

CHAPTER 8

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

Acronyms and Abbreviations
Glossary

8.0 ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

8.1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AB	Assembly Bill
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
AB32	California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
SB97	California Senate Bill 97
ACTA	Alameda Corridor Transit Authority
AHM	Acutely Hazardous Material
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AVR	Average Vehicle Ridership
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
bbbl	barrel
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe
BPSD	Barrels per Stream Day
BTU	British Thermal Units
CalEPA	California State Environmental Protection Agency
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT	Climate Action Team
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH ₄	Methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
COS	Carbonyl Sulfide
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
dba	A-weighted noise level measurement in decibels
DCU	Delayed Coking Unit
DTSC	California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWT	deadweight tons
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance

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EPCRA	U.S.EPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
EPS	Emissions Performance Standard
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline
FCCU	Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit
FFHDS	Fluid Feed Hydrodesulfurization Unit
GHGs	greenhouse gases
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HARP	Hotspots Analysis Reporting Program
HCFCs	hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HCU	Hydrocracking Unit
HFCs	Haloalkanes
HMT	Hazardous Materials Transportation
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
HTU	Hydrotreating Unit
ICTF	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility
ISCST3	Industrial Source Complex Model Short Term Version 3
KMEP	Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LADPW	Los Angeles Department of Public Works
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LAER	lowest achievable emission reduction
LAX	International Airport
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LFL	lower flammable limit
LOS	Level of Service
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MACT	Maximum Achieved Control Technologies
MAHI	Maximum Acute Hazard Index
MCHI	Maximum Chronic Hazard Index
MEIR	maximum exposed individual resident
MEIW	maximum exposed individual worker
MGO	Marine Gas Oil
mmBtu/hr	million British Thermal Units per hour
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MW	megawatts
MW-hr	megawatt-hour
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NOP/IS	Notice of Preparation/Initial Study
NO	nitrogen oxide
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH's	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PLAMT	Pacific Los Angeles Marine Terminal, LLC
PM	particulate matter
PM2.5	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns equivalent in diameter
PM10	particulate matter less than 10 microns equivalent in diameter
POLA	Port of Los Angeles
POLB	Port of Long Beach
PRDs	pressure relief devices
PRV	pressure relief valves
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch (gauge)
PSM	Process Safety Management Program
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
REL	Reference exposure level
RMP	Risk Management Program
RTCs	RECLAIM Trading Credits
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SB1731	Senate Bill 1731
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SO _x	sulfur oxide
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
SRP	Sulfur Recovery Plant
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T-BACT	Toxics Best Available Control Technology
TACs	Toxic Air Contaminants
TDM	transportation demand management
Tesoro	Tesoro Refining and Marketing Company
TIMP	Transportation Improvement and Mitigation Program
UPRC	Union Pacific Railroad Company
U.S. DOT	United States Department of Transportation
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ug/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
UVCE	Unconfined Vapor Cloud Explosion
VLCC	Very Large Crude Carrier
VOC	volatile organic compounds
WesPac	WesPac Pipelines-Los Angeles LLC

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.
EMx	A new licensed emissions control technology for combustion emissions.
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°; 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°	-	light naphtha
160-280°	-	intermediate naphtha
280-330°	-	heavy naphtha
330-420°	-	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 naphtha; the naphtha 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°F; Reid vapor pressure (RVP) is an indication of the vapor-lock tendency of a motor gasoline, as well as explosion and evaporation hazards.

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Selective Catalyst Reduction (SCR)	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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