

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AERMOD	An acronym for the American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model. An advanced atmospheric (air) dispersion model approved for use in Ontario.
MOECC	An acronym for the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.
ATSDR	An acronym for the United States Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
National Toxicology Program	A United States government agency providing information on potentially hazardous substances.
Chromium	Chromium is an odorless and tasteless metallic element. Chromium is found naturally in rocks, plants, soil and volcanic dust, humans and animals. The most common forms of chromium in the environment are trivalent chromium (chromium-3), and hexavalent chromium (chromium-6). Hexavalent chromium can occur in the environment from the erosion of natural chromium deposits but it can also be produced by industrial processes.
Prototype	A first, typical or preliminary model of something from which other forms are developed or copied.
Refractory	A refractory material is one that retains its strength at high temperatures. The plant's existing glass melting and molten glass transport structures (e.g., forehearth) are made from refractory materials because they resist extreme wear conditions.
Bushings	Boxes made from platinum alloys and having a large number of small nozzles or tips on their underside. Bushings are heated to enable the glass to retain its molten state and flow slowly through the tips under the influence of gravity to produce glass fibers.
Forehearth	A special heated channel (trough) for transporting molten glass from the furnace to the bushings.
Stacks	A chimney used to release exhaust, smoke, heat or other emissions into the air.
Emissions	Technically, all solid, liquid, or gaseous discharges from a facility, but most commonly used to refer to discharges of a material to the atmosphere whether in solid, liquid, or gaseous form.
Concentration	The amount of a particular substance in a given amount of another substance. An example of concentration is the amount of salt to water in a saltwater solution. Owens Corning is working to reduce the concentration of hexavalent chromium in its air emissions.

General Standard	The Ministry uses scientific studies to understand how contaminants may cause adverse effects and, based on these studies, calculates a concentration in air that presents negligible risk. For most contaminants, air standards are set at concentrations well below those where effects are observed with adjustments made for uncertainty in the data and variation in sensitivities of the population. For cancer causing contaminants—carcinogens—Ministry sets air standards at a concentration equivalent to a cancer risk level of one in a million. So, if a person is continuously exposed to this concentration over a lifetime, the additional cancer risk from this exposure would be one in a million.
Site-specific standard	A site-specific standard is an air concentration approved by a director of the Ministry for an individual facility that is challenged in meeting the air standard.
Upper Risk Threshold (URT)	A concentration of a contaminant in air, set above the general air standard. URTs are used by the Ministry to manage risks both during and after the phase-in period of an air standard and also during the evaluation of requests for site-specific standards. For carcinogens, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change generally sets URTs at a concentration equivalent to a cancer risk level of one in ten thousand. For carcinogens, URTs are generally set at 100 times the air standard.
Point of Impingement (POI)	With respect to the discharge of a contaminant; does not include any point that is located on the same property as the source of contaminant.
Off-property location	Any location on the property line or beyond. Compliance is determined based on the maximum concentration at the off-property location.
Sensitive receptors	Any receptor (location) beyond the property line that fits in the category of: dwellings (houses, apartments), educational facilities, child care facilities, health care facilities, and senior citizens' residences or long-term care facilities.
Grams per second (g/s)	A measurement unit used to measure the mass discharge rate of emissions.
Microgram (µg)	A unit of measure for mass. 1 µg is a million times smaller than a gram (g).
Micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)	A concentration reported in terms of weight or mass in micrograms in a cubic meter (volume) of air.