

Part IV — APPENDICES

A. TABLE OF DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Term	Definition
Air Emissions	The release or discharge of a pollutant into the ambient air through a stack or as a fugitive dust mist or vapor.
Air Pollutants	Combustion exhaust or industrial smoke, dust, fumes or vapors from any process, and solid or liquid material that has anything evaporating from it other than water.
Allowable Emissions	The maximum rate of air emissions from a stationary source as determined by the DEQ.
Ambient Air	The air outside a building that is open to the atmosphere.
Baghouse	An enclosed filter system designed to capture and contain particulate.
Bench Testing	Simulation of treatment for the IW used to determine if OWTF or CWTP plant could handle the waste stream.
BMP	Best Management Practices
Boiler	An enclosed piece of equipment using controlled flame combustion to generate steam, heat fluids or other gases.
CAA	Clean Air Act (1955).
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments (1970, 1977, and 1990).
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	A pollutant caused by inadequate oxygen in the combustion process.
CFC	Chloroflouorocarbon
CFC Coordinator	Employee responsible for recording the amount and type of regulated refrigerant installed, used, removed, or reclaimed by the department.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
Characteristic Hazardous Waste	Any waste that meets the EPA definitions of flammability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity. Generators are responsible for determining whether a waste meets the EPA definitions. This determination is based on lab analysis or knowledge of the process and materials generating the waste.
CHASE	Contractor Health and Safety Evaluation form.
Chlorofluoro-carbon (CFC)	A group of substances regulated by the EPA because they delay the natural regeneration of the stratospheric ozone layer.
CHT	Collection Holding Transfer
CO	Carbon Monoxide

Term	Definition
COC	Chain of Custody form for laboratory samples.
COC	Certificate of Compliance form for cranes.
Cold Work	Any operation involving the use of flammable and combustible materials such as fuels (including disassembly and removal of fuel lines), solvents, paints, adhesives, plastic resins, penetrants, and coatings. Tank cleaning operations involving cargo and fuel tanks having contained flammable or combustible liquids or gases are also considered cold work.
Combustible Liquid	A liquid having a flash point at or above 100° F.
Construction/ Demolition Debris	A type of debris that contains mostly inert material generated from the construction, repair, or demolition of pavements, buildings, or structures. Examples include soil, lumber, sheetrock, brick, shingles, concrete, glass, pipe, and pavement.
Contractor	Any legal entity with a contract to perform production work on NNS property or on an NNS-controlled worksite.
Contractor Coordinator	An NNS employee is assigned to monitor contractor activities, with additional specific responsibilities for contractor health and safety.
Control Technology	The method used to control emissions. May be either a piece of equipment or a process or material change.
Conventional paints	Paints containing drying oils and resins, including alkyd, which give off flammable vapors with a flash point of 80° F or higher.
Corrosive Waste	Waste with a low or high pH (i.e. acid or caustic), or capable of corroding metal.
Crane Accident	An undesired event within the envelope of operation of the lifting and handling equipment that results in physical harm to a person or damage to property.
Crane Incident	An undesired event within the envelope of operation that could result in physical harm to a person or damage to property. Incidents are the “near misses” that have the potential to be an accident.
Customer	At NNS, the non-employee entity which provides work to NNS, such as the Navy or a ship owner.
CWA	Clean Water Act (1972).
CWF	Consolidated Waste Facility
CWTP	Chemical Waste Treatment Plant
Cyclone	An enclosed duct or stack designed to spiral gases and remove heavy particulate by settling.

