

Long-term management of contaminated sites

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Contaminated Site	Areas of land, water, groundwater, or sediments that have levels of contaminants exceeding the remediation criteria. Contaminant sources can include on-site burial of wastes, small, frequent drips and spills, stockpiling and storage of materials, major spills, and releases during fires. Contamination may also be due to illegal dumping of contaminated soil. Contaminated sites may have short or long term consequences to the health of people or the quality of the environment.
Discharge	Includes any pumping, pouring, throwing, dumping, emitting, burning, spraying, spreading, leaking, spilling, or escaping.
Environment	Means the components of the Earth and includes: (i) air, land and water; (ii) all layers of the atmosphere; (iii) all biotic and abiotic matter and living organisms; and (iv) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in paragraphs (i) to (iii).
Inspector	Means a person appointed under subsection 3(2) of the EPA and includes the Chief Environmental Protection Officer.
Qualified Person	A person who has an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in all aspects of contaminated site investigation, remediation and management.
Remedial Action Plan	A report that identifies Site-Specific Remedial Objectives for a site, identifies remedial options and outlines their feasibility, and recommends and describes a preferred conceptual remediation plan, a performance monitoring plan, and if appropriate, requirements for ongoing site management.
Remediation	The improvement of a contaminated site to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to human health or the environment. Remediation involves the development and application of a planned approach that removes, destroys, contains or otherwise reduces availability of contaminants to receptors of concern.
Remediation Criteria	The numerical limits or narrative statements pertaining to individual variables or substances in water, sediment or soil which are recommended to protect and maintain the specified uses of contaminated sites. When measurements taken at a contaminated site indicate that the remediation criteria are being exceeded, the need for remediation is indicated.
Additional definitions can be found in Appendix 2.	

Description: -

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Federal contaminated sites long term monitoring: developing a plan

An Approach for Evaluating the Progress of Natural Attenuation in Groundwater. A list of screening criteria to aid in selection of monitoring tools is presented in Box 3 of the FCSAP LTM Planning Guidance. As demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic, a strong infection prevention and control IPC program is critical to protect both residents and healthcare personnel HCP.

Remediation management of complex sites using an adaptive site management approach

Flow directions may change as the water levels move up and down, causing unusual plume migration patterns.

Phytoremediation and long

In addition, slow-moving groundwater also provides greater contact time for contaminants to adsorb to the aquifer solids. Bianchin has worked for U. Adaptive site management includes setting short-term interim objectives and long-term site objectives that reflect both technical and nontechnical challenges.

2. Site Challenges

As with any long-term project, there is also the likelihood of changes in personnel and the loss of institutional knowledge. In general the quality and representativeness of the data increases with the centralisation of the information. Gillay heads the Brownfields and Environmental Transactional Practice Groups and provides environmental counseling in connection with assessing environmentally challenged properties.

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