

## APPENDIX B

# Glossary of Terms

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

#### A

**AAS:** Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

**ABAAS:** Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard

**AC:** Alternating current; the movement of current through an electrical circuit that periodically reverses direction. Alternating current is the form of electric power that is delivered to businesses and residences.

**ACHP:** Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

**ACM:** Asbestos-Containing Material

**Accessibility:** A term used to describe facilities or amenities to assist people with disabilities and can extend to Braille signage, wheelchair ramps, elevators/lifts, walkway contours, reading accessibility, etc. According to its website, the Park Service is “committed to making all practicable efforts to make NPS facilities, programs, services, employment, and meaningful work opportunities accessible and usable by all people, including those with disabilities. This policy reflects the commitment to provide access to the widest cross section of the public and to ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The Park Service will also comply with section 507 of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC 12207), which relates specifically to the operation and management of federal wilderness areas. The accessibility of commercial services within national parks are also covered under all applicable federal, state and local laws.” (Source: <http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/eo.htm>)

**AES-ICP:** Atomic Emission Spectroscopy – Inductively Coupled Plasma

**AIHA:** American Industrial Hygiene Association

**AL:** Action Level

**Astronomical Timeclock:** A high-precision clock used to control electrical circuits to turn on or off based upon the location of the sun through a pre-programmed geographical location and time.

#### B

**Beam:** a structural member, usually horizontal, with a main function to carry loads cross-ways to its longitudinal axis.

**Branch Circuit:** Insulated conductors used to carry electricity to an associated device or devices that originate from a single circuit breaker.

**BTUH:** British Thermal Unit per Hour; A traditional unit of energy.

**BX Cable:** Cable with flexible steel armored outer tube with individual copper conductors insulated with rubber and covered with a cotton braided sheath.

## C

**Cantilever:** refers to the part of a member that extends freely over a beam or wall, which is not supported at its end.

**CEQ:** Council on Environmental Quality

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulation

**CLR:** Cultural Landscape Report

**Circuit Breaker:** A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without damage to itself when properly applied within its rating.

**Cistern:** An underground receptacle for storage of liquids, usually water.

**Column:** a main vertical member that carries axial loads from beams or girders to the foundation parallel to its longitudinal axis.

**Correlated Color Temperature (CCT):** A characteristic of visible light that describes the color as a unit of absolute temperature, in Kelvin (K). Warmer color temperatures of light can be described as “2,700K” (incandescent sources) while cooler color temperatures of light can be described as “6,500K” (Daylight).

## D

**DC:** Direct current; the unidirectional flow of current through an electrical circuit. Direct current is produced through such sources as batteries, thermocouples, or photovoltaic solar cells.

**Dead Load:** describes the loads from the weight of the permanent components of the structure.

**Deflection:** the displacement of a structural member or system under a load.

**DO:** Director’s Order

**Disconnecting Means:** A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.

***DRO:*** Diesel-Range Organics

## **E**

***EA:*** Environmental Assessment

**ELPAT:** Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing

***EMT:*** Electrical metallic tubing; A metallic tube raceway that is used to carry and protect current carrying conductors or cables.

***ESA:*** Endangered Species Act

**EO:** Executive Order

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency

## **F**

***Farm:*** Truman Farm.

***Flue Vent:*** A duct or pipe conveying combustion by-products from a heater or furnace.

***Fluorescent:*** A source of light that emits light radiation at longer wavelengths and lower energy.

***Footing:*** a slab of concrete or an assortment of stones under a column, wall, or other structural member to transfer the loads of the member into the surrounding soil.

***Foundation:*** supports a building or structure.

***FRP:*** Fiberglass reinforced plastic

***Full Sawn (FS):*** Lumber cut, in the rough, to its full nominal size.

## **G**

***Gable:*** located above the elevation of the eave line of a double-sloped roof.

***Galvanized Steel:*** Steel coated with zinc carbonate to resist corrosion.

***GPM:*** Gallon per minute; a standard unit of volumetric liquid flow rate.

***Grade:*** the ground elevation of the soil.

**Grade Beam:** a short foundation element supported on the ground and carrying building above

**Gravity Vent:** Openings in a roof intended to vent hot air by the action of convection.

**Gray Water:** Wastewater generated from domestic washing activities and not containing human waste.

**GRO:** Gasoline Range Organics

**Grounding Electrode:** A conducting object through which a direct connection to the earth is established.

## **H**

**Header:** a member that carries joists, rafters or beams and is placed between other joists, rafters or beams. The framing member over a wall opening.

**Helical Pile:** a structural steel foundation member consisting of helixes near the tip and a steel shaft. A helical pile is twisted into the ground until a predetermined torque is reached.

**Hip Roof:** a roof sloping from all four sides of a building.

**HSR:** Historic Structures Report.

**HSTR:** Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

**HVAC:** Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning.

## **I**

**IAQ:** Indoor Air Quality

**IBC:** International Building Code

**IEBC:** International Existing Building Code

**IEUBK:** Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic

**Incandescent:** A source of light that works by incandescence, or works by a heat-driven light emission through black-body radiation.

