

GLOSSARY

Asbestos - A group of impure magnesium silicate minerals which occur in fibrous form. It is toxic by inhalation and an active carcinogen. It is used in the manufacturing of fireproof fabrics, roofing insulation, and a number of other products.

BOL - Bill of Laden - A document carried by persons transporting materials within the state that identifies the type of material inside.

CTDOT - Department of Transportation; the administrative body of the state responsible for transportation policy regulation and enforcement.

Corrosive Material - A material is considered to be corrosive if it exhibits the characteristics of corrosivity described in 40 CFR 261.22.

Fungicide - A pesticide that controls or inhibits fungus growth.

Gas Chromatography (GC) - An instrumental method of analysis which is used for routine analyses. It entails the vaporization of a liquid sample followed by the separation of the various gaseous components formed so that they can be individually identified and quantitatively measured.

Granules - Dry, coarse particles of some porous material (clay, corncobs, walnut shells) into which a pesticide is absorbed.

Hazardous Waste - Any waste material which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed, including hazardous waste identified in accordance with Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.) as amended.

Hazardous Waste Determination - A methodology to determine whether or not a material is a hazardous waste according to Connecticut regulations.

Herbicide - Pesticide that controls plant life.

Ignitable Materials - A material is considered to be ignitable if it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability described in 40 CFR 261.21.

Ignition Temperature - The minimum temperature in °F or °C required to ignite gas or vapor without a spark or flame being present. Values provided in reference texts are only approximate because they change substantially with changes in geometry, gas, or vapor concentrations and in the presence of catalysts.

Impermeable - Cannot be penetrated by liquid or vapor

GLOSSARY (continued)

Individual Container - A cargo container, such as a box or drum, used to transport material in small quantities.

Inert Material - Material that has no contamination.

Liter - The volume of one kilogram of water at 4°C.

Mass Spectrometer - An instrument which will sort out charged gas molecules or ions to their masses.

Mass Spectrometry - An instrumental method of analysis used to determine the quantity of a given organic compound as it emerges from a gas chromatographic column, it also makes a positive identification of each organic material.

Meter - A measure of length based on the spectrographic color line of the element krypton.

Milligram per liter (mg/l) - is weight-to-volume ratio. It is used in analysis of polluted waters where specific gravity makes a difference such as industrial wastewaters. Most widely used in place of ppm (i.e., $\text{mg/l} = \text{g/m}^3$ or $\text{mg/l} \times 10^{-3} = \text{Kg/m}^3$).

Mixture - A combination of materials that contain two or more substances that do not lose their individual identities.

pH - A term used to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a solution. It expresses the hydrogen-ion concentration.

PPM - Parts per million is a weight-to-weight ratio used in the past for water analysis of domestic wastewater.

Pesticide - Chemical or mixture used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.

Physical Properties - Properties of a material that relate to the physical states common to all substances: that is, a solid, a liquid, or a gas.

Radioactive Material - Any material or combination of materials, that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation, and have a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.

Soil Contamination - Contamination of the ground area where a spill has occurred, or where contaminated run-off water flows.

Solution - Mixture of one or more substances in another in which all ingredients are completely dissolved.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Solvent - A liquid that will dissolve a substance to form a solution. Some examples of solvents are water, petroleum distillate, xylene, or methanol.

Special Waste - The following waste are special waste so long as they are not hazardous waste pursuant to Section 22a-115 of the Connecticut General Statutes: 1) water treatment, sewage treatment or industrial sludges, liquid, solids and contained gases; fly ash and casting sands or slag; and contaminated dredge spoils; 2) scrap tires; 3) bulky waste, as defined in this section; 4) asbestos; 5) residue; and 6) biomedical waste (Regulations of State Agencies, Solid Waste Management, 22a-209-1).

Sublimation - Going from the solid to gaseous to solid state.

Temperature - The condition of an object that determines whether heat will flow to or from another object.

Toxic - Materials that can be poisonous if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed into the body through cuts or breaks in the skin.

Vaporization - going from a liquid to a gaseous state or going from a solid to a gaseous state.

Water Pollution - Contamination of water by an unwanted material.

Wood Preservatives - Pesticides used to treat any wood to prevent insect damage, dry rot, or other damage.