

8 GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ambient Noise Level

The composite of noise from all sources near and far. The normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Assignable Square Feet (ASF)

Assignable square feet is a physical planning term referring to the amount of floor space in a building that is usable by programs. ASF does not include hallways, bathrooms, or floor space used by heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment.

Attainment Area

A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based primary standard (national ambient air quality standard, or NAAQS) for the pollutant. An area may have an acceptable level for one criteria air pollutant, but may have unacceptable levels for others. Thus, an area could be both attainment and nonattainment at the same time. Attainment areas are defined using federal pollutant limits set by EPA.

A-Weighted Sound Level, dBA

The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the frequency response of the human ear and correlates well with subjective reactions to noise. All sound levels in this report are A-weighted, unless reported otherwise.

Baseline Emissions

The emissions that would occur without policy intervention (in a business-as-usual scenario). Baseline estimates are needed to determine the effectiveness of emissions reduction programs (often called mitigation strategies).

Bicycle Lane (Class II facility)

A corridor expressly reserved for bicycles, existing on a street or roadway in addition to any lanes for use by motorized vehicles.

Bicycle Path (Class I facility)

A paved route not on a street or roadway and expressly reserved for bicycles traversing an otherwise unpaved area. Bicycle paths may parallel roads but typically are separated from them by landscaping.

Bicycle Route (Class III facility)

A facility shared with motorists and identified only by signs, a bicycle route has no pavement markings or lane stripes.

Biohazardous Material

A biohazardous material is a biological agent that poses a hazard to humans or the environment. Biohazardous materials include infectious agents, microbiological specimens, and cultures of microorganisms capable of causing disease; microbiological specimens or cultures included in National Institutes for Health (NIH)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Risk Group 2, 3, or 4; recombinant organisms containing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from infectious agents; human blood, body fluids, or unfixed tissue; laboratory waste contaminated with biohazards; animal parts, tissues or flu-

ids suspected of containing an agent infectious to humans, whether deliberately introduced or naturally occurring; and discarded materials suspected of contamination with infectious agents.

Biohazardous Waste

Biohazardous waste is any liquid and solid waste generated through the handling of specimens from humans or animals that may contain infectious agents. Cultures of infectious agents, human anatomical remains, and animal carcasses that may be infectious are also considered biohazardous waste.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

A State law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

Colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the ambient air. Carbon dioxide is a product of fossil fuel combustion. Although carbon dioxide does not directly impair human health, it is a greenhouse gas that traps terrestrial (i.e., infrared) radiation and contributes to the potential for global warming.

Carbon Monoxide

A colorless, odorless, highly poisonous gas produced by automobiles and other machines with internal combustion engines that imperfectly burn fossil fuels such as oil and gas.

Clean Air Act (CAA)

The principle national legislation passed by Congress for air quality management. Originally passed in 1963, it was greatly changed and strengthened in 1970 and 1977. In 1990, the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) introduced significant changes in the federal approach to air quality management.

Congestion Management Plan (CMP)

A mechanism employing growth management techniques, including traffic level of service requirements, standards for public transit, trip reduction programs involving transportation systems management and jobs/housing balance strategies, and capital improvement programming, for the purpose of controlling and/or reducing the cumulative regional traffic impacts of development. AB 1791, effective August 1, 1990, requires all cities, and counties that include urbanized areas, to adopt by December 1, 1991, and annually update a Congestion Management Plan.

Criteria Air Pollutants

A group of very common air pollutants regulated by EPA on the basis of criteria (information on health and/or environmental effects of pollution). Criteria air pollutants are widely distributed all over the country.

Day/Night Noise Level, Ldn

The average A-weighted noise level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of 10 decibels to levels measured in the night between 10:00 pm and 7:00 am.

dBA

The "A weighted" scale for measuring sound in decibels; weighs or reduces the effects of low and high frequencies in order to simulate human hearing. Every increase of 10 dBA doubles the perceived loudness though the noise is actually ten times more intense.

Decibel, dB

A unit describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micropascals (20 micronewtons per square meter).

