

ENCLOSURE B

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Key Terms

Cap - Paved surfaces such as asphalt/concrete driveways, patios, alleys, walkways, and parking lots that are in good condition.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The acts created a special tax that went into the Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either: (1) pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or (2) take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government the cost of the cleanup.

Chat - Sand- to gravel-sized material resulting from the crushing, grinding, and dry separation of the ore material. For this remedial action, chat is often found in old asphalt, under or around foundations, or as fill at residential properties.

Drip zone - A drip zone is an area around the painted exterior walls of a house or structure that receives the majority of the rain runoff from the house or structure. Drip zones vary in size from structure to structure and can only be identified through actual field inspection. The drip zone is generally located within 6 and 30 inches from the exterior walls of the house.

Gravel driveways - Fine-grained driveway material may present a direct exposure pathway to persons working or engaged in recreational activities on driveways. Concentrations may also contribute to the transport of contaminants throughout the community. If a gravel driveway is in a contaminated area and contaminated soil is visible concurrence from EPA for additional characterization sampling may be requested. Contaminated portions of gravel driveways should be excavated and restored.

Record of Decision - A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at a National Priorities List site.

Remedial Action - The actual construction or implementation phase of a Superfund site cleanup.

Residential properties - Any area with high accessibility to young children. This includes, but is not limited to, properties that contain single- and multi-family dwellings, apartment complexes, vacant lots in residential areas, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds, parks, and green ways.

Sensitive populations - Young children (those under 7 years of age who are most vulnerable to lead poisoning) and nursing and pregnant women.

Tailings - Fine-grained, typically sand- and silt-sized, material resulting from the wet washing or flotation separation of the ore material. For this remedial action, the Conrad tailings pile is composed of this mine waste, which has elevated levels of heavy metals.