

Glossary

A

Adapt – make (something) suitable for a new use or purpose; modify. "Hospitals have had to be adapted for modern medical practice"

Accommodate – (of a building or other area) provide lodging or sufficient space for. "the cottages accommodate up to six people"

Asphalt – a mixture of dark bituminous pitch with sand or gravel, used for surfacing roads, flooring, roofing, etc.

Associated – (of a person or thing) connected with something else. "two associated events"

Amenities – a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place. "the property is situated in a convenient location, close to all local amenities"

Accordingly – in a way that is appropriate to the particular circumstances. "we have to discover what his plans are and act accordingly"

Accordance – in a manner conforming with. "the ballot was held in accordance with trade union rules"

Assessment – the action of assessing someone or something. "the assessment of educational needs"

Aid – help, typically of a practical nature. "he saw the pilot slumped in his cockpit and **went to his aid**"

Aforesaid – Another term for aforementioned. **synonyms:** above, above-stated, foregoing, preceding, precedent, earlier, previous, same, selfsame "the insurer undertakes to insure the aforesaid items against all risks"

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Adverse – Preventing success or development; harmful; unfavorable. "taxes are having an adverse effect on production"

Arise – (of a problem, opportunity, or situation) emerge; become apparent. "new difficulties had arisen"

Authorized – having official permission or approval. "an authorized dealer"

Administrative – relating to the running of a business, organization, etc. "administrative problems"

Assemblies – a group of people gathered together in one place for a common purpose.

"an assembly of dockers and laborers"

Amendment – a minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation, etc. "an **amendment to** existing bail laws"

Acquisition – an asset or object bought or obtained, typically by a library or museum.

"the legacy will be used for new acquisitions"

Asbestos – a highly heat-resistant fibrous silicate mineral that can be woven into fabrics, and is used in brake linings and in fire-resistant and insulating materials. fabric containing asbestos.

Alternative – (of one or more things) available as another possibility or choice. "the various alternative methods for resolving disputes"

Anticipated – regard as probable; expect or predict. "she anticipated scorn on her return to the theatre"

Adjoining – (of a building, room, or piece of land) next to or joined with. "I was in an adjoining room and could hear voices"

Ambient Air – **Ambient air** quality refers to the quality of outdoor **air** in our surrounding environment. It is typically measured near ground level, away from direct sources of pollution.

Air quality: A measure of the health-related and visual characteristics of the air often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.

Alternative: Any one of a number of options for a project.

Ambient: Of the environment surrounding a body, encompassing on all sides. Most commonly applied to air quality and noise.

Advancement - the process of promoting a cause or plan. "their lives were devoted to the advancement of science"

Auxiliary ventilation - Portion of main ventilating current directed to face of dead end entry by means of an auxiliary fan and tubing.

Amphibians – a cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians. They are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.

Archaeological – the scientific study of material remains (as fossil relics, artifacts, and monuments) of past human life and activities.

B

Baseline: The existing conditions against which impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives can be compared.

Bulky – taking up much space; large and unwieldy. "A bulky carrier bag"

Biological – relating to biology or living organisms. **Synonyms:** biotic, biologic, organic, living; More **2.** (of a member of a person's family) genetically related; related by blood. "His biological mother"

Building Materials – **Building material** is any **material** which is used for construction purposes. Many naturally occurring substances, such as clay, rocks, sand, and wood, even twigs and leaves, have been used to construct **buildings**.

Bricks – a small rectangular block typically made of fired or sun-dried clay, used in building.

C

Ceramics – pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat. "many of the painted ceramics are of native manufacture"

Compactors – A **compactor** is a machine or mechanism used to reduce the size of material such as waste material or bio mass through compaction. A trash **compactor** is often used by a home or business to reduce the volume of trash.

Capacity – the maximum amount that something can contain.

Characterization – Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. Characterization is revealed through direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct Characterization tells the audience what the personality of the character is.

Concrete – existing in a material or physical form; not abstract. "concrete objects like stones"

Cardboard – pasteboard or stiff paper. "a cardboard box"

Cater – provide people with food and drink at a social event or other gathering. "my mother helped to **cater for** the party"

Conceived – form or devise (a plan or idea) in the mind. "the dam project was originally conceived in 1977"

Crushing – deform, pulverize, or force inwards by compressing forcefully. "you can crush a pill between two spoons"

Categories – a class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics. "The various categories of research"

Chunk – a thick, solid piece of something. "Huge chunks of masonry littered the street"

Construction and Demolition Waste – Construction waste consists of unwanted material produced directly or incidentally by the construction or industries.[1] This includes building materials such as insulation, nails, electrical wiring, and rebar, as well as waste originating from site preparation such as dredging materials, tree stumps, and rubble.

Containers – an object for holding or transporting something. "the cakes will keep for up to two weeks if kept in an airtight container"

Construction – the action of building something, typically a large structure. "there was a skyscraper under construction"

Cultivated – refined and well educated. "he was a remarkably cultivated and educated man"

Conceptualized – form a concept or idea of (something).