Drainage

(1) Surface water runoff; and (2) the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading, or other means that include runoff controls to minimize erosion and sedimentation during and after construction or development, the means for preserving the water supply, and the prevention or alleviation of flooding.

Earthquake Fault Zone

The State of California, Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act identifies sites within 1,000 foot wide zone with the fault at the center as Earthquake Fault Zones. The Alquist-Priolo Act requires that these sites undergo specialized geologic investigations prior to approval of certain new development. State law requires that these zones be incorporated into local general plans.

Ecological Study Area

Ecological Study Areas (ESAs) are areas at UC Berkeley that are generally free of development and landscape management programs, and where existing ecosystems are allowed to function relatively undisturbed. The ESAs provide valuable teaching, research and public service benefits, including hiking within walking distance of the Campus Park.

Emission

Discharges into the atmosphere from such sources as smokestacks, residential chimneys, motor vehicles, locomotives, and aircraft.

Endangered Species

A species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

A report required by the California Environmental Quality Act and which assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects or impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. (See "California Environmental Quality Act.")

Equivalent Noise Level, Leq

The average A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.

Erosion

(1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual wearing away of the upper layers of earth.

Expansive Soils

Soils that swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry.

Fault

A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

For each community, the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to that community.

Flood, 100-Year

The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 100 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.

Frequency, Hz

The number of complete pressure fluctuations per second above and below atmospheric pressure.

Geological

Pertaining to rock or solid matter.

Geomorphic Province

A region with distinctive landforms, rock types, and geologic structure.

Grade

The average level of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior walls of the building.

Groundwater

Water under the earth's surface, often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and springs.

Habitat

The particular living place which provides an environment suitable for survival of an organism, a species or a community.

Hazardous Waste

Any refuse or discarded material or combinations of refuse or discarded materials in solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous form which cannot be handled by routine waste man-

agement techniques because they pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or other living organisms because of their chemical, biological, or physical properties.

Household

All those persons related or unrelated who occupy a single housing unit.

Infectious Agent

An infectious agent is any microorganism, bacteria, mold, parasite, or virus that normally causes or significantly contributes to increased human mortality (California Health and Safety Code Section 117675). Infectious agents have also been defined as any material that contains an organism capable of being communicated by invading and multiplying in body tissues (40 CFR 259.10).

Infrastructure

Public services and facilities, such as sewage disposal systems, water supply systems, other utility systems, and roads.

Jobs/Housing Balance

The availability of affordable housing for employees.

Jobs/Housing Ratio

The jobs/housing balance divides the number of jobs in an area by the number of employed residents. A ratio of 1.0 indicates a balance. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates a net in-commute; less than 1.0 indicates a net out-commute.

L01, L10, L50, L90

The A-weighted noise levels that are exceeded 1%, 10%, 50%, and 90% of the time during the measurement period.

LEED

The LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System™ is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings.

Level of Service (LOS) Standard, Traffic

A scale that measures the amount of traffic that a roadway or intersection can accommodate, based on such factors as maneuverability, driver dissatisfaction, and delay.

LOS A

Indicates a relatively free flow of traffic, with little or no limitation on vehicle movement or speed.

LOS B

A steady flow of traffic, with only slight delays in vehicle movement and speed

LOS C

A reasonably steady, high-volume flow of traffic, with some limitations on vehicle movement and speed, and occasional backups on critical approaches.

LOS D

Designates where the level of traffic nears an unstable flow. Intersections still function but short queues develop and cars may have to wait through one cycle during short peaks.

LOS E

Traffic characterized by slow movement and frequent (although momentary) stoppages. This type of congestion is considered severe, but is not uncommon at peak hours, with frequent stopping, longstanding queues, and blocked intersections.

LOS F

Represents unsatisfactory stop-and-go traffic characterized by "traffic jams" and stoppages of long duration. Vehicles at signalized intersections usually have to wait through one or more signal changes, and "upstream" intersections may be blocked by the long queues.

Liquefaction

The transformation of loose water saturated granular materials (such as sand or silt) from a solid into a liquid state. A type of ground failure that can occur during an earthquake.

