
8.0 Glossary and Acronyms

8.1 GLOSSARY

active fault Fault with seismic activity recent enough so as to have displaced Holocene materials (up to 10,000 years old).

aggregate A hard, inert material composed of fragments that show a wide and gradational range in sizes, and which can be bound together into a coherent mass by means of a cementing material such as portland cement, gypsum plaster, or asphalt.

alluvial Pertaining to material or processes associated with transportation or deposition of soil and rock by flowing water (e.g., streams and rivers).

alluvial deposit Clay, silt, sand, gravel or other sediment deposited by the action of running or receding water.

alluvial fan An outspread, gently sloping mass of alluvium deposited by a stream flowing from a narrow canyon onto a plain or valley floor. Viewed from above, it has the shape of an open fan, the apex being at the valley mouth.

alluvium A general term for geologic materials deposited by running water (e.g., streams and rivers). The term applies to deposits of recent time that have not been consolidated and cemented into rock.

ancillary facilities Support structures and equipment.

Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO), A slurry that is used as an explosive.

anticline A flow in the rock layer, generally upward, whose core contains the stratigraphically older rocks.

aquifer A body of rock that is sufficiently permeable to conduct groundwater and to yield economically significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

artifact Any object showing human workmanship or modification, especially from a prehistoric or historic culture.

Authority to Construct Written permit that must be obtained from the APCD prior to construction, alteration, or replacement of any article, machine, or equipment that may emit air contaminants or affect any emission of those contaminants.

bajada A sloping ground surface comprised of a series of merged alluvial fans.

bedrock A general term for the rock, usually solid, that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, bed material.

berm An elongate earthen structure that acts as a barrier; e.g., to make it difficult for a vehicle to cross, or to redirect the flow of water.

braided channel A stream that is characterized by random interconnected channels divided by islands or bars. Bars which divide the stream into separate channels at low flows are often submerged at high flow.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Legislation enacted in 1984 to protect floral and faunal species by listing them as "rare," "threatened," "endangered," or "candidate," and providing a consultation process for the determination and resolution of a potential adverse impact to the species.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Legislation enacted in 1970, as amended, to protect the quality of the environment for the people of California through requiring public agencies and decision makers to document and consider the environmental consequences of their actions.

channel A natural or artificial waterway of perceptible extent that periodically or continuously contains moving water. It has a definite bed and banks that serve to confine water.

channel morphology The physical shape, size and characteristics of a stream channel in relation to the hydraulic factors of velocity, roughness, flow and flow frequency.

clay Made of sediment particles that are classified according to size on scale in a range from coarse (0.004 to 0.0020 millimeters) to very fine (0.0005 to 0.00024 millimeters). See Table 8-1

cobbles Rock sediment particles that are classified according to size in a range from 256 to 64 millimeters. See Table 8.0-1.

cone of depression The depression produced in a water table or potentiometric surface by the withdrawal of water due to pumping.

contrast The effect of a striking difference in the form, line, color, or texture of the landscape features within the area being viewed.

convergence The state of tending to a unique solution. A given scheme is convergent if an increasingly finer computational grid leads to a more accurate solution.

cumulative effects The combined environmental impacts that accrue over time and space from a series of similar or related individual actions, contaminants, or projects. Although each action may seem to have a negligible impact, the combined effect can be significant. Included are activities of the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future; synonymous with cumulative impacts.

cumulative impacts Two or more individual effects that, when considered together, compound or increase the impact.

deposition The mechanical or chemical processes through which sediments accumulate in a (temporary) resting place. The raising of the stream bed by settlement of moving sediment that may be due to local changes in the flow, or during a single flood event.

direct impacts Impacts that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1508.7); synonymous with direct effects.

discharge The discharge (Q) is the volume of a fluid or solid passing a cross section of a stream per unit time.

discretionary actions For the purpose of CEQA, these are actions or approvals by governmental agencies or boards that require the exercise of judgment or deliberation when making a decision to approve, deny, or approve with conditions a proposed project.

distributaries Diverging streams that do not return to the main stream, but discharge into another stream or the ocean.