Term	Definition
Date of removed from service for disposal	A PCB Item is considered removed from service when it is completely removed from its in-service application and it is designated for disposal. 40CFR761.65(c)(1)
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
Domestic Wastewater	Wastewater from toilet, sink, laundry waste, etc.
DOT	U. S. Department of Transportation
EE	Environmental Engineering (in NNS Dept O27)
EH&S	Environmental, Health and Safety (EH&S), NNS Department O27.
EH&S	Environmental, Health and Safety
End Use Containers	Portable containers for hazardous chemicals which are intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer.
Envelope of operation	The environment around a load handling operation which includes the mechanical, electrical and structural components of the crane(s) involved including structural supports such as ground rails, pilings, columns, etc., the rigging gear used to attach the load to the crane, the operating team including (but not limited to) the operator, hook-on personnel, track walkers and supervision, and the load being lifted.
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Acts (1947)
Fire watch	Person who has had specific fire prevention and control training and has been certified by demonstration and a written examination and is assigned to monitor hot work operations for fire prevention.
Flammable Liquid	A liquid having a flash point below 100° F.
FP&C	Fire Prevention and Control.
Free Liquids	Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure. (As determined by the paint Filter Liquids Test, Method 9095, U.S. EPA, Publication SW-846) {9VAC20-80-10}
Fugitive Emission	Any air pollutants emitted directly to the atmosphere other than through a stack.
Garbage	Waste that contains organic material, such as food, which can decompose and cause odors.
Generator Knowledge	Identification of a waste based on knowledge of the operation, the materials making-up the waste and testing performed on previous or similar operations.
Handling	Includes packaging, repackaging, leak correction, spill cleanup, and decontamination.

Term	Definition
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)	A chemical substance that has been shown to be toxic to human health or the environment and is included on the EPA list of over 200 chemicals and compounds included in Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
Hazardous Material	Any material that has the potential to present a hazard to human health, the environment, or property. Hazardous waste is considered a hazardous material.
Hazardous Material Emergency	An unplanned event that involves a hazardous material; presents a danger to human health, the environment, or property; and requires immediate response actions. Examples include: a fire caused by, or threatening to release, hazardous material; an injury or illness resulting from accidental contact with hazardous material; or a release of a hazardous material that cannot be controlled by NNS personnel.
Hazardous Material Incident	An unplanned event that involves a hazardous material; DOES NOT present a danger to human health; but requires immediate response actions to protect the environment or property. Examples include: personnel exposure above established (OSHA, ACGIH, etc.) limits resulting from accidental contact with hazardous material that does not require immediate action to prevent an illness or injury; or a release of a hazardous material that can be controlled by NNS personnel.
Hazardous Waste	A waste that meets the EPA definitions of ignitability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity; or presents a hazard to human health and the environment when improperly managed. For the purposes of this manual a hazardous waste is a waste that is determined to be a "hazardous waste" according to the criteria in 9VAC 20-60-140, "Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations", "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes". EE (O27) will provide guidance to personnel generating waste in making this determination.
HCFC	Halogenated Chloroflourocarbon
Hot Work	Any operation involving an electric arc or open flame from a torch, including flame cutting and heating, carbon arc cutting, arc welding, stud welding, tack welding, torch brazing. Also includes, in ship construction and repair, grinding, drilling, chipping, abrasive blasting and the use of heater bars, except when these are excluded by a NFPA-certified Marine Chemist.
HRSD	Hampton Roads Sanitation District
Hydrochloro-fluoro-carbon (HCFC)	A group of substances regulated by the EPA because they deplete the stratospheric ozone layer.

