

CHAPTER 8

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

Acronyms
Glossary

ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AB2588	Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act
AB2595	California Clean Air Act
AB2728	Tanner Bill
AB32	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
AB939	California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989
AFV	alternative fuel vehicle
AHM	Acutely Hazardous Material
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	American Petroleum Institute
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AVR	average vehicle ridership
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
BLEVE	boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BPD	barrels per day
Btu	British Thermal Unit
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officer's Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT	Climate Action Team
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCR Unit	Continuous Catalytic Reformer Unit
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CKN	Century Type ISOMAX Catalyst for deNitrification
CMP	Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent emissions
Cogen	Cogeneration
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWMI	Chemical Waste Management Inc.
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation

dba	A-weighted noise level measurement in decibels
D/C	demand-to-capacity
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	California State Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPS	emissions performance standard
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCCU	Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit
GHGs	greenhouse gases
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
gWh	gigawatt hours
HARP	Hotspots Analysis Reporting Program
HMT	Hazardous Materials Transportation
HOV	High-Occupancy Vehicle
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
H ₂	hydrogen
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulfide
IAF	Induced Air Flotation
I-110	Harbor Freeway
I-405	San Diego Freeway
I-605	San Gabriel River Freeway
I-710	Harbor Freeway
ISCST3	Industrial Source Complex – Short Term
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
I-105	Glenn M. Anderson Freeway
kV	kilovolt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LAAFB	Los Angeles Air Force Base
LA Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Reductions
LAIWMB	Los Angeles Integrated Waste Management Board
LAX	Los Angeles International Airport
Leq	equivalent sound level
LFL	lower flammable limit
LOS	Level of Service
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSFO	Low Sulfur Fuel Oil
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology

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MAX	Municipal Area Express
MEIR	Maximum Exposed Individual Resident
MEIW	Maximum Exposed Individual Worker
mmBtu/hr	Million British Thermal Units per hour
MPOs	Metropolitan Planning Organizations
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MW	megawatts
MW - hr	megawatt - hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NESHAPS	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NO	nitrogen oxide
NOP/IS	Notice of Preparation and Initial Study
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAHs	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PM	particulate matter
PM10	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PM2.5	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
ppm	parts per million
PRDs	Pressure Relief Devices
PRO	Product Reliability and Optimization
PSA	Pressure Swing Absorption
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pound per square inch, gauge
PSM	Process Safety Management Program
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
Refinery	Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery
REL	reference exposure levels
RMP	Risk Management Program
RPS	renewables portfolio standard
RSU	Residuum Stripper Unit
RTCs	RECLAIM Trading Credits
RWQCB	Los Angeles County Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAMS	Systems Acquisition Management Support
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SB14	Senate Bill 14, Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989

SB97	Senate Bill 97, CEQA: Greenhouse Gas Emissions
SB1368	Senate Bill 1368, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Performance Act
SB1731	Senate Bill 1731, Toxic Air Contaminants
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxide
SMC	Space and Missile Systems Center
SNR	Steam Naphtha Reformer
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
SRU	Sulfur Recovery Unit
SR1	Sepulveda Boulevard, State Route 1
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWS	Sour Water Stripper
TACs	Toxic Air Contaminants
TBACT	Best Available Control Technology for Toxics
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
TGU	Tail Gas Unit
TPD	tons per day
TSS	total suspended solids
ULSD	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel
U.S. DOE	United States Department of Energy
U.S. DOT	United States Department of Transportation
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UVCE	unconfined vapor cloud explosion
V/C	Volume to Capacity ratio
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VPD	vehicles per day
VRDS	Vacuum Residuum Desulfurization
WBMWD	West Basin Municipal Water District
WGCs	Waste Gas Compressors
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Ambient Noise	The background sound of an environment in relation to which all additional sounds are heard
Anhydrous	Free from water.
Aqueous	Formed from water, having a water base.
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.
CO ₂ equivalent (CO ₂ e)	A measure for comparing CO ₂ with other GHGs, based on the amount of the other GHGs multiplied by the appropriate global warming potential factor.
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 <i>bel</i> 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.												
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.												
Naphtha naphthas	A crude distillation unit cut in the range of C ₇ -420°; 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: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>C₇-160°</td> <td>-</td> <td>light naphtha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-280°</td> <td>-</td> <td>intermediate naphtha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>280-330°</td> <td>-</td> <td>heavy naphtha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>330-420°</td> <td>-</td> <td>very heavy naphtha</td> </tr> </table>	C ₇ -160°	-	light naphtha	160-280°	-	intermediate naphtha	280-330°	-	heavy naphtha	330-420°	-	very heavy naphtha
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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 double	Hydrocarbons that contain at least two carbons joined by 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 gas for fuel	Gas produced from refinery operations used primarily 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.
Selective Catalyst Reduction	An air pollution control technology that uses a catalyst to remove nitrogen oxides from the flue gas.
Stripper or Splitter	Refinery equipment used to separate two components in a feed stream; examples include sour water strippers and naphtha splitters.

Sulfiding

Conversion of metal oxides on the surface of the regenerated or fresh catalyst to metal sulfides to activate the catalyst before starting oil feed to the unit.

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