Lmax, Lmin

The maximum and minimum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.

Maximum Credible Earthquake

The maximum credible earthquake is defined as the earthquake which produces the greatest levels of ground motion at the site as a result of the largest magnitude earthquake that could reasonably occur along the recognized faults or within a particular seismic source.

Medical Waste

Medical waste is a general term that includes both biohazardous and sharps waste (California Health and Safety Code Section 117690). Medical waste mixed with hazardous chemical waste is also referred to as *mixed waste*. Medical waste includes *pathology waste*, recognizable human anatomical parts and fixed human surgery specimens and tissues, and *chemotherapy waste*, waste such as gloves, towels, empty bags, and intravenous tubing that contains or is contaminated with chemotherapeutic agents.

Mercalli Intensity Scale

A subjective measure of the observed effects (human reactions, structural damage, geologic effects) of an earthquake. Expressed in Roman numerals from I to XII.

Mitigation

As defined in the CEQA Guidelines, "Mitigation" includes:

- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mobile Sources

Moving objects that release pollution; mobile sources include cars, trucks, buses, planes, trains, motorcycles and gasoline-powered lawn mowers. Mobile sources are divided into two groups: road vehicles, which includes cars, trucks and buses, and non-road vehicles, which includes trains, planes and lawn mowers.

Moment Magnitude (Mw)

Moment magnitude is based on the seismic moment at the source, or hypocenter, of the earthquake. The moment magnitude scale is a way of rating the seismic moment of an earthquake with a simple, logarithmic numerical scale similar to the original Richter magnitude scale. Because it does not "saturate" the way local magnitude does, it is used for large earthquakes -- those that would have a local magnitude of about 6 or larger.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The national program for controlling discharges of pollutants from point sources (e.g., municipal sewage treatment plants, industrial facilities) into the waters of the United States.

National Register of Historic Places

The listing maintained by the US National Park Service of sites and structures that have been designated as historically significant.

Nitrogen Oxide(s)

A reddish brown gas that is a byproduct of combustion and ozone formation processes. Often referred to as NOX, this gas gives smog its "dirty air" appearance.

Noise

Any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. Noise, simply, is "unwanted sound."

Noise Attenuation

Reduction of the level of a noise source using a substance, material, or surface, such as earth berms and/or solid concrete walls.

Noise Contour

A line connecting points of equal noise level as measured on the same scale. Noise levels greater than the 60 Ldn contour (measured in dBA) require noise attenuation in residential development.

Nonattainment Area

A geographic area in which the level of a criteria air pollutant is higher than the level allowed by the federal standards. A single geographic area may have acceptable levels of one criteria air pollutant but unacceptable levels of one or more other criteria air pollutants; thus, an area can be both attainment and nonattainment at the same time. It has been estimated that 60% of Americans live in nonattainment areas.

Non-Ionizing Radiation

Non-ionizing radiation (NIR) is radiative energy that is not created by radioactive materials and does not impart ionizing energy in a biological medium such as the body. Many devices throughout the modern world either directly or indirectly act as sources of non-ionizing radiation. Many sources of NIR are present on the UC Berkeley campus in research applications or in ancillary equipment. These sources include lasers, large magnets, microwave generators, and radio-frequency radiation. In general, NIR tends to be less hazardous to humans than ionizing radiation. However, depending on the wavelength/frequency and the irradiance (or power density) value, NIR sources may present a human health hazard.

Open Space

Land and water areas retained for use as active or passive recreation areas or for resource protection in an essentially undeveloped state.

Parking Ratio

The number of parking spaces provided per 1,000 square of floor area, e.g., 2:1 or “two per thousand.”

Particulate Matter (PM)

Solid particles or liquid droplets suspended or carried in the air (e.g., soot, dust, fumes, mist).

Particulates Particulate Matter (PM-10)

A criteria air pollutant. Particulate matter includes dust, soot and other tiny bits of solid materials that are released into and move around in the air. Particulates are produced by many sources, including burning of diesel fuels by trucks and buses, incineration of garbage, mixing and application of fertilizers and pesticides, road construction, industrial processes such as steel making, mining operations, agricultural burning (field and slash burning), and operation of fireplaces and woodstoves. Particulate pollution can cause eye, nose and throat irritation and other health problems.