Term	Definition
Ignitable Waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste that contains liquid and has a flash point < 140°F or 2. Waste that is solid that can catch fire by friction or absorption of moisture (by water or air) and burns vigorously, or 3. Is an ignitable compressed gas, or 4. Is an oxidizer.
Industrial Debris	A type of debris that contains mostly solid inert material generated from industrial processes. Examples include spent abrasive, street sweepings, and foundry sand.
Industrial Sludge	Waste sludge that cannot be verified to be completely solid, and therefore must be managed as a liquid.
Industrial Wastewater (IW)	Water that has been used and contaminated by industrial operations. For the purposes of this procedure, IW does not include hazardous waste. Examples include steam condensate, dry dock drainage, dry dock pumpdown, OWTF/CWTP effluent, hydro-testing effluent, laundry effluent, spent detergent solutions, sewage and storm water.
Industrial Wastewater Outfall	An outfall that is intended to discharge IW to the James River.
Item	An article, unit or object (e.g., equipment, electrical cable) and materials (e.g., paint, adhesive, insulation).
IW	Industrial Wastewater
IWD	Industrial Waste District
Less Than 90 – Day Area	A generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site up to 90 days without a permit or without having interim status provided that the waste is placed in containers/tanks and/or drip pads. The container must clearly be labeled, specifically identifying waste type, marked as “Hazardous Waste” and dated, indicating the start of accumulation.
Liquid Wastewater (LW)	Includes any discarded fluid that is not domestic or hazardous wastewater. For the purposes of this procedure, liquid waste does not include hazardous waste. Examples of LW include antifreeze, used oil, hydraulic fluid, liquid detergent, aqueous film forming foam (AFFF), tank bilge water, and water based paints.
Listed Hazardous Waste	A specifically named waste (e.g. Toluene) designated by the EPA as hazardous waste because it meets the EPA definitions of flammability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity; or presents a hazard to human health and the environment when improperly managed. Generators are responsible for determining whether a waste meets the description on the EPA list. This determination is based on knowledge of the process and materials generating the waste, not lab analysis.

Term	Definition
Local Landfill	NNS currently uses Sanifil Bethel Landfill, located in Hampton, Virginia.
Long-term	Continuous exposure to PCBs has been shown to cause cancer and reproductive damage in certain laboratory animal tests. Therefore, PCBs are considered a probable carcinogen and reproductive hazard. A severe acne-like rash (chloracne) that may persist for years is another health hazard.
LW	Liquid Wastewater
Mixed Waste	A waste that is determined to be a “hazardous waste” according to the criteria in 9VAC 20-60-140, “Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations”, “Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes”, and is also radioactive material. EH&S will provide guidance to personnel generating radioactive waste in making the determination that the waste is a “hazardous waste”.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet.
NACE	National Association Corrosion Engineers
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant
New Liquid Waste	If an operation generating a previously approved liquid waste is changed, then the waste shall be considered a ‘new’ liquid waste’ and will require approval from EE before discharging.
NNS	Newport News Shipbuilding
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	A category of air pollutants generated from combustion processes. NO _x is converted to ground-level ozone when subjected to sunlight.
NNPN	Newport News Part Number
Non-liquid PCBs	Materials containing PCBs that by visual inspection do not flow at room temperature (25C or 76F).
Non-PCB Item	Any item or material that contains PCBs in a concentration less than 1 ppm.
Non-Porous Surface	A smooth unpainted solid surface that limits penetration of liquid containing PCBs beyond the immediate surface.
Non-TSCA Regulated Item	Any item or material that contains PCBs in a concentration of 2 ppm up to 49 ppm. This includes any item or material that has been tested and in which the results do not verify that the PCB concentration is less than 1 ppm. For example, if analysis of a sample detects no PCBs, but the minimum detection limit is 23 ppm, then the sample shall be considered to have up to 23 ppm PCBs.
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Term	Definition
NYAA	North Yard Accumulation Area
O27	NNS Department O27, Environmental, Health and Safety
O31	NNS Department O31, Laboratory Services
ODC	Ozone Depleting Compound
OHWC	Onsite Hazardous Waste Contractor. Hazardous waste generated at NNS shall be managed by the OHWC.
On-Site Hazardous Waste Management Contractor	A company contracted by NNS to provide waste management & waste disposal services. They are located at the North Yard Accumulation Area (North Yard Paint Storage - Stop 788). Their phone number is 8-7804.
Opacity	The degree, to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background, expressed as a percentage.
Open Burning	The combustion of any material without adequate temperature or combustion time and without emissions control.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970).
OSHA 300 log	Annual log of injuries and illnesses which OSHA requires employers to maintain in a specific format.
Other (non-conventional) paints	Paints which contain drying oils and resins, including alkyd, and give off flammable vapors with a flash point (closed cup) of less than 80° F.
Outfall	The location where a point source discharges to the James River. This location may be located off of NNS property (also known as point source discharge).
OWTF	Oily Waste Treatment Facility
Ozone Depleting Compound (ODC)	Any substance which delays or interferes with the regeneration of the stratospheric ozone layer, typically a chlorofluorocarbon cleaner or refrigerant such as Freon [®] that evaporates or is released from a vent.
Paint Debris	Waste sludge that contains paint, or a waste that contains paint and in which the waste cannot be verified to be completely solid, and therefore must be managed as a liquid.
Particulate	Finely divided solid <u>or</u> liquid fume, dust or mist.
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl — Any chemical substance, or combination of substances, that contains the polychlorinated biphenyl type of molecule.

