

6. ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

6.1 Acronyms

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
ACHP	Advisory Counsel on Historic Preservation
ACFB	Atmospheric-Pressure Circulating Fluidized-Bed
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AEP	American Electric Power
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
APE	Areas of Potential Effect
AN1, AN2, and AN3	Candidate prep plant sites for the Anjean and Joe Knob coal refuse sites
AML	Abandoned Mine Lands
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
AQB	<i>Air Quality Board</i>
AQRV	Air Quality Related Values
ARPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979
amsl	above mean sea level
At	Atkins Silt Loam
ATR	Automatic Traffic Recorders
ATSDR	<i>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry</i>
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
Bf	board feet
BFB	Bubbling Fluidized-Bed
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
bgs	<i>below ground surface</i>
BMC	Boxley Material Company
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPH	(see WVBPH)
BOD ₅	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BTU	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CADNA 3.4	Computer Aided Noise Abatement (version 3.4)
CCPI	Clean Coal Power Initiative
CCS	<i>Carbon Capture and Sequestration</i>
CCT	Clean Coal Technology
CEDON	Community & Economic Development Consultation, Inc.
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CEQ	President's Council on Environmental Quality
CESQGs	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators
CFB	Circulating Fluidized-Bed
CFBC	Circulating Fluidized-Bed Combustion

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CgE	Calvin and Gilpin Very Stony Soils
CLOMR	Conditional Letter of Map Revision
CLRD	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
COPC	Chemicals of Potential Concern
COPD	Chronic Obstructed Pulmonary Disease
C&ORR	Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
CR 1	County Route 1
CRTS	Coal Resource Transportation System
CSF	Cancer Slope Factor
CSXT	CSX Transportation
CTDMPLUS	The Complex Terrain Dispersion Model Plus Algorithms for Unstable Situations
CW	City-Owned Wells
CW #	City Well number ___
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWIS	Cooling Water Intake Structure
DAQ	Division of Air Quality
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted scale in decibels
DCS	<i>Distributed Control System</i>
DHHR	Department of Health and Human Resources
DN1 and DN2	Candidate site for prep plant candidate sites for Donegan coal refuse
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOED	U.S. Department of Education
DOH	Division of Highways (under Department of Transportation)
DOT	Department of Transportation
DWWM	Division of Water and Waste Management
ECAR	East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement
EDT	Eastern Daylight Time
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
EQP	Environmental Quality Board
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
EWG	Exempt Wholesale Generators
FBC	Fluidized Bed Combustion
FDA	Flash Dryer Absorber
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rates Map
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
FLC	Falcon Land Company, Inc.
FLM	Federal Land Manager
GARI	Gauley River National Recreational Area
GCCC	Gauley Coal and Coke Company
GCHC	Greenbrier Country Historical Society
GCPC	Greenbrier County Planning Commission
GPDC	Greenbrier Planning and Development Council
G&E	Greenbrier and Eastern (railroad)
GP	Georgia-Pacific
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpm	gallons per minute
GRNRA	<i>Gauley River National Recreation Area</i>
GV	Candidate prep plant site for the Green Valley coal refuse site
GVCC	Green Valley Coal Company
GVEDC	Greenbrier Valley Economic Development Corporation
GWP	Groundwater Protection Plan
GWUDI	Groundwater Under Direct Influence
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HBI	Hilsenhoff's Biotic Index
HHV	<i>Higher Heating Value</i>
HI	Hazard Index
HP	<i>Horsepower</i>
HQ	<i>Hazard Quotient</i>
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Hz	Hertz
I ² CMS	Integrated, Inverted Cyclone – Mid Support
I-64	Interstate 64
ICCC	Island Creek Coal Company
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IM&E	Impingement Mortality and Entrainment
IP	<i>Individual Permit</i>
ISCTST3	Industrial Source Complex Short-Term Model (Version 02035)
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
KBKW	see BKW
kph	kilometers per hour
L ₁₀	sound of pressure level exceeded 10 Percent of the time
LADD	Lifetime Average Daily Dosage
L _{dn}	day-night equivalent sound level
L _{eq}	continuous equivalent sound level

