

**Oqaasiliortut 2016-imi akuerisaat**

<b>DANSK</b>	<b>KALAALLISUT</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>	<b>ULLOQ</b>
[luftbåren] overvågning	[silaannakkut] nakkutilliineq	[airborne] surveillance (surveillance of sea areas undertaken by aircraft with the purpose to detect discharges (mainly illegal) of hazardous substances from ships)	05.04.16
absorbent; opsluger	milluaasartut	sorbent; absorbent (these substances absorb and hold fluids or liquids. Sorbents used to help remove oil spills are made from oleophilic materials.)	05.04.16
accelerator	akoq sukkatsisaat/ikummarissaat	accelerant (a chemical or product (e.g. gasoline) used to intentionally accelerate a fire. A Federal On-Scene Coordinator, in executing an in-situ burn of spilled oil, may use an accelerant to help ignite the oil, or to increase the burn rate.)	05.04.16
adskilt vand	imeq uuliaqarfimmit avissaartitaq	produced water (water originating from the natural oil reservoir, that is separated from the oil and gas in the production facility.)	05.04.16
afbrænding på stedet	sumiiffimmi ikuallaaneq	in-situ burn (ISB) (if conditions allow it, burning spilled oil "in-situ" (Latin for "in place") can eliminate large quantities quickly and effectively. An ISB demands little in the way of labour and resources and is especially useful in areas that cannot be reached with other response technologies. However, because burning oil spreads rapidly in water, special fire-resistant booms must be used to contain and concentrate the oil at a sufficient thickness for burning.)	05.04.16
afskæringsstempel	qillerummik qiuutit	shear rams (hardened steel blades within the blowout preventer designed to cut the drill pipe as a last resort to regain control of a well.)	05.04.16
afvaskning med råolie	uulia akuiagaanngitsumik saliineq	crude oil washing (COW) (a system whereby oil tanks on a tanker are cleaned out between voyages not with water, but with crude oil – the cargo itself. The solvent action of the crude oil makes the cleaning process far more effective than when water is used. COW is mandatory on new tankers under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships (MARPOL 73/78).)	05.04.16
analyt	akusiorneqartoq; suussusersiorneqartoq	analyte (a substance or chemical constituent that is determined in an analytical procedure.)	05.04.16
andelsboligforening	piginneqatigiilluni inissiaatillit peqatigiiffiat		16.12.16
arktisk studie	Issittumi ilisimatusarneq		24.11.16
aromat; lugtstof	akoorutissaq tipilik	aromatic (hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX))	05.04.16
bane analyse	aqqutissanik paasiniaaneq	trajectory analysis (mathematical models and computer analysis can be used to predict (forecast) how wind, tides and currents will affect the spread and travel of oil spilled on the water.)	17.06.16
bane modellering	aqqutissanik siulittuineq	trajectory modelling (mathematical models and computer analysis can be used to predict (forecast) how wind, tides and currents will affect the spread and travel of	17.06.16

