

## 8.0 GLOSSARY

<b>Allision</b>	The striking of one vessel by another.
<b>Ambient</b>	The surrounding water temperature near the Calypso Port vicinity not being influenced by the project.
<b>Ambient Air Vaporization</b>	A vaporization system that regasifies LNG using air to as the heat source for warming the LNG to natural gas.
<b>Anchorage Area</b>	That portion of a harbor or area outside a harbor suitable for anchoring or in which ships are permitted to anchor.
<b>Anomalies</b>	An odd, peculiar, or strange condition, situation, quality.
<b>Anthropogenic</b>	Effects or processes are those that are derived from human activities in the form of chemical or biological wastes that are produced as by-products. Sources include industry, agriculture, transportation, mining, and construction.
<b>Antipatharian</b>	Deepwater black coral that have been collected from the southeastern continental slope of the United States and the north-central Gulf of Mexico.
<b>Arribada</b>	A mass of nesting turtles.
<b>Asphyxiant</b>	Inducing or tending to induce asphyxia (suffocation).
<b>Azooxanthellate Corals</b>	Coral that do not contain zooxanthaellae, and are not restricted to high light intensity waters and can exist at almost any depth. Their nutrition is attained from plankton.
<b>Ballast</b>	Seawater carried temporarily or permanently in a vessel to provide desired draft and stability.
<b>Barometric Pressure</b>	The amount of downward force exerted by the weight of the air above. Usually measured in inches of mercury (Hg).
<b>Bathymetry</b>	The measurement of the depths of oceans, seas, or other large bodies of water.
<b>Bathypelagic</b>	Region of the oceanic zone between 1,000 m to 4,000 m; between the mesopelagic layer above and the abyssopelagic layer below. Living or feeding in open waters at depths between 1,000 and 4,000 m.
<b>Benthic</b>	Relating to or characteristic of the bottom of a sea, lake, or deep river, or the animals and plants that live there.
<b>Biocide</b>	A chemical additive to destroy biological organisms.

<b>Biodegradable</b>	Capable of being decomposed by biological agents, especially bacteria.
<b>Biofouling</b>	The process of marine organisms growing or clogging internal machinery or screens in constant contact with seawater.
<b>Biogenic</b>	Produced by living organisms.
<b>Biological Assessment (BA)</b>	By regulation, a Biological Assessment is a written document prepared for a major federal action that could significantly affect the quality of the environment. A BA is required if listed species or critical habitat may be present in the action area.
<b>Biological Opinion (BO)</b>	A written statement provided to the affected federal agency that details how the reviewed action affects the species or its critical habitat. If jeopardy or adverse modification of critical habitat is found to be result of the activity, the opinion will contain suggestions for reasonable and prudent alternatives for that action that would minimize its impacts and allow the activity to proceed.
<b>Biomass</b>	The total living biological material in a given area or of a biological community or group.
<b>Biota</b>	The organisms of a specific region.
<b>Bivalve</b>	Characterized by a shell divided from front to back and left to right valves. This includes clams and oysters.
<b>Brackish</b>	Water that is saltier than fresh water, but not as salty as seawater. It may result from mixing of seawater with fresh water, as in estuaries.
<b>Buoyancy</b>	The tendency or capacity to remain afloat in a liquid or rise in air or gas.
<b>Carapace</b>	A bony or chitinous shield, test, or shell covering some or all of the dorsal part of an animal, as of a turtle.
<b>Cetaceans</b>	Marine mammals that include whales, dolphins, and porpoises.
<b>Clastic</b>	Pertaining to rock(s) composed of fragments or particles of older rocks or previously existing solid matter; fragmental.
<b>Closed Loop Vaporization</b>	A system that regasifies LNG by re-circulating a liquid to warm the LNG to a gas. This vaporization system process does not require the constant intake of seawater to warm the LNG to a gas.
<b>Closed-Loop</b>	The intake of water is recirculated and used multiple times before being discharged.
<b>Coaming</b>	A raised border around an opening in a deck, roof, or floor, designed to prevent water from running below.