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
LKP	PulseJet Fabric Filter
L&L	Loop and Lookout (railroad)
L _{max}	highest sound of pressure level measured
L _{min}	lowest sound of pressure level measured
LOS	Level of Service
LPSOs	Lead Program Secretarial Officers
LQG	Large Quantity Generators
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MgB	Monongahela Silt Loam
MGD	million gallons per day
MOU	<i>Memo of Understanding</i>
MRC&L	Meadow River Coal and Land Company
mph	miles per hour
MRLC	Meadow River Lumber Company
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MTA	Mountain Transit Authority
MWe	megawatt
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria
NAD	North American Datum
NAGPRA	National Historic Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum
NAWQA	National Water-Quality Assessment
NEP	National Energy Policy
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council
NERI	New River Gorge National River
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NF&G	Nicolas, Fayette and Greenbrier (Railroad)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Society
NHTSA	<i>National Highway Transportation Safety Administration</i>
NIOSH	<i>National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health</i>
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NS	Norfolk Southern (Railroad)
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NYC	New York Central
O ₃	Ozone
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSM	U.S. Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining
OW	Observation Well
OWR	Office of Water Resources
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Pb	Lead
PJM	Pennsylvania-Jersey-Maryland Interconnection
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter (diameter ≤2.5 microns aerodynamic diameter)
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter (diameter ≤ 10 microns aerodynamic diameter)
Po	Pope Fine Sandy Loam
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PSM	Process Safety Management
PSC	(see WVPSC)
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSD #	Public Service District #
PW	Production Wells
R4PDC	Region 4 Planning and Development Council
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RfD	Reference Dose
RfC	Reference Concentration
ROA	(see KROA)
ROW	Right-of-way
RNL #	Rainelle Site number ___
RRI	Regional Research Institute (West Virginia University)
RSTP	Rainelle Sewage Treatment Plant
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
SAB	Sulfo-Aluminate-Belite
SACTI	Seasonal/Annual Cooling Tower Impact
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Society
SIL	Significant Impact Levels
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMCRA	Surface Mining, Control, and Reclamation Act
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SO _x	Oxides of Sulfur

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures
SPL	Sound of Pressure Level
SPLP	<i>Synthetic Precipitate Leaching Procedure</i>
SQG	Small Quantity Generators
st/d	short-tons per day
STG	Steam turbine generator
STPs	Shovel pit tests
SVRR	Sewell Valley Railroad
SWA	Solid Waste Authority
SWAPP	Source Water Assessment and Protection Program
SWPA	Source Water Protection Area
SWMB	Solid Waste Management Board
SWMPP	Storm Water Management and Pollution
TCLP	Toxic Characteristic Leaching Pollutant
THPOs	Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
TL #	Transmission Line Site number ___
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNM	Traffic Noise Model
tpd	tons per day
TSD	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal
TSP	Total Suspended Particles
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TWSC	Two-Way Stop Controlled
UNT	Un-Named Tributary
US 60	US Route 60
US 219	US Route 219
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WGBDC	<i>Western Greenbrier Business Development Corporation</i>
WGC	Western Greenbrier Co-Generation, LLC
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WPCA	Water Pollution Control Act
WV 39/14	West Virginia Route 39/14
WV 12	West Virginia Route 12
WV 20	West Virginia Route 20
WVBPH	West Virginia Bureau of Public Health
WVDEP	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
WVDNR	West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

ACRONYM OR TERM	DEFINITION
WVDOT	West Virginia Department of Transportation
WVPSC	West Virginia Public Service Commission
WVSCI	West Virginia Stream Condition Index
WV SHPO	West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
WVU	West Virginia University