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		oil spilled on the water. Modelling can also be used to track down the original source of oil found on a beach or in the water, a practice called "hind casting.")	
Beaufort vindskala	Beaufortip anorimut uuttuutaa	Beaufort wind force scale	05.04.16
bekymringsbarometeret	ernumanassutsimut uuttuut		17.06.16
bekæmpelsesfartøj	akiuinermi angallat	combating vessel (vessel specifically designed for the purpose of combating spills of oil and other hazardous substances at sea)	05.04.16
bemanding	inuttalersuineq	crewing	24.11.16
beredskabsplan	upalungaarsimanissamut pilersaarut	contingency plan (a document that sets out procedures and guidelines for personnel to follow when responding to emergencies (e.g., discovering, assessing, containing, and removing and disposing of an oil spill))	17.06.16
betrækning (dækning)	qalliineq (nippunneq)	adsorption (the process that causes one substance to be attracted to and stick to the surface of another substance, without actually penetrating its surface)	05.04.16
bioaugmentation; bioforstærkning	uumassusilit pioreersut nukittorsarniarlugit amerlineqarneri/ilaneqarneri	bioaugmentation (adding more of a microorganism that already exists an environment in order to enhance the biodegradation of a pollutant, such as oil. (also, seeding))	05.04.16
biologisk samfund	uumassusillit katinngasut/ataatsimoortut	biological community (all the living things in a given environment)	05.04.16
bionedbrydning	uumassusillit atorlugit allanngueq/akiuineq	biodegradation (transformation of a substance into new compounds through biochemical reactions or the actions of microorganisms such as bacteria)	05.04.16
biostimulering	uumassusilinnik uummarissaaneq	biostimulation (adding nutrients (e.g., phosphorus, nitrogen) to a contaminated environment to stimulate the growth of microorganisms that will break down a pollutant, such as oil. (see also, nutrient enrichment; fertilization))	05.04.16
biota, flora og fauna	avatangiisini aalajangersimasuni uummassusillit, naasut aamma uumasut	biota (the plant and animal life of a particular environment)	05.04.16
bioudbedring	uumassusillit atorlugit iluarsaaneq	bioremediation (the use of bioaugmentation or biostimulation to promote the biodegradation of pollutants into less harmful components)	05.04.16
booking og kundeservice	inniminniisarfik atuisunillu sullissivik	booking og customer service	24.11.16
borerør	qillerinermi ruujorit	well casing (a large pipe inserted into the well bore for structural reinforcement and to prevent oil from leaking out of the well)	05.04.16
brun olie	uulia kajortoq	brown oil (typically a 0.1 - 1.0 µm thickness of water-in-oil emulsion. Thickness can vary widely depending on wind and current conditions. Maybe referred as heavy or dull coloured sheens)	05.04.16
brønd komplettering	puilasuliap inaarneqarnera	well completion (the activities and methods used to prepare a well for the production of oil and gas, may include establishment of a flow between reservoir and surface)	05.04.16

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brøndboring	puilasuliatut qilligaq	well bore (a hole drilled for the purpose of extracting oil. In other words, the actual hole in the sea floor)	05.04.16
brøndhovedet	puilasuliap milittaa	well head (the component at the surface of a well bore on which the apparatus for extracting the oil is attached. This is the component from which the oil is leaking. The blowout preventer is at the well head)	05.04.16
bunker/skibs olie/brændstof	umiarsuup orsussaa	bunker oil (bunker fuel or bunker crude is technically any type of fuel oil used aboard vessels)	05.04.16
børnelokker	meeqqanik qanillisisiniartartoq		17.06.16
capping (indsætning af dæksel; lukning)	supisoortumik matusineq/milissineq	capping (the act of installing a device on a well with uncontrolled flow in order to close it in and to connect to a system that would enable containing the liquid)	05.04.16
cargo expedition og administration	nassiussaleriffik allaffeqarfillu	cargo expedition and administration	24.11.16
datterselskab	ingerlatseqatigiiffiutigisaq		16.12.16
dispergeringsmiddel	siaruarsaat	dispersant (chemical used to break spilled oil down into small, readily biodegradable droplets)	05.04.16
driftstyring	pilersaarusionermik immikkoortortaqarfik	operations management	24.11.16
ekspertise	immikkut ilisimasaqarneq		17.06.16
emulgering (dannelse af emulsion)	arrortinneqarsinnaanngitsunik akuuineq	emulsification (the process of forming an emulsion)	05.04.16
emulsion (blanding af tungtopløselige væsker)	arrortinneqarsinnaanngitsunik akuugaq	emulsion (a mixture of two liquids, such as oil and water, in which fine droplets of one of the liquids is dispersed in the other)	05.04.16
en-dørs-princip	saaffiginniffik ataaseq		17.06.16
evaluerings hold for kystlinje rensning	sinerissami saliinissamik nalilersuinermut suleqatigiit	shoreline clean-up assessment team (SCAT) (this team of oil-spill response personnel surveys areas affected by an oil spill to determine appropriate response activities)	05.04.16
fagperson	suliassamut immikkut ilinniarsimasoq		17.06.16
fjern måling (telemåling)	ungasissumiit uuttortaaneq	remote sensing (the acquisition of information about an object or phenomenon without making physical contact with the object and thus in contrast to on site observation)	05.04.16
fjernelse af olie	uuliamik piaaneq	removal (those activities undertaken by oil spill response personnel to remove spilled oil by physical, chemical, or other means)	05.04.16
flammepunkt	ikuallalersinnaanerata killinga	flash point (the temperature at which a particular organic compound gives off sufficient vapour to ignite in air)	05.04.16