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 – A comprehensive set of amendments to the federal law governing the nation's air quality. The Clean Air Act was originally passed in 1970 to address significant air pollution problems in our cities. The 1990 amendments broadened and strengthened the original law to address specific problems such as acid deposition, urban smog, hazardous air pollutants and stratospheric ozone depletion.

Conveyor - An apparatus for moving material from one point to another in a continuous fashion. This is accomplished with an endless (that is, looped) procession of hooks, buckets, wide rubber belt, etc.

Core Cover - The overburden of any deposit.

D

Depreciation – a reduction in the value of an asset over time, due in particular to wear and tear. "Provision should be made for depreciation of fixed assets"

Demolished – pull or knock down (a building).

Deployed – move (troops) into position for military action. "forces were deployed at strategic locations"

Deposition – the action of deposing someone, especially a monarch.

Disposal – the action or process of getting rid of something.

Dumped – deposit or dispose of (rubbish, waste, or unwanted material), typically in a careless or hurried way.

Drywall – plasterboard. "Drywall partitions"

Destruction – the action or process of causing so much damage to something that it no longer exists or cannot be repaired. "the destruction of the rainforest"

Dimensions – a measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height. "The final dimensions of the pond were 14ft x 8ft"

Determined – having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it.

Drainage – the action or process of draining something.

Density – the degree of compactness of a substance. "a reduction in bone density"

E

Emission – Effluent discharged into the atmosphere, usually specified by mass per unit time, and considered when analyzing air quality.

Environmental impact statement (EIS) – A document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed action and released to the public for review and comment. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ, and the directives of the agency responsible for the proposed action.

Environmental justice – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of Federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

Emission – the production and discharge of something, especially gas, or radiation." The effects of lead emission on health"

Evaluate – form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess. "The study will assist in evaluating the impact of recent changes"

F

Fill - Any material that is put back in place of the extracted ore to provide ground support.

Fundamentally – in central or primary respects. "two fundamentally different concepts of democracy"

Ferrous – (chiefly of metals) containing or consisting of iron

Fencing – 1. the sport of fighting with swords, especially foils, according to a set of rules, in order to score points against an opponent. "a fencing foil"

2. a series of fences. "Security Fencing"

Flora – the plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

Fauna – the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. "the flora and fauna of Siberia"

Fossil: Any remains, trace, or imprint of a plant or animal that has been preserved by natural process in the earth's crust since some past geologic time.

G

Groundwater: Subsurface water that fills available openings in rock or soil materials to the extent that they are considered water saturated.

Graded – Arranged in a sequence of grades or ranks; "stratified areas of the distribution"

Gypsum–

A widespread colorless, white, or yellowish mineral, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, in the manufacture of plaster of Paris, various plaster products, and fertilizers.

Guidelines – Any guide or indication of a future course of action:

Generation – The production or creation of something.

Granules – A small grain or pellet; a particle.

H

Hydrocarbon – A family of chemical compounds containing carbon and hydrogen atoms in various combinations, found especially in fossil fuels.

Hazardous – Risky; dangerous. “we work in hazardous conditions”

I

Infrastructure: The facilities, services, and equipment needed for a community or facility to function, such as and including roads, sewers, water lines, and electric lines.

Indiscriminate – Done at random or without careful judgment.

Impairment – The state or fact of being impaired, especially in a specified faculty.

Incinerator – A furnace or a container for burning waste materials

Inadequate – Not capable or competent; lacking

Improper – Unsuitable or inappropriate, as for the purpose or occasion:

Implementation – The process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution.

Intends – To have in mind as something to be done or brought about; plan:

to design or mean for a particular purpose, use, recipient, etc.

L

Layout - The design or pattern of the main roadways and workings. The proper layout of mine workings is the responsibility of the manager aided by the planning department.

Labor force: All persons 16 years of age or over who are either employed or unemployed and actively looking for a job.

Land use plan: A plan or document developed by a government entity, which outlines specific functions, uses, or management-related activities of an area, and may be identified in combination when joint or seasonal uses occur and may include land used for support facilities that are an integral part of the use.

Landfill site - for the disposal of solid waste in which refuse is buried between layers of dirt so as to

fill in or reclaim low-lying ground.

Legislation – A proposed or enacted law or group of laws.

M

Magnitude ---a number characteristic of a quantity and forming a basis for comparison with similar quantities, as length.

Metals – An alloy of two or more metallic elements.

Mechanisms – Machinery or mechanical appliances in general.

Manufacturing – The thing or material manufactured; product:

Monitoring – An instrument for detecting dangerous gases, radiation, etc.

Mobilization – To release or make available, as cells or chemical substances:

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards: The allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the air specified by the Federal government. The air quality standards are divided into primary standards and secondary standards from any unknown or expected adverse effects of air pollutants.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: Our nation's basic charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. In accordance with NEPA, all Federal agencies must prepare a written statement on the environmental impacts of a proposed action. The provisions to ensure that Federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of NEPA are in the CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA (43 CFR 1500-1508).

Noise – Loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired sound that disrupts or interferes with normal human activities.