**Table 8.0-1
Scale for Size Classification of Sediment Particles**

Class Name	Millimeters	Feet	PHI Value
Boulders	>256< -8	--	<-8
Cobbles	256 - 64	--	-8 to -6
Very Coarse Gravel	64 - 32	.148596	-6 to -5
Coarse Gravel	32 - 16	.074216	-5 to -4
Medium Gravel	16 - 8	.037120	-4 to -3
Fine Gravel	8 - 4	.018560	-3 to -2
Very Fine Gravel	4 - 2	.009279	-2 to -1
Very Coarse Sand	2.0 - 1.0	.004639	-1 to 0
Coarse Sand	1.0 - 0.50	.002319	0 to +1
Medium Sand	0.50 - 0.25	.001160	+1 to +2
Fine Sand	0.25 - 0.125	.000580	+2 to +3
Very Fine Sand	0.125 - 0.0625	.000288	+3 to +4
Course Silt	0.0625 - 0.031	.000144	+4 to +5
Medium Silt	0.031 - 0.016	.000072	+5 to +6
Fine Silt	0.016 - 0.008	.000036	+6 to +7
Very Fine Silt	0.008 - 0.004	.000018	+7 to +8
Coarse Clay	0.004 - 0.0020	.000009	+8 to +9
Medium Clay	0.0020 - 0.0010	--	+9 to +10
Fine Clay	0.0010 - 0.0005	--	+10 to +1 I
Very Fine Clay	0.0005 - 0.00024	--	+II to +12
Colloids	<0.000024	--	>+12

NOTE: Portions of Table 8.0-1 are taken from EM II 10-2-4000, March 1988

drainage Natural channel through which water flows at some time of the year. Natural and artificial means for effecting discharge of water as by a system of surface and subsurface passages.

drawdown The lowering of the water level in a well as a result of withdrawal; the reduction in head at a point caused by the withdrawal of water from an aquifer.

dust palliative A compound used to reduce fugitive dust. Dust palliatives include water, water/surfactant mixtures, emulsion compounds, etc.

effect Effect and impact are synonymous as used in this report. Direct or primary impacts are those caused by the project and occur at the same time and place. Indirect, or secondary, effects are those that result from the project and occur later in time or farther removed in distance or time, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

end-dumping The process of dumping material from the back of a dump truck. Overburden piles are constructed by backing a dump truck up on the top surface of a pile to the edge of the pile, and end-dumping the overburden over the side of the pile.

endangered species Any animal or plant species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act (ESA) and ESA Amendments of 1982 and by CESA of 1984.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Federal legislation enacted in 1973, as amended, that extends legal protection to plants and animals listed as "threatened" or "endangered" and includes consultation with USFWS.

environment The physical conditions that exist within the area that will be affected by a proposed project or alternative, including but not limited to land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historical or aesthetic significance (CEQA §21060.5). The environment includes both natural and man-made conditions.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR) A detailed report prepared under CEQA describing and analyzing the significant environmental effects of a project and discussing ways to mitigate or avoid the effects. An EIR is prepared for use by the public, public agencies and agency decision makers to weigh the environmental consequences of a proposed action.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) An analytical document prepared under NEPA that portrays potential impacts to the human environment of a particular course of action and its possible alternatives. An EIS is prepared for use by the public, public agencies, and agency decision makers to weigh the environmental consequences of a proposed action.

ephemeral stream A stream or portion of a stream that flows briefly in direct response to precipitation in the immediate vicinity and whose channel is at all times above the water table. (Such flow is usually of short duration.)

erosion The wearing away of soil and rock by weathering, mass wasting, and the action of streams, glaciers, waves, wind, and underground water.

evapotranspiration The process by which water is returned to the air through direct evaporation or by transpiration of vegetation, with no attempt being made to distinguish between the two.

fault A surface or zone along which there has been displacement of the geologic materials on either side relative to one another as a result of seismic activity.

feasible Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors (CEQA §2106 1. 1).

federal land All classes of land owned by the federal government.

flake A flake is a remnant or chip of stone that indicates previous human activity.

floodplain The portion of a river valley, adjacent to the channel, which is built of sediments deposited during the present regimen of the stream and is covered with water when the river overflows its banks at floodstages.

fluvial Of or pertaining to rivers or produced by the action of a stream or river.

fluvial process The processes occurring in rivers and creeks.

fold A bend in bedding, foliation, cleavage, or other planar features in rocks. A fold is usually a product of deformation.

fugitive dust Dust particles suspended randomly in the air from road travel, excavation, and rock loading operations.

g The acceleration of gravity (32.2 ft/sec²).

game species Animals commonly hunted for food or sport.

geomorphology The shape of the earth's surface.

grain size See **particle size**.