**Inverter:** A device that converts electrical direct current (DC) to electrical alternating current (AC).

## **J**

***Joist:*** a horizontal structural load-carrying member which supports floors, ceilings, or roofs.

***J.C. Parks/Rec:*** Jackson County, Missouri Parks and Recreation

## **K**

***kVA:*** Kilovolt-ampere equal to one thousand volt-amperes. kVA is a unit to express the apparent power consumed in an electrical circuit or electrical device.

***kW:*** Kilowatt equal to one thousand watts. A kilowatt is typically used to express the output power consumption of large devices or electrical systems.

***Knob and Tube Wiring:*** An early standardized method of electrical wiring building from about 1880 to the 1930's. Conductors were run using porcelain knobs along framing members while porcelain tubes protected wires passing through framing members

## **L**

***LBP:*** Lead-Based Paint

***LCP:*** Lead-Containing Paint

***LCS:*** Lead-Contaminated Soils

***LED:*** Light emitting diode; a semiconductor light source that can emit light in various colors and brightness.

***Live Load:*** nonpermanent loads on a structure created by the use of the structure.

***Load:*** an outside force that affects the structure or its members.

***Louver:*** An opening with horizontal slats angled to allow passage of air while keeping out rain and snow.

***LIRP:*** Long-range interpretive plan

***LPI – 175:*** Standard that provides nationally recognized methods for the proper design, installation, and inspection of lightning protection systems.

## **M**

***Mg/kg:*** Milligrams per Kilogram

## N

**NRHP:** National Register of Historic Places

**NHPA:** National Historic Preservation Act

**NEC:** National Electric Code.

**NEPA:** National Environmental Policy Act

**NESHAP:** National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

**NHL:** National Historic Landmark

**NPS:** National Park Service

**NRCS:** Natural Resource Conservation Service

**NVLAP:** National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

## O

**OSHA:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**Overcurrent Protection:** A fuse, circuit breaker or relay that will open the electrical circuit when the downstream electrical current exceeds the stated current rating.

## P

**Park:** Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

**Passive Ventilation:** Ventilation of a building without the use of a fan or other mechanical system.

**Pier:** a short column

**Pitch:** the slope of a member defined as the ratio of the total rise to the total run.

**PLM:** Polarized Light Microscopy

**Purlin:** a horizontal member supporting wall framing

**Puck Light:** Lights mounted under or inside wall cabinets, often used to shed light on countertops below.

**PV:** Photovoltaic; An array of solar modules or cells that collect solar energy and convert the energy into direct current electricity.

**PVC:** Polyvinyl Chloride; A biologically and chemically resistant plastic widely used for household sewage pipe.

## **R**

**Rafter:** a sloped structural load-carrying member which supports the roof.

**RBM:** Regulated/Hazardous Material

**Reaction:** the force or moment developed at the points of a support.

**Rim Joist:** framing member at the edge of floor that rests on the wall plate and supports the wall above

**RLM:** Industrial stem mounted reflector.

**Romex:** Wiring with rubber insulated conductors in an overall sheath of braided cotton fiber.

## **S**

**Seismic Load:** loads produced during the seismic movements of an earthquake.

**Septic Tank:** A sewage tank containing anaerobic bacteria which decomposed waste discharged into the tank.

**Shear:** forces resulting in two touching parts of a material to slide in opposite directions parallel to their plane of contact.

**SHPO:** State Historic Preservation Office (Missouri)

**Snow Load:** loads produced from the accumulation of snow.

**Span:** the distance between supports.

**Step-down Transformer:** A device that converts a high voltage down to a lower voltage through a series of winding coils.

**Structural Steel:** an iron alloy with a carbon content of 0.16% to 0.29%. Steel is malleable, and easily welded.

**Strut:** a structural brace that resists axial forces.

**Stud:** a vertical wall member used to construct partitions and walls.

## T

***Thermal Expansion Tank:*** A tank used in a closed water heating system to absorb excess water pressure caused by thermal expansion.

***TSI:*** Thermal System Insulation

***Turbine Vent:*** Vents utilizing rotating wind vanes to create air flow.

## U

***USFWS:*** US Fish and Wildlife Service

***USGS:*** US Geological Survey

## V

***Vent Stack:*** A vertical pipe providing ventilation.

## W

***Wrought Iron:*** an iron alloy with very low carbon content, in comparison to steel. Wrought iron is tough, malleable, ductile and easily welded.

## X

***XRF:*** X-ray fluorescence analyzer

## Other

***30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>:*** 30 micrograms per cubic meter

***µg/SF:*** Micrograms of Lead Dust per Square Foot of Floor Space

***1x:*** Piece of dimensional lumber 1" (nominal) / ¾" (actual) thick

***2x:*** Piece of dimensional lumber 2" (nominal), 1.5: actual thickness