

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Aboveground Contained Storage	Aboveground contained storage refers to bins, drums, roll-offs, tanks or any similar storage units capable of wholly containing wastes and keeping them from contact with the ground.
Asbestos Containing Material	Asbestos-containing material(s) (ACM) are materials containing asbestos at any concentration. A friable ACM is one that can be crushed or pulverized with hand pressure.
Burn Sites	Burn sites are areas using a low-efficiency burner device, and a trench or pit, lined as appropriate, to contain the waste materials before and during burning.
Combustible	A combustible liquid is a hazardous material with a flash point above 60° C (140°F) and below 93°C (200°F) [defined in USDOT 49 CFR 173.120].
Composting Facilities	Composting facilities mix biodegradable wastes with bulking agents (such as manure, wood chips, or other vegetative waste) to create an air permeable mixture. The mixture can be placed in piles or windrows. Moisture, aeration, nutrients, and temperature may be controlled to facilitate biodegradation.
Corrosive	A liquid or solid that causes visible destruction or irreversible damage to skin tissue at the point of contact, or that has a severe corrosion rate on steel [defined in USDOT 49 CFR 173.136].
Corrosivity	Corrosivity is one of the characteristics of hazard that may be considered when classifying a waste as hazardous or non-hazardous. A liquid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if it has a pH less than or equal to 2.0 (i.e., strongly acidic) or a pH greater than or equal to 12.5 (strongly basic or caustic) or if the liquid corrodes steel at a rate of more than 1/4 inch (6 millimeters) per year. Wastes with a pH in the range between 2.0 and 12.5 do not exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity [summarized from 40 CFR 261.21].
Deep Disposal Well	For purposes of this Project, deep disposal wells will be those designed to inject water, other than produced water, into zones such that fresh water aquifers will not be adversely affected.
Flammable	A flammable liquid is a hazardous material with a flash point of 60°C (140°F) or less [defined in USDOT 49 CFR 173.120].

Halogenated Compounds	Halogenated compounds are molecules that contain chlorine, bromine, fluorine, or iodine. Halogenated chemicals typically have "chloro", "bromo", "fluoro", or "iodo" as part of their name.
Hazardous Material	<p>A hazardous material is a material that has the potential to pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property. The term "hazardous material" includes hazardous substances and hazardous wastes.</p> <p>In general, materials that have a material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) should be considered to be hazardous materials. (However, do not automatically assume that a material that does not have an MSDS is not a hazardous material.)</p>
Hazardous Waste	<p>Per USEPA, a hazardous waste is a waste that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazard (corrosivity, ignitability, reactivity, or toxicity) [defined in USEPA 40 CFR 261].</p> <p>More generally, a hazardous waste that has the potential to cause adverse effects to human health or the environment (see Topic 4.0.3).</p>
Ignitability	Ignitability is one of the characteristics of hazard that may be considered when classifying a waste as hazardous or non-hazardous. A liquid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if it has a flash point less than 60°C (140°F); if it is a solid that can cause a fire through friction, moisture absorption, etc.; or if it is a flammable gas [summarized from 40 CFR 261.21].
Impervious	A material that demonstrates a permeability of less than 10 ⁻⁶ centimeters per second.
In Situ Spill Treatment Site	In situ spill treatment sites are sites where spills occur in a manner allowing treatment "in place" (i.e., without the excavation of the contaminated material). For spills of crude and other oily liquids, treatment in place may involve addition of nutrients, "loosening" of the soil to allow aeration, or other activities to provide better conditions for biodegradation.
Incinerator	Incinerators are contained units that provide for a virtually complete burn of combustible waste components. Process heaters, cement kilns, and dedicated incinerators can be used to incinerate wastes. Facilities may be fixed or mobile.

Inert	An inert material is a material that is not a hazardous material and that does not pose a risk to human health or the environment (e.g., clean rocks, dirt, concrete, plants, glass, wood, etc.).
Injection Well	A well constructed for the purpose of injecting fluids into the hydrocarbon producing zone either for disposal, pressure maintenance or enhanced recovery.
Land Application Site	Land application comprises waste disposal methods involving on-site mixing of the waste with soil on a one-time basis. Waste constituent concentrations/availability may be reduced by dilution, adsorption, volatilization, photo-oxidation, and biodegradation. Simple land spreading, land surface disposal, and dilution burial fit this description.
Land Treatment Site	Land treatment relies on biodegradation, soil sorption, or dilution to remove hydrocarbons, immobilize metals, or reduce effects of leaching. It involves spreading wastes on the land surface, and tilling them into the soil (along with nutrients and soil amendments, if needed) in a manner to enable or enhance treatment.
Landfill (Including Trench and Burial Method)	A landfill is an engineered waste burial site that is designed to prevent loss of contents and may be lined to reduce the potential that leachate will migrate into subsurface. Landfills are typically larger than burial sites and are often divided into individually lined segregated "cells." The separate cells may contain different types of wastes. Wastes may be covered periodically with low permeability soil, drilling mud solids and cuttings, or other similar materials. When closed, landfills may be covered with an impervious cap and may be revegetated.
Leachate	During operation of a landfill, rainwater may enter the landfill and/or some liquids may be disposed. These liquids may "leach" or accumulate hazardous constituents. The resulting liquid (called leachate) typically migrates to the bottom of the landfill. If installed, a leachate collection system removes this liquid from the landfill.
Pit Burial Site	A pit burial site utilizes lined or unlined earthen pits for disposal of wastes. When closed, burial pits may also be covered with an impervious cap. When closed, burial pits may be covered with earth and may be revegetated.

Pit Storage	A pit storage facility may use lined or unlined earthen pits for storing wastes prior to treatment or disposal. Open reserve pits, and production pits (e.g., emergency, workover, basic sediment, skim, and produced water pits) constitute pit storage.
Reactivity	Reactivity is one of the characteristics of hazard that may be considered when classifying a waste as hazardous or non-hazardous. A waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if it reacts violently, forms explosive mixtures, or emits significant quantities of toxic vapors when mixed with water; or if it is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste that gives off vapors in "sufficient" quantities to present a danger to human health or the environment when exposed to liquid with a pH between 2.0 and 12.5 [summarized from 40 CFR 261.23].
Toxicity	Toxicity is one of the characteristics of hazard that may be considered when classifying a waste as hazardous or non-hazardous. A waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if it contains certain chemical constituents that are sufficiently soluble when exposed to acidic conditions (via a test method) such that the resulting test liquid contains the constituents in concentrations above specified thresholds. Constituents listed in the USEPA regulation include benzene and some heavy metals (e.g., lead, chromium, and mercury) [summarized from 40 CFR 261.24].
Water Treatment Facilities	Water treatment facilities may be used for the removal of undesirable substances (e.g., particulates, oil, dissolved solids, etc.) and/or the addition of chemicals (e.g., corrosion inhibitors, biocides, disinfectants, etc.).
Well Storage	Well storage refers to the storage, in a production well, of fluids that can be appropriately recycled into a crude oil stream or re-injected. When the pipeline and re-injection program are on line, these stored liquids may be produced and managed along with produced reservoir fluids.