Term	Definition
PCB Bulk Product Waste	Waste derived from manufactured products containing PCBs in a non-liquid state (not including manmade items contaminated by a PCB spill).
PCB Container	Any package used to contain PCBs, a PCB Item, or a Waste PCB Item regardless of whether or not the inside of the container is contaminated with PCBs.
PCB Item	<p>Any item or material that contains PCBs in a concentration of 50 parts per million (ppm) or greater. This includes any item or material that has been tested and in which the results do not verify that the PCB concentration is less than 50 ppm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, if analysis of a sample detects no PCBs, but the minimum detection limit is 75 ppm, then the sample shall be considered to have up to 75 ppm PCBs. • If an item or material contains a smaller PCB Item (e.g. electrical cable insulation), then the whole item shall be considered a PCB Item. • If an item is a multi-phasic waste, the disposal requirements are generally based on the highest PCB concentration. A sample of sludge containing both a liquid and non-liquid phases would first need to be separated into its various phases, and each phase analyzed for PCB concentration.
PCB Remediation Waste	Waste containing PCBs as a result of a spill, release, or other unauthorized disposal.
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls. Any chemical substance, or combination of substances, that contains the polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) type of molecule.
Permitted Discharge	A discharge of IW/stormwater that has been approved and permitted for discharge by a regulatory agency or EE.
Point Source	The system that carries an IW/stormwater discharge from a source to the James River. This includes any dry dock drainage system, vessel discharge system, pipe, hose, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well or container.
Point Source	Air emissions from a stack. In some cases, entire facilities are considered to be point sources from a regulatory standpoint.
Polychlorinated Biphenyl	PCB
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PPE	Personal protective equipment.

Term	Definition
PPM	Parts Per Million
Production Area	All areas in the shipyard at NNS except: the main roadway between the Clinic, Building 86 and the 37 th St. gate, inside offices, and the roadway between Building 1744 and Building 1821.
Production Work	Operations which involve hazards to personnel, such as construction, demolition, hot work, blasting, painting, material handling, working with hazardous materials or equipment and any other similar operations, but not: clerical and other office work, and similar operations.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976).
Reactive Waste	Waste is reactive if it presents any of the following properties: normally unstable, reacts violently with water, forms potentially explosive mixture with water, generates toxic gases or fumes when mixed with water, it is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which can generate toxic gases, it is capable of detonation at standard pressure, or is a forbidden explosive. Reactive waste has a D003 waste code.
Recyclable Waste	Waste that potentially has value when segregated from other waste and meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written agreement exists with a recycler. • The material conforms to the recycler's material characterization. • The Commonwealth of Virginia has mandated recycling. (The local jurisdictions have to meet a 25% goal.)
Recyclable Waste	Waste that potentially has value when segregated from other waste and meets the following criteria: A written agreement exists with a recycler. The material conforms to the recycler's material characterization. At least 75% of the accumulated material is sent to the recycler annually.
Regulated Refrigerant	Refrigerants regulated by the EPA because they are Ozone Depleting Compounds. Regulated refrigerants are CFCs and HCFCs.
Removal From Service Date	Determination of the date when a PCB Item is removed from service affects storage and labeling requirements. Refer to Part II.E for guidance on determining this date.
Removed From Service	A PCB Item is considered removed from service when it is completely removed from its in-service application and it is no longer intended to be used.
Rubbish	Waste that contains naturally-occurring organic material which decomposes slowly without odor. Examples include trimmings from trees or shrubs, leaves, and grass.
SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area