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6.2 Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
acid mine drainage (AMD)	Drainage of water from areas that have been mined for coal or other mineral ores; the water has low pH, sometimes less than 2.0 (is acid), because of its contact with sulfur-bearing material; acid drainage is harmful because it often kills aquatic organisms.
air dispersion model	A computer program that incorporates a series of mathematical equations used to predict downwind concentrations in the ambient air resulting from emissions of a pollutant. Inputs to a dispersion model include the emission rate; characteristics of the emission release such as stack height, exhaust temperature, and flow rate; and atmospheric dispersion parameters such as wind speed and direction, air temperature, atmospheric stability, and height of the mixed layer.
air quality	The cleanliness of the air as measured by the levels of pollutants relative to standards or guideline levels established to protect human health and welfare. Air quality is often expressed in terms of the pollutant for which concentrations are the highest percentage of a standard (e.g., air quality may be unacceptable if the level of one pollutant is 150% of its standard, even if levels of other pollutants are well below their respective standards).
alluvium	A general term for the sedimentary material deposited by flowing water.
anthracite	The hardest type of coal, characteristically black in color, lustrous, with a conchoidal fracture (smoothly curved, irregular breakage surface). Anthracite coal consists of 92-98% carbon and less than 8% volatile constituents by weight.
anticline	A geologic fold that is arch-like in form, with rock layers dipping outward from both sides of the axis, and older rocks in the core. The opposite of syncline.
aquifer	A subsurface saturated rock unit (formation, group of formations, or part of a formation) of sufficient permeability to transmit groundwater and yield usable quantities of water to wells and springs.
aquitard	A confining bed and/or formation composed of rock or sediment that retards but does not prevent the flow of water to or from an adjacent aquifer. It does not readily yield water to wells or springs, but stores ground water.
ash	The mineral content of a product remaining after complete combustion.
attainment area	An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA). An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.
baghouse	An air pollution control device that filters particulate emissions, consisting of a bank of bags that function like the bag of a vacuum cleaner; the bags intercept particles that are mostly larger than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter.

TERM	DEFINITION
base flood elevation (BFE)	Refers to the elevation (normally measured in feet above sea level) that the base flood is expected to reach. The regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) focus on development in the 100-year floodplain; however, base flood elevations can be set at levels other than the 100-year flood.
Best Available Technology (BAT)	The current technology available to detect and treat the contaminant of concern.
Best Available Control Technology (BACT)	An emission limitation based on the maximum degree of emission reduction (considering energy, environmental, and economic impacts) achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques. BACT does not permit emissions in excess of those allowed under any applicable Clean Air Act (CAA) provisions. Use of the BACT concept is allowable on a case by case basis for major new or modified emissions sources in attainment areas and applies to each regulated pollutant.
beneficiation	The process of washing or otherwise cleaning coal to increase the energy content by reducing the ash content.
benthic/benthos	An organism that feeds on the sediment at the bottom of a water body such as an ocean, lake, or river.
berm	A mound or wall of earth.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	A measure of the amount of oxygen consumed in the biological processes that break down organic matter in water. The greater the BOD, the greater the degree of pollution.
Biochemical Oxygen demand (5-day) (BOD₅)	The amount of dissolved oxygen consumed in five days by biological processes breaking down organic matter.
biota	The animal and plant life of a given region.
blackwater	Water that contains animal, human, or food waste.
blowdown	The portion of steam or water removed from a boiler at regular intervals to prevent excessive accumulation of dissolved and suspended materials.
bottom ash	Combustion residue composed of large particles that settle to the bottom of a combustor from where they can be physically removed.
brackish	Describes water that has high concentrations of salts (typically 1,000 to 10,000 parts per million of dissolved solids) but that may still be suitable for some uses.
cancer slope factor (CSF)	An upper bound, approximating a 95% confidence limit, on the increased cancer risk from a lifetime exposure to an agent. This estimate, usually expressed in units of proportion (of a population) affected per mg/kg/day, is generally reserved for use in the low-dose region of the dose-response relationship, that is, for exposures corresponding to risks less than 1 in 100.

