



## **Glossary of Abbreviations**

BaP	Benzo(a)Pyrene: A carcinogenic PAH
BAT	Best Available Techniques
CATNAP	Cheapest Available Techniques Narrowly Avoiding Prosecution (Coined by Tony Hoyle, UK flow manager at ABB, included because it made me smile & I hoped it would do the same for you.)
CEM	Conceptual Exposure Model
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DTS	Desk Top Study
DWI	Drinking Water Inspectorate
ELD	Environmental Land Directive: Requires sites damaged after 30 April 2007 to be cleaned up to their prior condition.
EP	Environmental Permit: (applies to England and Wales only) It combines pollution prevention and control (PPC) permits and waste management licensing (WML) into a single system.
ETV	Environmental Technology Verification scheme is a proposed EU scheme to provide accredited third party confirmation of a manufacturer's claims in regard to their product.
FID	Flame ionisation detector
HBF	House builders' federation
MTL	Mobile treatment licence: The benefits of the MTL include reduced costs, fewer delays and greater certainty for on-site land remediation solutions. A key feature of the MTL is the Deployment Form, which aims to standardise site specific information in order to approve the use of a licence on a project within 28 days, from April '08 known as Environmental Permit.
NBFS	National brown field strategy
NBC	Normal background concentrations.
PAH	Poly-Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PBET	Physiologically Based Extraction Test, for bio-accessibility testing of soils.
PID	Photo Ionisation Detector
PPC	Pollution Prevention Control permit, from April '08 replaced by Environmental Permit.
PPL	Potential Pollution Linkage: For example, source=contaminated soil, receptor=neighbour, potential linkage=dust or vapour etc.
ROA	Remediation Options Appraisal
RPL	Relevant Pollution Linkage: See PPL
SBET	See SBRC
SBRC	Solubility/Bioavailability Research Consortium (SBRC) method, formally known as Simple Bioaccessible Extraction Test (SBET) for bioaccessibility testing of soils.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment: European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the 'SEA' Directive, requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans likely to have significant effects on the environment.



**Contaminated  
Land  
Solutions**

SGV	Soil Guideline Value
SPOSH	Significant Possibility Of Significant Harm
S/S	Solidification/Stabilisation: Solidification refers to physical changes to soil whilst Stabilisation refers to chemical changes to potentially hazardous materials.
SSAC	Site Specific Assessment Criteria
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
WFD	European Waste Framework Directive
WML	Waste Management Licence, from April '08 replaced by Environmental Permit.