

**APPENDIX A**  
**ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY**

## Acronyms

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAA	Clean Air Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CPE	Chlorinate Polyethylene
CSPC	Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene
CWA	Clean Water Act
DFM	Diesel Fuel Marine
DM	Naval Facilities Engineering Command Design Manual
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EFD	Engineering Field Division
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Also known as the Clean Water Act)
gal	gallons
gpm	gallons per minute
HID	High Intensity Discharge

HM	Hazardous Material
HPS	High Pressure Sodium
HS	Hazardous Substance
HW	Hazardous Waste
NACE	National Association of Corrosion Engineers
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NCP	National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300)
NDF	Navy Distillate Fuel
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
NFGS	Naval Facilities Engineering Command Guide Specification
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
O.D.	Outside Diameter
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PE	Professional Engineer
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
ppm	Parts Per Million
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROICC	Resident Officer in Charge of Construction
SCC	Spill Control Committee
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
STI	Steel Tank Institute
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UIC	Uniform Identification Code
UL	Underwriters Laboratory
USCG	United States Coast Guard

UST

Underground Storage Tank

## Glossary

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (AST). A tank entirely above grade (natural or otherwise). *(Note: for purposes of the SPCC regulation, the EPA arbitrarily defines partially buried, bunkered, and subterranean vaulted tanks as aboveground tanks.)*

AREA. Any building or group of buildings, structures, or equipment which perform the same function or service, at the same location and under the same supervision.

AUTOMATIC FLOW RESTRICTOR. An overfill prevention device inside a tank's fill tube to restrict (but not shut off) flow into the tank either 30 minutes prior to overfill or when the tank is no more than 90% full. (See 40 CFR 280.20(c)(1)(ii).)

AUTOMATIC FLOW SHUT-OFF. An overfill prevention device consisting of a valve (mechanical float or electronic solenoid) inside a tank's fill tube to shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95% full. The valve **MUST** be rated for pressurized delivery, and there **MUST** be a tight-fit connection with the delivery truck. (See 40 CFR 280.20(c)(1)(ii).)

DESIGNATED PERSON. The person designated to be responsible for oil spill prevention at a SPCC facility. This must be a person who reports to line management (40 CFR 112.7(e)(10)(ii).)

DISCHARGE. Includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil according to 40 CFR 110.

ENVIRONMENT. The navigable waters, waters of the contiguous zone, and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air under jurisdiction of the United States.

FACILITY. The limits fenceline to fenceline of a Naval Installation.

GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE. Consideration of currently applicable codes and standards (e.g., STI, UL, API, ASTM, NFPA, ASME, NACE, ACI, and ANSI), and regulations (e.g., OSHA, USCG, and FEMA) in evaluating the facility and writing the plan; every aspect of an oil storage facility (e.g., construction, operation, maintenance, inspection, and testing) must conform to recognized industry norms.

*(Note: while this term generically forces consideration of industry codes, standards and practices, it also allows the use of judgment in applying them.)*

HARMFUL QUANTITIES. For all practical purposes, any amount that causes a sheen on the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines or otherwise violate water quality standards. (See 40 CFR 110.)

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. Any material which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial hazard to human health or to the environment. Usually does not refer to hazardous waste.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. Hazardous materials or hazardous waste designated as hazardous under section 101(14) of CERCLA. A comprehensive list of CERCLA regulated HS has been published by EPA in 40 CFR 302.

HAZARDOUS WASTE. Any solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material designated as waste for disposal and listed in the Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste of 40 CFR 261 or state hazardous material control authority.

HIGH LEVEL ALARM. An overflow prevention device that alerts the operator either one minute before overflow or when the tank is no more than 90% full. (See 40 CFR 280.20(c)(1)(ii).)

NAVAL FACILITIES. Aircraft, vessels, buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles, and property owned by, constructed or manufactured for lease to the Department of the Navy.

NAVIGABLE WATERS. For all practical purposes, any body of water (e.g., ocean, lake, river, stream, slough, pond, mudflat) or its tributaries or adjacent wetlands. (40 CFR 112.2)

OIL. A catch-all term primarily for petroleum and its refined products (e.g., gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and lube oils), but also for vegetable oil, mineral oil, sludge, and oil mixed with any wastes except dredge spoils. (See 40 CFR 112.2 for the regulatory definition.)

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL. Individual having full authority, including contracting authority, to implement spill removal actions. (See 40 CFR 112.20(h)(1))

RELEASE. Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous substances into the environment.

REPORTABLE SPILLS. Spills of harmful quantities of either oil or hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or its adjoining shorelines. (See CWA 311(b))

SPILL. Any accidental or unpermitted discharge of oil or HS into or upon surrounding water or land.

STORAGE CAPACITY. The size of a tank (as opposed to how much it might currently be holding).

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK. A tank including underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its volume underground. *(Note: for purposes of the SPCC regulations, only USTs storing either petroleum or certain hazardous chemicals are included in this definition)*