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flydespærrer	assiaqut puttasoq	boom (A temporary floating barrier used to control the spread of oil to reduce the possibility of polluting shorelines and other resources, as well as to concentrate oil in thicker surface layers, making recovery easier; also known as containment boom.)	05.04.16
flygtig organisk forbindelse	uumassuseqartunit sananeqaat aalannguutiasoq	volatile organic compounds (VOC) (A mixture of light hydrocarbons that tend to evaporate easily)	05.04.16
flådestyring	umiarsuarnik ingerlatsineq	fleet management	24.11.16
forbrænding	ikuallaaneq	incineration (Destruction of a material by burning at high temperature; a process used to safely dispose of certain pollutants or contaminants.)	05.04.16
fordampning	aalanngorneq; aalarneq	evaporation (The physical change of a substance from liquid to vapour form.)	05.04.16
formøde	ataatsimiinnissaq sioqqullugu piareersarluni naapinneq		17.06.16
fribord	ungasissuseq umiarsuup quleruaaniit immap killinganut	freeboard (The distance from the waterline to the lowest point where water can enter a vessel.)	05.04.16
følsom område	sumiiffik malussarissusilik	sensitive area (There are a number of factors that influence whether an area is considered sensitive: the use of area by people (fishing, beach); the presence of habitats important to marine life for spawning, feeding, or migration; and the presence of rare or endangered species.)	05.04.16
følsomhedskort	malussarissutsit tunngavigalugit nunap assiliornerat	sensitivity map (Sensitivity maps identify biological and human resources at risk from an oil spill. They can also outline spill response countermeasures and priorities for protective measures. These maps show shoreline habitats, identify environmentally sensitive biological resources such as fish, birds, and associated shore or marine mammals, and show recreational beaches, marina sites, or locations of archaeological significance.)	05.04.16
ført væk med strøm	sarfaassaaneq	entrainment (The loss of oil from containment when it is pulled under a boom by a strong current. Entrainment typically occurs from booms deployed perpendicular to currents greater than 3/4 knots.)	05.04.16
geleringsmiddel	issortitsissut	gelling agent (Gelling agents are chemicals that react with oil to form rubber-like solids. The gelled oil is removed from the water using nets, suction equipment, or skimmers. Gelling agents can be used in calm to moderately rough seas; see also solidifier.)	05.04.16
giftighedsindeks	toqunassutsip nalinga	toxicity index (The concept of toxicity evaluation in which toxicant concentration and toxicant exposure time are considered to be equal factors in resultant toxicity; expressed as product of the day, as in ppm days or ppm hours.)	05.04.16
glans	qillaalaneq (uuliap saattuaqqap qillaalanera)	sheen (A very thin layer of oil (less than 0.0003mm in thickness) floating on the water surface. Sheen is the commonly observed form of oil during the later stages	05.04.16

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		of a spill. Depending on thickness, sheens range in colour from dull brown for the thickest sheens to rainbow, greys, silver, and near-transparency in the case of the thinnest sheens.)	
grooming	isumapiloqarneq tunngavigalugu tatiginnilersitsiniaaneq (grooming)		17.06.16
grundskrift	allaqqissaarneq		14.10.16
grænseoverskridelse	killigisakkanik qaangiineq		17.06.16
grænseoverskridende	killigisakkanik qaangiisoq		17.06.16
handlingsplan for nødsituationsindsats	ajornartoornermi qisuariarnissamut pilersaarut	emergency response action plan (This key element of a facility response plan includes critical information about a facility's ownership, physical layout and decision-making structure, as well as its emergency response personnel and equipment, training programs and evacuation procedures.)	05.04.16
hurtig vurderings program	pilertortumik nalilersuinermi pilersaarut	rapid assessment program (RAP) (A capability developed and supported by the Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program (DARRP) to collect perishable data and readily available information to determine the need for a natural resource damage assessment.)	05.04.16
inddæmning	siaruarnaveersaartitsineq; siaruatsaaliuineq	containment (A system used to convey oil released from a subsea wellhead in a controlled manner to the surface for storage and disposal.)	05.04.16
indsats ved nødsituation	ajornartoornermi qisuariarneq	emergency response (The actions taken following an incident, such as a spill.)	05.04.16
indsættelse	inissiineq	deployment (The tactical placement of equipment and personnel during spill response.)	05.04.16
interessentselskab (I/S); interessentskab (I/S)	peqatigiilluni ingerlatseqatigiiffik (I/S)		16.12.16
international råolie industri miljøbevarings sammenslutning	nunat tamat uuliamik akuiagaanngitsumik nioqqutissiortut avatangiisinik allanngutsaaliuiner mik kattuffiat	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	05.04.16
international sammenslutning af olie og gas producenter	nunat tamat uuliamik gassimillu nioqqutissiortut kattuffiat	International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (A global forum of oil and gas industry members founded in 1974 to identify and share best practices to improve health, safety, the environment, security, social responsibility, engineering and operations. Most of the world's leading publicly traded, private and state-owned oil and gas companies, associations and service companies are members.)	05.04.16
international tankskibs ejernes forurenings føderation	nunat tamat umiarsuarnik uuliamik assartuutunik piginnittut mingutsitsinermut kattuffiat	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) ( A not-for-profit organization - funded by ship owners -- that provides a wide range of technical services, most importantly oil spill response. The ITOPF also maintains up-to-date,	05.04.16