Term	Definition
Safety Dispensing can	A metal container equipped with a spring-loaded self-closing lid on the pour spout and a flash arrestor screen in the spout. It shall be painted red and prominently labeled identifying the contents.
Satellite Accumulation Area	Temporary storage area for hazardous waste where a generator may accumulate up to a total of 55 gallons waste “in containers at or near a point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.” Once a container is full it must be dated and moved in no later than 72 hours.” The waste containers must be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste” or other words which identify the waste.
Ship	Movement of material or waste from an NNS facility to another organization such as a disposal site or customer.
Short-term	Exposure to high levels of PCB vapors over a short period of time can cause irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. It can also cause liver damage.
Solid Waste	A “solid waste”, as defined by the EPA, can be solid, liquid or a contained gas. Hazardous waste, liquid waste and refuse are all examples of solid waste.
Source	Any building, structure, facility, vessel or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants.
Sourcing	NNS Department O51 formerly called “Purchasing.”
SOx	Sulfur oxides.
SPCC Plan	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan
Speculatively Accumulated Material	<p>A type of recyclable waste that must be disposed of because it has been stored for over 30 days and <u>does not meet</u> the following criteria: (Waste that <u>does meet</u> this criteria can be stored for longer than 30 days and is considered recyclable waste.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written agreement exists with a recycler. • The material conforms to the recycler’s material characterization. • At least 75% of the accumulated material is sent to the recycler annually.
SSP	Standard Shipyard Procedures
STAR	The highest level of achievement in the VPP.
Stationary Source	Building, structure, facility or installations that emits or may emit air pollutants.
Storm Water	Rainwater runoff, melting snow runoff, surface runoff and drainage.

Term	Definition
Storm Water Outfall	An outfall that is intended to discharge only storm water runoff, snow melt runoff and surface runoff and drainage to the James River.
Sulfur oxides (SO _x)	A category of air pollutants from the combustion of fossil fuels or other industrial processes. SO _x contributes to industrial haze and acid rain.
Suspected PCB item	An item or type of material suspected of containing PCBs. Suspected PCB Items are listed in Appendix B.
SWMR	Solid Waste Management Regulations
Task Teams	EH&S task teams are formal teams of employees who perform specific health and safety activities in assigned areas of responsibility. These teams consist of volunteer hourly and salaried employees, and in some cases, representatives of ship's force and outside contractors. These teams cover all production areas of the shipyard. Team responsibilities include quarterly safety inspections, documentation and follow-up of discrepancies and assisting in accident investigation and training.
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure
Toxic Waste	Waste that is poisonous to humans or the environment.
Transport	Movement of material or waste within NNS, or on public roads between NNS facilities.
Trash	Waste that contains man-made organic material which decomposes slowly without odor. Examples include newspaper, plastic, cigarette butts, packaging material, and rags.
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act. This federal law authorizes the EPA to control the management of PCBs.
Universal Waste	Universal waste is a subset of hazardous waste that includes mercury light bulbs, lead and cadmium batteries and other substances hazardous to human and environmental health. Universal waste is a streamlined management program to encourage the collection and recycling of these commonly generated hazardous wastes.
Universal Waste Handler	A Universal Waste Handler is a person who disposes batteries and bulbs to the appropriate HWAA when batteries and bulbs become waste. A Universal Waste Handler is also defined as a person who stores and labels waste.
Universal Waste Transporter	A person who moves universal waste shipments from handler to handler or to disposal facilities.
VAC	Virginia Administrative Code
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Term	Definition
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Organic compounds usually found in cleaners, solvents and paints that evaporate and contribute to the formation of photochemical smog and ground-level ozone.
VPDES	Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
VPP	The OSHA Voluntary Protection Program.
Waste	A material, which is no longer usable in the process or operation for which it was designed or obtained.
Waste PCB item	A PCB Item becomes a waste when it is removed from service. A PCB Item is considered in service as long as it remains in use or serviceable in its existing application.