TERM	DEFINITION
capacity factor	The percentage of energy output during a period of time compared to the energy that would have been produced if the equipment operated at its maximum power throughout the period.
carcinogenic	Capable of producing or inducing cancer.
census tract	A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county. Census tracts, which average about 4,000 inhabitants, are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions.
chemical of potential concern (COPC)	A chemical that is potentially site related and of sufficient quality to quantify risk. Chosen primarily on the basis of an evaluation of the chemical analytical data and relationship of measured levels to background levels. Health and ecological effects may be considered in the selection of COPCs, but only to reduce their number to one that is convenient for the baseline risk assessment.
circulating fluidized bed combustion (CFBC)	Circulating fluidized bed combustion is a clean coal technology process that produces a mixture of coal and limestone in a liquid state by vertically moving air. The process effectively removes sulfur and nitrogen from coal, thus reducing sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide from coal-burning emissions.
Class I Area	Under the Clean Air Act, an area in which visibility is protected more stringently than under the national ambient air quality standards; includes national parks, wilderness areas, monuments, and other areas of special national and cultural significance.
Class II Area	Areas protected under the Clean Air Act, but identified for somewhat less stringent protection from air pollution damage than a Class I Area, except in specified cases.
Clean Coal Technology (CCT)	Any technology not in widespread use prior to the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990. This Act will achieve significant reductions in pollutants associated with the burning of coal.
cogeneration	The consecutive generation of useful thermal and electric energy from the same fuel source.
combustor	Equipment in which coal or other fuel is burned at high temperatures.
confined aquifer	An aquifer that is bounded by two confining units, and in which the water level in wells usually rises above the top of the aquifer.
confining unit	A geologic formation or bed that has lower permeability than layers above and below it, and therefore restricts vertical water movement. (Confining units are also called aquitards.)
contaminant	A substance that contaminates (pollutes) air, soil, or water. It may also be a hazardous substance that does not occur naturally or that occurs at levels greater than those that occur naturally in the surrounding environment.

TERM	DEFINITION
contamination	The intrusion of undesirable elements (unwanted physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substances, or matter that has an adverse effect) to air, water, or land.
Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS)	Equipment used to sample and condition, analyze, and provide permanent record of emissions or process parameters that reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of a background object.
cooling tower	A structure that cools heated condenser water by circulating the water along a series of louvers and baffles through which cool, outside air convects naturally or is forced by large fans.
cooling tower blowdown	Liquid discharge released from a cooling tower to maintain proper water mineral concentration. This discharge is typically high in non-hazardous dissolved solids.
cooling water	Water that is heated as a result of being used to cool steam and condense it to water.
criteria pollutants	The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA) required EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health. EPA has identified and set standards to protect human health and welfare for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide. The term, "criteria pollutants" derives from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that standards are set or revised.
drawdown	With respect to groundwater, this is the drop in the water table or level of water in the ground when water is being pumped from a well.
endangered species	Animals, birds, fish, plants, or other living organisms threatened with extinction by anthropogenic (man-caused) or other natural changes in their environment. Requirements for declaring a species endangered are contained in the Endangered Species Act.
entrainment	To trap objects/organisms in water either mechanically through turbulence or chemically through a reaction. Entrainment can occur when aquatic organisms, eggs and larvae are drawn into a cooling system, through the heat exchanger, and then pumped back out.
entrapment-impingement	The blocking of larger entrained organisms that enter the cooling water intake by some type of physical barrier.
floodplain	The flat or nearly flat land along a river or stream or in a tidal area that is covered by water during a flood.
floodway	The National Flood (NFIP) floodway definition is "the channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

TERM	DEFINITION
endangered species	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range; a formal listing of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act.
environmental justice	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of Federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of agency programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.
evapotranspiration	The amount of water removed from a land area by the combination of direct evaporation and plant transpiration.
Exempt Wholesale Generator (EWG)	A non-utility electricity generator that is not a qualifying facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.
fault	A fracture or fracture zone in rock along which the sides have been displaced vertically or horizontally relative to one another.
floodplain	The strip of relatively level land adjacent to a river channel that becomes covered with water if the river overflows its banks.
floodway	One of two main sections that make up the floodplain. Floodways are defined for regulatory purposes. Unlike floodplains, floodways do not reflect a recognizable geologic feature. For National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) purposes, floodways are defined as the channel of a river or stream, and the overbank areas adjacent to the channel. The NFIP floodway definition is "the channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot."
flue gas	Residual gases after combustion that are vented to the atmosphere through a flue or chimney.
fluidized bed combustion (FBC)	A clean coal technology process that removes sulfur from coal during combustion. In a fluidized bed boiler, crushed coal and limestone are suspended in the boiler by an upward stream of hot air. The coal is burned in this ebullient, liquid-like mixture, hence the name "fluidized." As the coal burns, sulfur gases from coal combine with limestone to form a solid compound that is recovered with ash.
fly ash	Combustion residue composed of fine particles (e.g., soot) that are entrained with the draft leaving the combustor.