gravel Fragments of rock larger and coarser than sand, worn by the action of air or water, 2 millimeters to 3 inches in size. See Table 8-1.

groundwater All subsurface water that is below the water table.

groundwater recharge Replenishment of groundwater by precipitation, runoff or by artificial methods.

growth media Geologic and organic materials, including soils, that are suitable for use in growing plants.

habitat The place where an animal or plant normally lives, often characterized by a dominant plant and codominant form, such as creosote bush habitat.

hardrock minerals Include copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium. They are not defined as "leasable minerals" (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, sulfur, asphalt, or gilsonite) or "saleable minerals" (common variety of sand and gravel).

haul road A road used by large (50- to 100-ton capacity) trucks to haul ore and overburden from the open pit to other locations.

hazardous material Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present hazard to human health and safety, or to the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, radioactive materials, and any material that a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to

the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. (California Health and Safety Code, §2550 1).

heavy metals A group of elements, including copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, chromium, iron, silver, etc., that may be acquired by organisms in trace amounts that are toxic in higher concentrations.

Holocene The epoch of the Quaternary period of geologic time from 10,000 years ago up to the present.

hydraulic conductivity The capacity of a rock to transmit water. It is expressed as the volume of water at the existing kinematic viscosity that will move in unit time under a unit hydraulic gradient through a unit area measured at right angles to the direction of flow.

hydraulics The study and computation of the characteristics, e.g., depth (water surface elevation), velocity, and slope of water flowing in a stream or river.

hydrograph A graph showing, for a given point on a stream or conduit, the discharge, water surface elevation, stage, velocity, available power, or other property of water with respect to time.

hydrology The study of the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil, and in the atmosphere.

impact A modification in the status of the environment brought about by the proposed action or an alternative.

in situ In (its original) place.

incise To cut down into or entrench.

incised Having a margin that is deeply and sharply notched.

infrastructure The basic framework or underlying foundation of a community or project, including road networks, electric and gas distribution, water and sanitation services, and facilities.

Initial Study A preliminary analysis prepared by the lead agency to determine whether an EIR or a Negative Declaration must be prepared or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR.

intermittent stream A stream that flows only part of the time or during part of the year.

intrusive Of or pertaining to the process and rock formed by the emplacement of molten rock material in preexisting rock.

irreversible Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals, cultural resources, wetlands, or to those factors that are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.

jurisdictional wetlands A wetland area identified and delineated by specific technical criteria, field indicators, and other information for purposes of public agency jurisdiction. The public agencies that administer jurisdictional wetlands are the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the U.S. Department of Agricultural Soil Conservation Service.

lead agency The public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. (CEQA §21067).

local agency Any public agency other than a state agency, board or commission (CEQA §21062).

locatable minerals Minerals of metallic or other substances recognized by standard authorities and found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the mining law.

lode claim One of four types of mining claims, it is located for veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place and may extend for 1,500 feet along the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side.

magazine A storage room for explosives. Magazines are built to specifications set by the Mine Safety and Health Agency (MSHA) and are usually located in a secure but remote area of the project site.

mass failure Unit downslope movement of a portion of the land surface, as in creep, landslide, or slip.

mass wasting The downslope movement of soil and rock material under the direct influence of gravity.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) The drinking water standards defined by the State Drinking Water Act.

meandering stream An alluvial stream characterized in planform by a series of pronounced alternating bends. The shape and existence of the bends in a meandering stream are a result of alluvial processes and not determined by the nature of the terrain (geology) through which the stream flows.

metamorphism The mineralogical, chemical, and structural adjustment of solid rocks to physical and chemical conditions imposed at depth below the surface zones of weathering and cementation, which differ from the conditions under which the rocks originated.

mine Mine includes all mineral bearing properties of whatever kind of character, whether underground, or in a quarry or pit, or any other source from which any mineral substance is obtained.

mine pit Area from which ore and overburden are removed.

mineral materials Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumcote, and clay that can only be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947.

mineral permit Authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

mineralization The process by which a valuable mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock.

mining The process or business of taking mineral substances from a pit, quarry or excavation in conjunction with other permitted construction activities.

mining claim A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

mining claim location Staking and reordination of a lode, or placer claim, millsite or tunnel site on public land.

mitigate/mitigation To cause to become less severe or harmful; actions to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or eliminate, and compensate for impacts to environmental resources.

mitigation A method or procedures that may: (1) avoid an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment; (4) reduce or eliminate the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (5) compensate for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

monitor to systematically and repeatedly watch, observe, or measure environmental conditions in order to track changes.

monitoring The collection of environmental, scientific, or engineering data by either continuous or periodic sampling methods.

morphology The shape of the earth's surface.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Legislation enacted in 1969, as amended, that requires federal agencies to include in their decision-making process: (1) appropriate consideration of all environmental effects; (2) procedures to avoid or minimize adverse effects; and (3) restore and enhance environmental quality as much as possible.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) A list, maintained by the National Park Service, of areas that have been designated as being of historical significance.

native species Plants that originated in the area in which they are found; i.e., they naturally occur in that area.

