CHAPTER 8

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

Acronyms and Abbreviations
Glossary

8.0 ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

8.1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AB1807	California Toxic Air Contaminants Program (Tanner Bill)
AB2728	Revised Tanner Bill
AB2588	Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act
AB2595	California Clean Air Act
ACE2588	Assessment of Chemical Exposure for AB2588
API	American Petroleum Institute
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AEL	Acute Exposure Limit
AHM	Acutely Hazardous Material
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	Air Resources Board
ASO	Acid Soluble Oil
AST	Above Ground Storage Tanks
ATIR	Air Toxics Inventory Report
AVR	Average Vehicle Ridership
BAC	Best Available Control Technology
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
Btu	British Thermal Units
Btu/hr	British Thermal Units per hour
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMP	Congestion Management Plan
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNS	Central Nervous System
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUP	Conditional Use Permit

C4	Butane
dBA	A-weighted noise level measurement in decibels
DEA	Diethanol Amine
DOT	Department of Transportation
DTSC	California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPCRA	U.S.EPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline
ESPs	Electrostatic Precipitators
^{o}F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FCCU	Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFHDS	Fluid Feed Hydrodesulfurization Unit
Ft-bgs	Feet Below Ground Surface
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
G	acceleration of gravity
H_2	Hydrogen
HAZOP	Hazards and Operation Process
HDS	Hydrodesulfurization unit
HF	Hydrofluoric Acid
HMBP	Hazardous Materials Business Plan
HMT	Hazardous Materials Transportation
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
ICU	Intersection Capacity Utilization
ID #	Identification number
ICTF	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISCST3	Industrial Source Complex Model Short Term Version 3
IST	Integrated Supply and Trading
^{o}K	degrees Kelvin
K_h	Soil-water distribution coefficient
K_{oc}	Henry's Law constant (water-soil distribution coefficient)
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
LADPW	Los Angeles Department of Public Works
LAER	lowest achievable emission reduction
LEL	lower explosive limit
lbs	pounds
lbs/hr	pounds per hour
L_{dn}	day-night average sound level

L_{eq}	energy equivalent sound level
Lmax	Maximum sound level
Lmin	Minimum sound level
LOS	Level of Service
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
Lpk	Peak sound level
LT/D	Long Tons Per Day
M-2	zone code associated with Heavy Manufacturing
MACT	Maximum Achieved Control Technologies
m/s	meters per second
MATES	Multiple Air Toxic Exposure Study
MDAB	Mojave Desert Air Basin
MDEA	Methyl Diethanol Amine
MEIR	maximum exposed individual resident
MEIW	maximum exposed individual worker
MH	Manufacturing Heavy
Mole	Standard method in chemistry for communicating how much of a substance is present using the same number of chemical units as there are atoms in exactly 12 grams of carbon-12 (i.e., 6.023 X 1023).
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MTBE	methyl tertiary butyl ether
mw	megawatts
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
N_2	nitrogen
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
nanograms/m^3	nanograms per cubic meter
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOP/IS	Notice of Preparation/Initial Study
NOx	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NS	No significant impacts
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH's	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCE	passenger car equivalents
pH	potential hydrogen ion concentration
PM2.5	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns equivalent aerodynamic diameter

PM10	particulate matter less than 10 microns equivalent aerodynamic diameter
ppbv	parts per billion by volume
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
PRD	pressure relief devices
PRC	Public Resources Code
PS	Potentially Significant
PSM	Process Safety Management
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psi	pounds per square inch
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
psig	pounds per square inch (gauge)
PSM	Process Safety Management Program
RCPG	Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
REL	Reference exposure level
ReVAP	Reduced Volatility Alkylation Process
RFG	Reformulated Fuels Gasoline
RMP	Risk Management Program
RMPP	Risk Management and Prevention Program
RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
S	Significant impacts even after mitigation
SB	Senate Bill
SB1731	Senate Bill 1731
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SCFH	Standard Cubic Feet Per Hour
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SEP	Supplemental Environmental Project
SFIA	Supercritical Fractionation and Isomerization Area
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SOx	sulfur oxide
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
SRU	Sulfur Recovery Unit
SSAB	Salton Sea Air Basin
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T-BACT	Toxics Best Available Control Technology
TACs	Toxic Air Contaminants

TDM	transportation demand management
TDS	total dissolved solids
TIMP	Transportation Improvement and Mitigation Program
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Coast Guard
ug/l	micrograms per liter
ug/m^3	micrograms per cubic meter
UVCE	Unconfined Vapor Cloud Explosion
V/C	volume to capacity ratio
VOC	volatile organic compounds
volatiles	purgeable organics
WGS	Wet Gas Scrubber
WESP	Wet electrostatic precipitator
WRD	Water Replenishment District