TERM	DEFINITION
formation	The primary unit associated with formal geological mapping of an area. Formations possess distinctive geological features and can be combined into “groups” or subdivided into “members.”
freshwater	Water with a low concentration of salts (typically less than 1,000 parts per million of dissolved solids).
fugitive dust	Particulate matter composed of soil; can include emissions from haul roads, wind erosion of exposed surfaces, and other activities in which soil is removed and redistributed.
fugitive emissions	Emissions released directly into the atmosphere that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
groundwater	Water contained in pores or fractures, in either the unsaturated zone or saturated zone, below ground level.
groundwater under direct influence (GWUDI)	Any water beneath the surface of the ground with: 1) significant occurrence of insects or other microorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens; 2) significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. Direct influence is determined for individual sources in accordance with criteria established by a state.
hazard index (HI)	Sum of two or more hazard quotients for chemicals of concern and/or multiple exposure pathways for a particular receptor.
hazardous air pollutant (HAP)	Air pollutants not covered by ambient air quality standards but which may present a threat of adverse human health effects or adverse environmental effects, and are specifically listed on the Federal list of 189 hazardous air pollutants in 40 CFR 61.01.
hazardous waste	A category of waste regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). To be considered hazardous, a waste must be a solid waste under RCRA and must exhibit at least one of four characteristics described in 40 CFR 261.20 through 40 CFR 261.24 (i.e., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) or be specifically listed by the Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR 261.31 through 40 CFR 261.33.
Hilsenhoff’s Biotic Index (HBI)	an indicator of organic pollution which uses tolerance values to weight taxa abundances; usually increases with pollution.
hydrology	(1) The study of water characteristics, especially the movement of water. (2) The study of water, involving aspects of geology, oceanography, and meteorology.
infiltration	The process of water entering the soil at the ground surface and the ensuing movement downward. Infiltration becomes percolation when water has moved below the depth at which it can return to the atmosphere by evaporation or evapotranspiration.
karst	A geologic formation of irregular limestone deposits with sinks, underground streams, and caverns.

TERM	DEFINITION
laydown area	Material and equipment storage area during the construction phase of a project.
leachate	Solution or product obtained by leaching, in which a substance is dissolved by the action of a percolating liquid.
leaky confined aquifer	A leaky confined aquifer or semi-confined aquifer is an aquifer that has aquitards either above or below that allow water to leak into or out of the aquifer depending on the direction of the hydraulic gradient.
loam	A soil composed of a mixture of clay, silt, sand, and organic matter.
material safety data sheets (MSDS)	A compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health, and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain circumstances.
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	The maximum degree of reduction in emissions for new and existing air pollution sources, taking into consideration cost, non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public system. MCLs are enforceable standards.
mining district	An area usually designated by name with described or understood boundaries where minerals are found and mined under rules prescribed by the miners, consistent with the General Mining Law of 1872.
minority population	A community in which the percent of the population of a racial or ethnic minority is 10 points higher than the percent found in the population as a whole.
mixing height	The height in the lower atmosphere within which relatively vigorous mixing of pollutant emissions occurs.
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	Standards established by EPA that apply for outdoor air throughout the country.
National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)	Standards set by EPA for an air pollutant not covered by NAAQS that may cause an increase in fatalities or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, secondary standards to protect public welfare (e.g. building facades, visibility, crops, and domestic animals).
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a state, or, where delegated, a tribal government on an Indian reservation.
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	National EPA air emission and water effluent standards which limit the amount of pollution allowed from new sources or from modified existing sources.

TERM	DEFINITION
New Source Review (NSR)	A Clean Air Act (CAA) requirement that State Implementation Plans (SIPs) must include a permit review that applies to the construction and operation of new and modified stationary sources in nonattainment areas to ensure attainment of national ambient air quality standards.
noise	Any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing; if intense enough, it can damage hearing.
particulate matter (PM)	Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions.
pH	A measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed on a scale from 0 to 14, with the neutral point at 7. Acid solutions have pH values lower than 7, and basic (i.e., alkaline) solutions have pH values higher than 7.
plume	In atmospheric terms, a visible or measurable, elongated pattern of emissions spreading downwind from a source through the atmosphere.
point source	A stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution; e.g. a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, factory smokestack.
potentiometric surface	Imaginary surface defined by the elevations to which the groundwater in an aquifer would rise in wells completed in the aquifer.
<i>pozzolanic</i>	<i>of a cement admixture having properties similar to those of a siliceous volcanic ash used to produce hydraulic cement</i>
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	EPA program in which state and/or federal permits are required in order to restrict emissions from new or modified sources in places where air quality already meets or exceeds primary and secondary ambient air quality standards.
Publicly Owned Treatment Work (POTW)	A waste-treatment works owned by a state, unit of local government, or Indian tribe, usually designed to treat domestic wastewaters.
pumping test	A test conducted to determine aquifer or well characteristics
recharge	The process by which water is added to a zone of saturation, usually by percolation from the soil surface; e.g., the recharge of an aquifer.
reference concentrations	Estimates of continuous inhalation exposure to human population (including sensitive subgroups) that are likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime.
region of influence	The physical area that bounds the environmental, sociologic, economic, or cultural features of interest for the purpose of analysis.
rime ice	An opaque coating of tiny, white, granular ice particles, caused by the rapid freezing of supercooled water droplets on impact with an object.