<b>Conductivity</b>	Measure of the ability of water to pass an electrical current.
<b>Copepod</b>	Tiny oceanic crustaceans ranging from 0.5 to 2 millimeters in length that are of great ecological importance, providing food for many species.
<b>Coral Bleaching</b>	The whitening of coral colonies (due to the loss of symbiotic zooxanthellae) caused by stresses or environmental changes such as disease, sedimentation, pollution, and increased temperatures.
<b>Cryogenic</b>	Of or relating to low temperatures.
<b>Cyanobacteria</b>	Bacteria that are photosynthetic and aquatic, cyanobacteria are often called “blue-green algae”.
<b>Debris</b>	Intentional or unintentional discard of refuse or litter.
<b>Deleterious</b>	Having a harmful effect; injurious.
<b>Demersal</b>	Dwelling at or near the bottom of a body of water.
<b>Detritus</b>	Disintegrated or eroded mater.
<b>Diatom</b>	Major group of eukaryotic algae, mot are unicellular, some form colonies. A characteristic feature is they are encased within a unique silica cell wall.
<b>Dinoflagellate</b>	Chiefly marine protozoa having two flagella; major constituent of plankton.
<b>Diurnal</b>	Pertaining to a day or each day; daily; belonging to the daytime.
<b>Draft</b>	The depth upon which a vessel hull lies below the waterline.
<b>Dynamically Positioned</b>	A system to automatically maintain a ship’s position and heading by using its own propellers and thrusters while linked with Global Positioning System satellites.
<b>Echinoderm</b>	Marine animals characterized by hard, spiny skin, which include sea stars and sea cucumbers.
<b>Ecotype</b>	A distinct entity of an animal, plant, or other organism that is closely linked to a distinct habitat type.
<b>Eddies</b>	A current of water or air moving contrary to the direction of the main current, generally in a circular motion.
<b>Effluent</b>	Something that flows out or forth; outflow; effluence.
<b>Entrainment</b>	A situation in which marine organisms would be drawn into the water pumps with the water flow.

<b>Epifauna</b>	Animals that live on the sea floor or attached to other animals or objects under water.
<b>Epipelagic</b>	The uppermost, normally photic layer of the ocean between the ocean surface and the thermocline, usually between depths of 0-200 m; living or feeding on surface waters or at midwater to depths of 200 m.
<b>Estuarine</b>	Open water portions of semi-enclosed coastal waters where tidal seawater is diluted by flowing freshwater, creating a horizontal salinity gradient that varies by area and location with seasonal variations.
<b>Euphotic Zone</b>	The upper portion of the photic zone where photosynthesis can productively occur.
<b>Eutrophication</b>	The deterioration of the esthetic and life-supporting qualities of lakes and estuaries caused by excessive fertilization from effluents high in phosphorus, nitrogen, and organic growth substances.
<b>Fabrication</b>	The act of constructing something (as a piece of machinery).
<b>Fauna</b>	Animals in a particular region or period, considered as a group.
<b>Fecundity</b>	Generally refers to the ability to reproduce.
<b>Flange</b>	A protruding edge or rib on a pipe which may either hold the pipe in-place or connect it with another object
<b>Flaring</b>	Releasing and burning off unused gas, usually through a vertical stack
<b>Flexible Risers</b>	Composite structures made up of components of steel, polymer and other materials. It is a pipe or assembly of pipes used to transfer produced fluids from the seabed to the surface facilities or to transfer injection fluids, control fluids or lift gas from the surface facilities and the seabed.
<b>Foraminiferan</b>	Single-celled protists with shells, size ranging from 100 micrometers to 20 centimeters. Can be found in all marine environments
<b>Genera</b>	Biological classification ranking between family and species, consisting of structurally or phylogenetically related species or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation (monotypic genus).
<b>Geomorphic</b>	Pertaining to the form of the earth or the forms of its surface.