Pollution, Non Point

Sources for pollution that are less definable and usually cover broad areas of land, such as agricultural land with fertilizers that are carried from the land by runoff, or automobiles.

Pollution, Point

In reference to water quality, a discrete source from which pollution is generated before it enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall, a smokestack, or an industrial waste pipe.

Radioactive Materials

Radioactive materials are materials that give off radiant energy in the form of particles (alpha or beta radiation) or rays (gamma radiation) by the spontaneous disintegration of the nuclei of atoms.

Radioactive Waste

Radioactive waste is any waste that emits radiation in excess of normal background levels. Radioactive waste mixed with hazardous chemical waste is known as *mixed waste*. *Biological waste* contains both biohazardous and radioactive waste.

Remediation

The action or measures taken, or to be taken, to lessen, clean-up, remove, or mitigate the existence of hazardous materials existing on the property to such standards, specifications, or requirements as may be established or required by federal, state, or county statute, rule, or regulation.

Resources, Non-renewable

Refers to natural resources, such as fossil fuels and natural gas, which, once used, cannot be replaced and used again.

Richter Scale

A measure of the size or energy release of an earthquake at its source. The scale is logarithmic; the wave amplitude of each number on the scale is 10 times greater than that of the previous whole number.

Riparian Lands

Riparian lands are comprised of the vegetative and wildlife areas adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams. Riparian areas are delineated by the existence of plant species normally found near freshwater.

Runoff

That portion of rain or snow that does not percolate into the ground and is discharged into streams instead.

Sediments

Soil, sand, and minerals eroded from land by water or air. Sediments settle to the bottom of surface water.

Seiche

An earthquake generated wave in an enclosed body of water such as a lake, reservoir, or bay.

Seismic

Caused by or subject to earthquakes or earth vibrations.

Seismic Hazard Zone

The State of California, Seismic Hazards Mapping Act identifies areas within the state where landslides and liquefaction are most likely to occur. The Act requires special investigation of these sites before some types of buildings may be constructed. Property owners must disclose that property lies within such a zone at the time of sale.

Select Agents and Toxins

Select agents and toxins are agents and toxins listed by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety, in accordance with section 351A(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act.

Sharp Waste

Sharp waste includes devices capable of cutting or piercing, such as hypodermic needles, razor blades, and broken glass (California Health and Safety Code Section 117755).

Slope

Land gradient described as the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run, and expressed in percent.

Solid Waste

Any unwanted or discarded material that is not a liquid or gas. Includes organic wastes, paper products, metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood, but does not include sewage and hazardous materials. Organic wastes and paper products comprise about 75 percent of typical urban solid waste.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)

A detailed description of the programs a state will use to carry out its responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. State implementation plans are collections of the regulations used by a state to reduce air pollution. The Clean Air Act requires that EPA approve each state implementation plan. Members of the public are given opportunities to participate in review and approval of state implementation plans.

Stationary Source

A place or object from which pollutants are released and which does not move around. Stationary sources include power plants, gas stations, incinerators, houses etc.

Surface Water

All water open to the atmosphere (e.g., rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, impoundments, seas, estuaries) and all springs, wells, or other collectors that are directly influenced by surface water.

Transgenic Materials

Transgenic materials include microorganisms, plants, and animals that have been genetically engineered or modified. Recombinant DNA techniques create new genetic combinations by changing, adding, or subtracting DNA genes, but this methodology does not necessarily mean that new organisms are created.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

The implementation of programs, plans or policies designed to encourage changes in individual travel behavior. TDM can include alternatives to the single occupant vehicle such as carpools, vanpools, bicycles, transit, reduction or elimination of the number of vehicle trips, or shifts in the time of vehicle commutes to other than the peak period.