TERM	DEFINITION
riparian	Of, on, or pertaining to the bank of a river or stream, or of a pond or small lake.
scrubber	An air pollution device that uses a spray of water or reactant or a dry process to trap pollutants in emissions.
seismic	Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by earthquakes or earth vibrations.
selective catalytic reduction (SCR)	A system to reduce NO _x emissions by injecting a reagent such as ammonia into exhaust gas to convert NO _x emissions to nitrogen gas and water via a chemical reduction reaction.
sensitive receptor	As used in this EIS, it is any specific resource (i.e., population or facility) that would be more susceptible to the effects of the impact of implementing the proposed action than would otherwise be.
sludge	A semi-solid residue containing a mixture of solid waste material and water from air or water treatment processes.
slurry	A watery mixture or suspension of fine solids, not thick enough to consolidate as sludge.
State Implementation Plan (SIP)	EPA approved state plans for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of air pollution standards.
storativity	The volume of water an aquifer releases from or takes into storage per unit surface area of the aquifer, per unit change in head. It is equal to the product of specific storage and aquifer thickness. In an unconfined aquifer, the storativity is equal to the specific yield.
tailings	Residue of raw material or waste separated out during the processing of crops or mineral ores.
Tennant Method	A quick and practical method for determining streamflow requirements for protecting aquatic resources in cold- and warm-water streams. Also referred to as the Montana Method.
threatened species	A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody to meet the U.S. EPA's TMDL Program, authorized under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), water quality standards. The CWA addresses waters in the nation that do not meet the national goal of "fishable, swimmable," despite implementation of nationally required levels of control pollution technology that requires each state to identify and develop TMDLs.
transmission corridor	Area used to provide separation between the transmission lines and the general public and to provide access to the transmission lines for construction and maintenance.

TERM	DEFINITION
transmissivity	The product of hydraulic conductivity and aquifer thickness; a measure of a volume of water to move through an aquifer. Transmissivity generally has the units of square feet per day or gallons per day/foot. Transmissivity is a measure of the subsurface's ability to transmit groundwater horizontally through its entire saturated thickness and affects the potential yield of wells.
water table	(1) The upper limit of the saturated zone (the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water). (2) The upper surface of a zone of saturation above which the majority of pore spaces and fractures are less than 100 percent saturated with water most of the time (unsaturated zone) and below which the opposite is true (saturated zone).
wetlands	Areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflow areas, mudflats, and natural ponds.
Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	Parcels of land owned by the Wildlife Department, and managed to provide quality wildlife habitat and conserve significant natural communities. These areas are often managed specifically for important game species, such as deer, moose, snowshoe hare and ruffed grouse, and thus are favorite haunts of hunters and trappers. Many other wildlife species also benefit from management activities, and these areas are also used for bird watching and hiking. In order to maintain a self-reliant outdoor experience in as natural a setting as possible, there generally are no developed trails or facilities on WMA's. WMA's are not to be confused with Wildlife Management Units (WMU), which are regions with similar physiographic characteristics that were created for the purpose of establishing hunting seasons and issuing special hunting permits (such as antlerless deer permits).
wind rose	A graph in which the frequency of wind blowing from each direction is plotted as a bar that extends from the center of the diagram. Wind speeds are denoted by bar widths and shading; the frequency of wind speed within each wind direction is depicted according to the length of that section of the bar.