<b>Gravity Anchor</b>	A type of anchoring system comprised of a steel frame and interconnecting concrete blocks that use gravity to maintain position.
<b>Hermatypic Coral</b>	Reef-builder corals, found in tropical waters, and contain zooxanthaellae which produce organic nutrients from light for the coral.
<b>Holoplankton</b>	Organisms that are planktonic for their entire life cycle. Examples of holoplankton include diatoms, radiolarians, dinoflagellates, forminifera, amphipods, krill, copepods, salps, and jellyfish.
<b>Hydrodynamic</b>	The dynamics of fluid in motion.
<b>Hypoxia</b>	A lack of oxygen in any part of the body. In a neurological context, it refers to a reduction of oxygen to the brain despite adequate amounts of blood. It also can refer to hypoxic conditions in water bodies that have oxygen levels too low to support life.
<b>Hydrostatic Testing</b>	A practice in which a pipeline is pressurized to 1.5 times its standard operating pressure to ensure new pipeline integrity.
<b>Ichthyoplankton</b>	Fish eggs and fish larvae.
<b>Immotile</b>	Describes a plant or animal part that cannot move.
<b>Impingement</b>	A situation in which a marine organism may be held against the intake screening device by the flow into the system.
<b>Inerting</b>	A device that attempts to increase the safety of a fuel tank, ball mill, or other sealed or closed-in tank that contains highly flammable material, by pumping nitrogen, steam, carbon dioxide, or some other inert gas or vapor into its air space in order to displace oxygen.
<b>Infauna</b>	Organisms that live in tubes or burrows the surface of the sea floor.
<b>Inorganic</b>	Not having the compounds of hydrocarbons or their derivatives.
<b>Level A Harassment</b>	Any act which has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild.
<b>Level B Harassment</b>	Any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which has the potential to disturb, but not injure, a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild.
<b>Macrofauna</b>	Small animals, but those that are large enough to be seen by the naked eye
<b>Masking</b>	Masking occurs when a foreign acoustic signal has similar frequencies as those heard by an individual, decreasing the ability of that individual to hear other sounds

<b>Meroplankton</b>	Organisms that are planktonic for only a part of their life cycle, usually the larval stage. Examples include larvae of starfish, crustaceans, marine worms, and most fish.
<b>Mesopelagic</b>	Pertaining to the region of the oceanic zone from 200 meters to 1100 (or 150-2000) meters (sources differ); a middle layer of the ocean between the epipelagic and bathypelagic layers.
<b>Microscopic</b>	Too small to be seen by the unaided eye, but large enough to be studied under a microscope.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Attempts to prevent hazards from developing into adverse impacts or to reduce the effects of adverse impacts when they occur.
<b>MMS Lease Block</b>	Mineral Management Service offshore area typically 5, 000 to 5,760 acres (about 9 square miles or 2,304 hectares). Each block has a specific identifying number, area, and latitude and longitude coordinates that can be pinpointed on a leasing map.
<b>Mooring</b>	Any device used to hold or secure an object by means of anchors, cables and/or lines.
<b>Neonate</b>	Young life-stage of certain animals, such as sharks and sea turtles.
<b>Open Loop</b>	The intake of water circulates the system and is discharged.
<b>Open Loop Vaporization</b>	A system that regasifies LNG using a constant intake of seawater to warm the LNG to a gas.
<b>Order</b>	A rank between class and family in the scientific classification system.
<b>Organic</b>	Relating to the class of chemical compounds having carbon basis.
<b>Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)</b>	The OCS begins 3 to 9 nautical miles from shore depending on the state, and extends 200 nautical miles outward. The submerged lands, subsoil, and seabed, lying between the States' seaward jurisdiction and the seaward extent of federal jurisdiction.
<b>Pathogen</b>	Any disease-producing agent; virus, bacterium, or other microorganism.
<b>Pelagic</b>	The part of the open sea or ocean comprising the water column (i.e., all of the sea other than that near the coast or the sea floor).
<b>Permanent Threshold Shift (PTS)</b>	Noise exposure that occurs above a certain level and duration that results in a permanent loss of hearing over a certain frequency range.
<b>Photosynthesis</b>	Synthesis of compounds with the aid of radiant energy (especially algae and plants).

<b>Phytoplankton</b>	Freely floating organisms, often minute organisms that drift with water currents.
<b>Pinnipeds</b>	Aquatic, mostly marine, carnivores including seals, sea lions, and walruses, which have fin-like limbs.
<b>Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG)</b>	An industry tool that is sent down a pipeline and propelled by the pressure of the product in the pipeline itself. Used for pipeline inspection.
<b>Planktivore</b>	An animal that eats plankton.
<b>Plankton</b>	Generally microscopic organisms that are free swimming or suspended in the water, including phytoplankton and zooplankton
<b>Polychaetes</b>	A class of annelid worms, generally marine with each body segment having a pair of fleshy protrusions that bear many bristles, called setae. There are over 10,000 species in this class and they vary greatly. Most burrow or build tubes on the bottom; some are parasitic and others are mobile.
<b>Potential Biological Removal (PBR)</b>	The maximum number of individuals—not including natural mortalities—that may be removed from a stock while still allowing the stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population
<b>Rapid Phase Transition (RPT)</b>	Contact between a cold and a hot liquid that causes the cold liquid to reach its superheat limit, resulting in a spontaneous and explosive burning off of the cold liquid.
<b>Regasification</b>	The process of returning LNG to its naturally occurring state.
<b>Region of Influence (ROI)</b>	A selected area identified for a particular purpose.
<b>Salinity</b>	The measure of salt present in seawater.
<b>Scarp</b>	A line of cliffs formed by the faulting or fracturing of the earth's crust.
<b>Sedimentation</b>	The deposition or accumulation of sediment.
<b>Seiche</b>	An oscillation of a body of water between at least two land masses
<b>Seismicity</b>	The frequency, intensity, and distribution of earthquakes in a given area.
<b>Sessile</b>	Permanently attached or fixed; not free-moving.