Trip Generation

The dynamics that account for people making trips in automobiles or by means of public transportation. Trip generation is the basis for estimating the level of use for a transportation system and the impact of additional development or transportation facilities on an existing, local transportation system.

Tsunami

A large ocean wave generated by an earthquake in or near the ocean.

Uniform Building Code (UBC)

A national, standard building code that sets forth minimum standards for construction.

Unique Archaeological Resource

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resources” as “any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, it has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type or it is directly associated with a scientifically recognized prehistoric or historic event.”

Unique Paleontological Resource

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not define a “unique Paleontological Resource” however, the California Public Resource Code section 5097.2. discusses paleontological sites in the following terms, “lands [which] may contain any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature.”

View Corridor

The line of sight identified as to height, width, and distance of an observer looking toward an object of significance to the community (e.g., ridgeline, river, historic building, etc.); the route that directs the viewers attention.

Viewshed

The area within view from a defined observation point.

Wastewater

The spent or used water from individual homes, a community, a farm, or an industry that often contains dissolved or suspended matter.

Wetlands

Habitats where the influence of surface or groundwater has resulted in development of plant or animal communities adapted to aquatic or intermittently wet conditions. Wetlands include tidal flats, shallow subtidal areas, swamps, marshes, wet meadows, bogs, and similar areas.

Zoning

The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, which

specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies of the General Plan.

List of Abbreviations

µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
AAALAC	Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International
AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ACUC	(UC Berkeley) Animal Care and Use Committee
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (of USDA)
AST	aboveground storage tank
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BEIR V	Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (1990 report from National Academy of Sciences)
BL	Biosafety Level
Bq	Becquerel
BTMP	(City of) Berkeley Toxic Management Program
BUA	Biohazard Use Authorization
CA FID	California Facility Inventory Database
CA FID UST	Facility Inventory Database (California Environmental Protection Agency)
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention (Program)
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARSA	Committee on Animal Research Space Assignment
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (a.k.a. Superfund)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEX	Chemical Exchange Program
CHP	Chemical Hygiene Plan
Ci	Curie
CISIS	(UC Berkeley) Chemical Inventory and Safety Information System
CO	carbon monoxide
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
DHS	(California) Department of Health Services
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DTSC	(California) Department of Toxic Substances Control
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EH&S	(UC Berkeley) Office of Environment, Health and Safety
EIR	Environmental Impact Report

EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FCC OET	Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
Fed/OSHA	Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration
G	Gauss (magnetic unit)
GSF	gross square feet
HAPs	hazardous air pollutants
HAZNET	Hazardous Waste Information System
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (OSHA program)
HEPA	high-efficiency particulate air
HIST UST	Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
HIST UST	Historical UST Registered Database
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMMP	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
IACUC	Institutional Animal Care Use and Committees
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
kW	kilowatts
lb/day	pounds per day
LD 50/30	lethal radiation dose within 30 days for 50 percent of exposed population (with no medical treatment)
LOD	limits of detection
LOS	Level of Service
LRDP	Long Range Development Plan
LUR	Laser Use Registration
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (State Water Resources Control Board)
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MEI	maximally exposed individual
mRad/hr	milliRad per hour
mRem/yr	milliRem per year
MSDS	material safety data sheet
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIR	non-ionizing radiation
NIRSC	Non-Ionizing Radiation Safety Committee
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
O ₃	ozone
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OES	(California) Office of Emergency Services
OLAC	Office of Laboratory Animal Care
ORS	(UC Berkeley) Office of Radiation Safety
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PHS	(U.S.) Public Health Service
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter
PP-CS	Physical Plant–Campus Services
ppm	parts per million
QF	quality factor
Rad	Roentgen absorbed dose (a measure of radiation energy absorbed per gram of medium)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	reference exposure level
Rem	Roentgen Equivalent Man (a measure of biological harm done by radiation)
RfD	reference dose
RMPP	(California) Risk Management and Prevention Program
ROGs	reactive organic gases
RUA	Radiation Use Authorization
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SB	Senate Bill
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TCMs	transportation control measures
TQ	threshold quantity
UC	University of California
URF	unit risk factor
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UST	underground storage tank