8.2 GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Ambient Noise	The background sound of an environment in relation to which all additional sounds are heard
Aromatics	Hydrocarbons which contain one or more benzene rings.
Barrel	42 gallons.
Blending	One of the final operations in refining, in which two or more different components are mixed together to obtain the desired range of properties in the finished product.
Catalyst	A substance that promotes a chemical reaction to take place but which is not itself chemically changed.
Cooling Tower	A cooling tower is a heat rejection device, which extracts waste heat to the atmosphere through the cooling of a water stream to a lower temperature. Common applications for cooling towers are providing cooled water for manufacturing and electric power generation.
Condensate	Steam that has been condensed back into water by either raising its pressure or lowering its temperature
Cogeneration	A cogeneration unit is a unit that produces electricity.
Cracking	The process of breaking down higher molecular weight hydrocarbons to components with smaller molecular weights by the application of heat; cracking in the presence of a suitable catalyst produces an improvement in product yield and quality over simple thermal cracking.
Crude Oil	Crude oil is "unprocessed" oil, which has been extracted from the subsurface. It is also known as petroleum and varies in color, from clear to tar-black, and in viscosity, from water to almost solid.
dBA	The decibel (dDB) is one tenth of a *bel* where one bel represents a difference in noise level between two

	intensities I_1, I_0 where one is ten times greater than the other. (A) indicates the measurement is weighted to the human ear.
Distillation	The process of heating a liquid to its boiling point and condensing and collecting the vapor.
Feedstock	Material used as a stream in the refining process.
Flares	Emergency equipment used to incinerate refinery gases during upset, startup, or shutdown conditions
Flue Gas	Gases produced by burning fuels in a furnace, heater or boiler.
Heat exchanger	Process equipment used to transfer heat from one medium to another.
Heater	Process equipment used to raise the temperature of refinery streams processing.
Hydrocarbon	Organic compound containing hydrogen and carbon, commonly occurring in petroleum, natural gas, and coal.
Hydrotreater	A machine that treats hydrocarbons.
Hydrotreating	A process to catalytically stabilize petroleum products of feedstocks by reacting them with hydrogen.
Isomerization	The rearrangement of straight-chain hydrocarbon molecules to form branch chain products; normal butane may be isomerized to provide a portion of the isobutane feed needed for the alkylation process.
L_{50}	Sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time (average or mean level).
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Liquefied light end gases often used for home heating and cooking; this gas is usually 95 percent propane, the remainder being split between ethane and butane.
Mercaptans	Sulfur-containing compounds

Naphtha	A crude distillation unit cut in the range of C_7-420^o; naphthas are subdivided – according to the actual crude distillation cuts - into light, intermediate, heavy, and very heavy virgin naphthas; a typical crude distillation operation would be: C_7-160^o - light naphtha 160-280^o - intermediate naphtha 280-330^o - heavy naphtha 330-420^o - very heavy naphtha
Natural Gas	A mixture of hydrocarbon gases that occurs with petroleum deposits, principally methane together with varying quantities of ethane, propane, butane, and other gases.
Octane	Measurement of the burning quality of the gasoline; reflects the suitability of gasoline to perform in internal combustion engines smoothly without letting the engine knock or ping.
Olefins	Hydrocarbons that contain at least two carbons joined by double bonds; olefins do not naturally occur in crude oils but are formed during the processing.
Peak Hour	This typically refers to the hour during the morning (typically 7 AM to 9 AM) or the evening (typically 4 PM to 6 PM) in which the greatest number of vehicles trips are generated by a given land use or are traveling on a given roadway.
Pentane	Colorless, flammable isomeric hydrocarbon, derived from petroleum and used as a solvent.
Reactor	Vessels in which desired reactions take place.
Refinery fuel gas	Gas produced from refinery operations used primarily for fuel gas combustion in refinery heaters and boilers.

Reformate	One of the products from a reformer; a reformed naptha; the naptha is then upgraded in octane by means of catalytic or thermal reforming process.
Reformulated Gasoline	New gasoline required under the federal Clean Air Act and California Air Resources Board to reduce emissions.
Reid Vapor Pressure	The vapor pressure of a product determined in a volume of air four times greater than the liquid volume at 100^{o}F; Reid vapor pressure (RVP) is an indication of the vapor-lock tendency of a motor gasoline, as well as explosion and evaporation hazards.
Selective Catalyst Reduction	An air pollution control technology that uses a catalyst to remove nitrogen oxides from flue gas.
Sour	Refinery streams with more than 2.5 percent sulfur.
Stripper or Splitter	Refinery equipment used to separate two components in a feed stream; examples include sour water strippers and naphtha splitters.
Sweet	Refinery streams with less than 0.5 percent sulfur.

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