To avoid unnecessary inconsistency between radiological and chemical risk assessment at the same site, users should generally use the same model for chemical and radionuclide risk assessment. If there is a reason on a site-specific basis for using another model justification for doing so should be developed. The justification should include specific supporting data and information in the administrative record. The justification normally would include the model runs using both the recommended EPA PRG model and the alternative model. Users are cautioned that they should have a thorough understanding of both the PRG recommended model and any alternative model when evaluating whether a different approach is appropriate. When alternative models are used, the user should adjust the default input parameters to be as close as possible to the PRG inputs, which may be difficult since models tend to use different definitions for parameters. Numerous computerized mathematical models have been developed by EPA and other organizations to predict the fate and transport of radionuclides in the environment; these models include single-media unsaturated zone models (for example, groundwater transport) as well as multi-media models. These models have been designed for a variety of goals, objectives, and applications; as such, no single model may be appropriate for all site-specific conditions. Generally, even when a different model is used to predict fate and transport of radionuclides through different media, EPA recommends using the PRG calculators for the remedial program to establish the risk-based concentrations to ensure consistency with CERCLA, the NCP and EPA's Superfund guidance for remedial sites.