<b>Shell-and-Tube Vaporization</b>	A system for regasifying LNG using multiple small diameter tubes housed within a larger diameter shell. LNG is transported through the smaller tubes and is typically heated to natural gas by either seawater (open loop) or a heated liquid, such as glycol, that is recirculated and re-heated (closed loop).
<b>Sinkhole</b>	A geologic feature consisting of a depression that continually collects drainage.
<b>Sodium Hypochloride</b>	NaClO – Bleach: An unstable salt, NaOCl, usually stored in solution and used as a fungicide and oxidizing bleach.
<b>Species</b>	All the individual organisms of a natural population which are able to interbreed, generally sharing similar appearance, characteristics and genetics due to having relatively recent common ancestors. The last rank in the scientific classification system.
<b>Spill or Release</b>	Intentional or unintentional release of a substance into an undesignated area.
<b>SRS</b>	Storage and Regasification Ship, an LNG vessel designed to moor to an unloading buoy for extended periods of time, berth and transfer LNG from conventional LNG carriers, and vaporize LNG for send out via a subsea pipeline.
<b>Submerged Combustion Vaporization</b>	A system for regasifying LNG that heats a water bath with exhaust gas source from a fuel-air combustion chamber (closed loop). The LNG is warmed in tubes through the heated water bath.
<b>Subsea</b>	Situated or occurring underwater; designed for use underwater.
<b>Suction Pile Anchor</b>	A type of anchoring system comprised of a hollow steel cylinder open on one end, approximately 20 ft in diameter and up to 40 ft long that is installed into seafloor sediments by drawing water out of the cylinder thereby creating a suction and sinking the cylinder into the seafloor.
<b>Taxon</b>	(Plural taxa), or taxonomic unit, is a grouping of organisms (named or unnamed). Once named, a taxon will usually have a rank and can be placed at a particular level in a hierarchy.
<b>Temperature Inversion</b>	A meteorological condition where the air temperature increases with height above ground surface.
<b>Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS)</b>	Noise exposure that occurs above a certain level and duration that results in a temporary loss in hearing in that range.
<b>Thermocline</b>	A layer of water in an ocean or lakes, where the temperature gradient is greater than that of the warmer layer above and the colder layer below

<b>Transom stern</b>	When the tip of the transom is on the waterline
<b>Trihalomethane</b>	Substances produced by the breakdown of sodium hypochlorite.
<b>Trophic</b>	Steps in a nutritive series, or food chain, of an ecosystem.
<b>TRV</b>	Transport and Regasification Vessel, an LNG vessel designed to moor to an unloading buoy and vaporize LNG for send out via a subsea pipeline.
<b>Turbidity</b>	Having sediment or foreign particles stirred up or suspended; turbid water.
<b>Umbilicals</b>	The assembly of hydraulic hoses which can also include electrical cables or optic fibers, used to control a subsea structure or remotely operated vehicle from a platform or a vessel.
<b>Unloading Buoy</b>	Permanently moored submersible buoy that is capable of mooring specially designed LNG vessels and transferring natural gas to subsea pipelines via umbilical pipelines
<b>Vaporization</b>	Conversion of a substance from the liquid or solid phase into the gaseous phase.
<b>Zooplankton</b>	Small floating or weakly swimming organisms that drift with water currents includes larval fish and crabs.
<b>Zooxanthellate Corals</b>	Corals with zooxanthellae (symbiotic algae) that are restricted to the photic zone and are typically found in tropical-subtropical regions at depths that rarely exceed 230 ft.

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