Notice of Intent Similar to the Notice of Preparation, is used to notify other agencies and the public that an EIS is being prepared under NEPA.

Notice of Preparation (NOP) A brief notice sent by the public agency with principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project to notify other agencies that an EIR is being prepared under CEQA.

open pit operation. Surficial mining, in which the valuable rock is exposed by removal of overburden.

ore Rock that can be mined for extraction of a mineral commonly under conditions that allow a profit to be made.

outcrop The part of a geologic formation or structure that appears at the surface of the earth; also, bedrock that is covered by surficial deposits such as alluvium.

overburden Rock that contains either no gold or gold in quantities that cannot be economically extracted. Because such rock either lies on top of ore or is mixed in with the ore, overburden must be mined in advance of or at the same time as the ore is mined.

ozone (O_3) An end product of complex reactions between reactive organic gases (ROG) and (or non-methane hydrocarbons) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) in the presence of ultraviolet radiation.

parameter Any set of physical properties whose values determine the characteristics or behavior of something.

particle size A linear dimension, usually designated as "diameter," used to characterize the size of a particle. The dimension may be determined by any of several different techniques, including sedimentation sieving, micrometric measurement, or direct measurement.

particulate(s) Minute, separate particles, such as dust or other air pollutants.

patent Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee.

patented claims Mining claims for which the United States government has conveyed the fee simple interest in the surface and minerals into private ownership.

permeability A measure of the relative ease with which a porous medium can transmit a liquid under a potential gradient; the property of a soil that permits the passage of water under a gradient of force.

permeable The property or capacity of a porous rock, sediment, or soil to transmit a liquid.

pH The measure of acidity or basicity of a solution.

phreatophyte A deep rooted plant that obtains its water from the water table or the soil layer just above it.

Placer claim One of four types of mining claims, it is located for all forms of deposits except veins of quartz or other rock in place; limited to 20 acres per individual or corporation, but up to 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons.

plan of operations As required by 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3809: Operators must submit plans of operation outlines to the Bureau of Land Management that include the name and address of the operator; location of the proposed area of operation; and information sufficient to describe the type of operation proposed, the type of roads, the means of transportation to be used, the period when the proposal will take place, and measures to be taken to meet the requirements for environmental protection.

potentiometric surface A surface that represents the total head in an aquifer; that is, it represents the height above a datum plane at which the water level stands in tightly cased wells that penetrate the aquifer.

prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) A term used to describe an air quality permitting process that is triggered by any project that has the potential to emit certain pollutants above levels prescribed by law.

project An activity that may cause either a direct physical change in the environs or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and which is any of the following: (a) An activity directly undertaken by any public agency, (b) an activity undertaken by a person that is supported, in whole or in part, through contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies, (c) an activity that involves the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies (CEQA§21065).

pseudostatic analysis Static analysis of slope stability that incorporates a simulated horizontal force equal to the horizontal acceleration of the design earthquake times the mass of the potential sliding material.

pseudostatic factor of safety The ratio of forces contributing to slope stability (e.g., intergranular friction and cohesion) versus forces working against slope stability (e.g., gravity, seismic acceleration) for a simulated seismic load. A pseudostatic factor of safety equal to one indicates that these forces are equal and slope movement may occur.

public agency Any state agency, board, or commission; county, city, regional agency, public district, redevelopment agency, or other political subdivision (CEQA §21063).

public land Any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several states and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except: (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos.

riverbed erosion Rivers that are cutting downward produce sediments by the development of canyons or valleys. The grain-size distribution of sediment contributed to the river is determined by the range in grain sizes composing the geologic material through which the river is incising and the transporting ability of the river.

