represents the reduction in the source concentration due to the influence of natural attenuation processes as a chemical migrates through the media.

**Domestic use of groundwater:** Ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of vapors generated by indoor water use activities such as showering and washing.

**Exposure domain:** Contaminated area that can result in exposure to a particular receptor by a specified route of exposure.

**Exposure Pathway:** The course a chemical takes from a source to the receptor. An exposure pathway describes a unique mechanism by which an individual or population is exposed to chemicals originating from a site. Each exposure pathway includes a source or release from a source, an exposure point, and an exposure route. If the exposure point differs from the source, a transport/exposure medium (e.g., air) or media (in cases of intermedia transfer) also is included. The exposure pathway is considered complete if there are no discontinuities in or impediments to movement from the source of the contaminant to the receptor.

**Habitat:** A place where an ecological receptor such as an animal or plant normally lives.

**Hydraulic conductivity:** The volume of water at the existing kinematic viscosity that will move in unit time under a unit hydraulic gradient through a unit area measured at right angles to the direction of flow.

**Hyporheic zone:** Region beneath and adjacent to streams and rivers where surface and groundwater mix.

**Long-term stewardship:** An appropriate system of controls, institutions and information necessary to fully protect human health, public welfare and the environment into perpetuity.

**Mixing zone:** An area of dilution of effluent in the receiving water beyond which chronic toxicity criteria must be met [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)].

**Off-site:** Areas beyond the site that potentially become contaminated.

**Practical Quantitation Limit:** Lowest concentration that can be reliably quantified within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions.

**Receptor:** An organism that receives, may receive, or has received exposure to a COC as a result of a release. Under the MRBCA program, human receptor refers to a resident child, resident adult, non-resident adult, or construction worker.

**Remediating party:** All private entities and their designees, collectively and generically, such as responsible parties, development interests, landowners and others directly involved in the remediation of a particular contaminated site.

**Route of Exposure:** The manner or mechanism by which a COC affects a receptor, for example, ingestion or inhalation.

**Sensitivity Analysis:** Evaluation of the calculated risk or target levels for different alternatives of possible input parameters.

**Site:** Areal extent of contamination.

**Surficial soil:** From 0-3 feet below ground surface (bgs).

**Subsurface soil:** From 3 feet bgs to the water table.

**Tentatively Identified Compound (TIC):** A compound in the chromatogram of a mass spectrometry method identified solely by computer comparison to a mass spectral reference library. The identity of the compound is not based on a comparison to any compounds for which the method has been calibrated.

**Unrestricted use levels:** Chemical concentrations at which soil and groundwater at a site are safe for residential land use and domestic use of groundwater.