

## Long Term Stewardship Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.
FFA/CO	The Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order.
FFA/CO Site	A term used to identify a geographical area where contaminants are known or suspected to have been released to the environment or there is a potential for release.
IC Driver	Site contaminants present above levels that preclude unlimited use/unrestricted exposure.
IC Termination Contaminant	The site contaminant deemed the most limiting for establishing the IC termination date.
Institutional Control (IC)	Non-engineered instruments such as legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and protect the integrity of a response action.
New Site Identification (NSI)	Documentation submitted to the Agencies when a potential new site is being considered for inclusion into the FFA/CO.
No Action	A decision applied to sites that have not had a contaminant source (i.e., nothing precluded unlimited use/unrestricted exposure).
No Further Action	A decision applied to sites that do not qualify for unlimited use/unrestricted exposure. The "No Further Action" decision requires institutional controls.
Operable Unit (OU)	A site or group of sites within a WAG.
Site Category	The grouping into which a site is classified based on its physical characteristics, and applicable institutional control mechanisms. Sites at the INL are divided into 4 site categories (soil, barrier, ordnance, and groundwater), each with a specific set of IC implementation mechanisms.
Site Code	Site designation as established in the FFA/CO or assigned through the New Site Identification (NSI) process.
Site Status	The status of a site in the context of its information being displayed on the LTS external web page, in addition to a site being set as canceled. This information is set by the LTS data administrator.
Termination Year	The accepted time frame when site ICs may be released to allow unlimited use/unrestricted exposure. The primary reasons for termination of ICs are radioactive decay and removal of contamination during a response action. The valid values are an actual year, indefinite, and not specified. Indefinite applies when data are not available to estimate a year. Not specified is applicable to sites where ICs will continue until contaminant concentrations are below a regulatory limit (e.g., MCLs for groundwater IC areas).
WAG (Administrative)	The waste area group to which a site is assigned for permanent management, tracking, and implementation of required actions.
WAG (Physical)	The waste area group within which a site is geographically located.
Waste Area Group (WAG)	A permanent management area of the Idaho National Laboratory as defined in the FFA/CO Action Plan. The INL is divided into ten Waste Area Groups composed of one or more specific operable units.