Numerous – Consisting of many units or parts

Organic – A substance, especially a fertilizer or pesticide, of animal or vegetable origin.

Occur – happen; take place.

Operational – Fit for proper functioning; ready for use:

P

Prior – Proceeding in importance or privilege.

Potential – having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future

Plethora – An excess of blood in the circulatory system or in one organ or area.

Promote – To advance in rank, dignity, position, etc.

Pharmaceutical – of or relating to drugs used in medical treatment

Prevailing – having superior power or influence.

Pertain – To be appropriate

Prevent – To anticipate or counter in advance.

Pedestrian – A person who goes or travels on foot; walker.

R

Rise - A secondary or tertiary inclined opening, vertical or near-vertical opening driven upward from a level to connect with the level above, or to explore the ground for a limited distance above one level.

Representative – Typical of a class, group, or body of opinion.

Reflects – To give back or show an image of mirror.

Renovation – the action of renovating a building.

Regulations – A rule or directive made and maintained by an authority.

Radioactive – Emitting or relating to the emission of ionizing radiation or particles.

Reduction – the action or fact of making something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size. "talks on arms reduction"

Rapid – happening in a short time or at a great rate. "the country's rapid economic decline"

Rodents – a gnawing mammal of an order that includes rats, mice, squirrels, hamsters, porcupines, and their relatives, distinguished by strong constantly growing incisors and no canine teeth. They constitute the largest order of mammals.

Ramp – a sloping surface joining two different levels, as at the entrance or between floors of a building. "a wheelchair ramp"

Reservations – an arrangement whereby something, especially a seat or room, is reserved for a particular person.

S

Solid - Mineral that has not been undermined, sheared out, or otherwise prepared for blasting.

Significant – Sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy, "a significant increase in sales"

Sorting – arrange systematically in groups; separate according to type. "the mail was sorted"

Sustainable – arrange systematically in groups; separate according to type. "the mail was sorted"

Solid Waste Management –

Sanitary – relating to the conditions that affect hygiene and health, especially the supply of sewage facilities and clean drinking water.

Socioeconomic – **Socioeconomics** (also known as **socio-economics** or social economics) is the social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes. In general it analyzes how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy.

Segregate – set apart from the rest or from each other; isolate or divide. "disabled people should not be segregated from the rest of society"

Salvaged – retrieve or preserve (something) from potential loss or adverse circumstances. "It was the only crumb of comfort he could **salvage from** the ordeal"

Scope – the extent of the area or subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant. "We widened the scope of our investigation"

Surroundings – the things and conditions around a person or thing. "I took up the time admiring my surroundings"

Sustainable – Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level. "Sustainable economic growth"

Stakeholders – a person with an interest or concern in something, especially a business.

Span – the full extent of something from end to end; the amount of space that something covers.

Settlement – an official agreement intended to resolve a dispute or conflict. "unions succeeded in reaching a pay settlement"

Synopsis – a brief summary or general survey of something. "a synopsis of the insurance cover provided is set out below"

T

Ton – A short or net ton is equal to 2,000 pounds; a long or British ton is 2,240 pounds; a metric ton is approximately 2 to 205 pounds.

Topographic – Topography is a detailed map of the surface features of land. It includes the mountains, hills, creeks, and other bumps and lumps on a particular hunk of earth. This handy word is a Greek-rooted combo of topos **meaning** "place" and graphein "to write."

Transportation – the action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported. "the era of global mass transportation"

Transshipped – transfer (cargo) from one ship or other form of transport to another. "they had to trans-ship the blocks by crane to chartered boats"

U

Ultimate – Being or happening at the end of a process; final. "their ultimate aim was to force his resignation"

Unregulated – not controlled or supervised by regulations or laws. "an unregulated free-market economy"

Urbanization – Urbanization is the process where an increasing percentage of a population lives in cities and suburbs. This process is often linked to industrialization and modernization, as large numbers of people leave farms to work and live in cities.

Ultimate – being or happening at the end of a process; final. "their ultimate aim was to force his resignation"

V

Valuation – The act or process of valuing or of estimating the value or worth; appraisal.

Velocity – Rate of airflow in lineal feet per minute.

Void – A general term for pore space or other re-openings in rock. In addition to pore space, the term includes vesicles, solution cavities, or any openings either primary or secondary.

Violations – the action of violating someone or something.

Vary – differ in size, amount, degree, or nature from something else of the same general class. "the properties **vary in price**"

W

Water Gauge (standard U-tube) - Instrument that measures differential pressures in inches of water.

Wedge - A piece of wood tapering to a thin edge and used for tightening in conventional timbering.

Weight - Fracturing and lowering of the roof strata at the face as a result of mining operations, as in "taking weight".

Working - When a coal seam is being squeezed by pressure from roof and floor, it emits creaking noises and is said to be "working". This often serves as a warning to the miners that additional support is needed.

Working place - From the out by side of the last open crosscut to the face

Workings - The entire system of openings in a mine for the purpose of exploitation.

Working section - From the faces to the point where coal is loaded onto belts or rail cars to begin its trip to the outside.