Reactive organic gases (ROG), chemicals that are the precursors to the formation of ozone.

saturated zone Zone in which all the connected interstices or voids in rock or soil are filled with water under pressure equal to, or greater than, atmospheric pressure. The water table is commonly considered to be at the top of the zone of saturation.

saturation The degree to which voids in soil are filled with water.

seismic Pertaining to an earthquake or earth vibration, which may be natural or artificial.

seismicity Oscillation of the ground resulting from shifting of the earth's crust.

sensitive species Generic term for any plant or animal species that is recognized by the government as being depleted, rare, threatened, or endangered.

significant effect A substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

significant effect on the environment A substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment (CEQA §21068).

soil erosion Movement of soil through the action of natural physical processes, primarily associated with the action of wind and water, from their position on the earth's surface. Soil erosion includes detachment, transport and subsequent deposition of soil particles.

soil horizon In a vertical section of land, the reasonably distinct upper layer of earth that may be dug or plowed and in which plants grow.

threatened species Species that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range in the absence of special protection and management efforts.

transpiration The process by which liquid water is taken up by a plant, then released to the atmosphere as a vapor at the surface of the plant.

unconfined aquifer The aquifer in which the water surface is free to move up and down.

unsaturated zone Zone in which the connected interstices or voids in a permeable rock are not filled with water and in which there can be movement of air. Generally, the zone between the land surface and the water table, but a zone of aeration can exist below an artesian aquifer, and below a perched body of water.

visual resource The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetation patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for viewers.

visual resource management classes A classification of landscapes according to the kinds of structures and changes that are acceptable to meet established visual goals (Bureau of Land Management designation).

waste rock See **overburden**.

water budget A quantitative system of accounting for sources, storage locations and losses of water in a basin.

water erosion Water erosion occurs when the intensity of rainfall exceeds the infiltration capacity of the soil, and overland flow is generated. In arid and semiarid regions, runoff and erosion are generated during storms over widespread portions of the landscape, producing largely silt- and sand-sized sediment. Surface erosion produces sand-sized and smaller sediments.

water table The level in the saturated zone at which the pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure.

watershed The geographic region from which water drains into a particular stream, river, or body of water. A watershed includes hills, lowlands, and the body of water into which the land drains. Watershed boundaries are defined by the ridges or divides separating them. Also called a drainage area.

withdrawal Action restricting disposition of public lands and held for a specific public purpose.

8.2 ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
AF/Yr	Acre Feet per Year
ANFO	Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil
APN	Assessors Parcel Number
AQAP	Air Quality Attainment Plan
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
ARB	California Air Resources Board
ATC	Authority to Construct
BATC	Best Available Control Technology
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
Bgs	Below ground surface
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards

CARB	California Air Resources Board
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CBD	Center for Biological Diversity
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCAR	California Climate Action Registry
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDCA	California Desert Conservation Act
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPA	California Desert Protection Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information Systems
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CP Mill	Claudius Peters Mill
CUP	Conditional Use Permit (County land use permit)
DEHS	Department of Environmental Health Services
DOC/OMR	California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERCs	Emission Reduction Credits
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ET	evapotranspiration
F	Fahrenheit
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FTHL	Flat-tailed horned lizard
FT ² /day	square feet per day
g	gravity
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute

GWP	global warming potential
I-8	Interstate 8
ICAPCD	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IMSA	Inert Material Storage Area
ITE	Institute of Traffic Engineers
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LOS	Level of Service
MCE	Maximum Credible Earthquake
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MMBtu	Million British thermal units per hour
msf	million square feet
msl	mean sea level
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Agency
M _w	Moment Magnitude
MW	Megawatt
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOP	Notice of Preparation
No _x	Nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
NWIS	National Water Information System
O ₃	ozone
ONCAP	Ocotillo/Nomirage Community Area Plan
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
OHV	Off-highway Vehicle
Pb	Lead
pH	Hydrogen ion potential
PM _{2.5}	Fine Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Coarse Particulate Matter
PRISM	Parameter-elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE	Potential to Emit
PTO	Permit to Operate

RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RO	Reverse Osmosis
ROD	Record of Decision
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (State of California)
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SO _x	Sulphur Oxide
SSA	sole source aquifer
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T&R	Township and Range
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TPH	tons per hour
TPY	tons per year
UP	Union Pacific
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USG	United State Gypsum Company
USGS	United States Geological Survey
V/C	Volume/Capacity Ratio
VDE	visible dust emissions
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WA	Wilderness Area
WRI	Water Resources Investigation
WSA	Wilderness Study Area