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		easily accessed information on the oil spill response arrangements and clean-up resources available in 160 maritime nations.)	
iværksætterselskab	aallarnisaasutut ingerlatseqatigiiffik		16.12.16
jura	inatsisilerineq		17.06.16
kirsebærtræ	kirsebærequt		22.08.16
koncern	suliffeqarfissuaq immikkoortortalik		16.12.16
kontaktperson	[inuk] attaveqaat		17.06.16
konvergens	qaniliartornerit, naapinnerit	convergence (A line on the water surface where floating objects and oil collect. Convergences are common in the marine environment.)	05.04.16
krise	nalaatsinerlunneq		17.06.16
krænker	innarliisoq		17.06.16
kulbrinte	ikummatissaq kulbrintiusoq (uumassuseqarnikut ikummatissanngorsimasut)	hydrocarbons (A large class of organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen. Hydrocarbons are the primary constituents of oil and natural gas.)	05.04.16
kultur, sprog og samfundsforhold	kulturi, oqaatsit inuiaqatigiinnilu pissutsit		24.11.16
kundeparkering	sullitat biiliinut inissiivik	customer parking	24.11.16
kønsrolle	suaaassuseq tunngavigalugu pissusilersorneq		17.06.16
løsning af last og lastning	nassiussisarfik aallertarfillu; nassiussisarfik aamma aallertarfik	unloading- and loading of cargo	24.11.16
lukning med borevæske/syntetisk mudder	qillerivimmik imerpalasumik/marulliamik milissineq	static kill (A method of closing an oil well by pumping drilling fluid (mud) through the blowout preventer and into the borehole.)	05.04.16
lys glans	qillaallanneq qaamasoq	light sheen (A light, almost transparent layer of oil. Sometimes confused with windrows and natural sheen resulting from biological processes. Sometimes referred to as transparent sheen.)	05.04.16
lægtering/lastning og løsning	usingiaaneq aamma usilersorneq	lightening or lightening (The process of transferring cargo between vessels of different sizes, usually between a barge and a bulker or oil tanker.)	05.04.16
mediation	isumaqatigiissitsiniarneq		17.06.16
mekanisk inddrivning	puttasut atorlugit katersuineq/tigooraaneq/milluaaneq	mechanical recovery (Recovery of oil from the water surface by mechanical means, e.g. skimmers and booms.)	05.04.16
mekanisk inddæmning	puttasunik sapsuineq	mechanical containment (The most common type of equipment for mechanical containment of oil following a spill is floating barriers, i.e., different types of booms, barriers, and skimmers.)	05.04.16

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metabolit	nerisanut uutsitsissut	metabolite (Any substance involved in or a product of metabolism.)	05.04.16
metallisk	saffiugassatut pissusilik/isikkulik/qalipaaticilik	metallic (A distinct oil colour, thicker than rainbow, that tends to reflect colour of the sky but with some element of colour, often between a light grey and a dull brown. Metallic is a "mirror to the sky.")	05.04.16
microorganisme, mikrobe	uumasuaraq tappiorannartog	microorganism (A very small plant, animal, or bacteria. Some microorganisms can be damaged by oil spills; however, other types of microorganisms can biodegrade oil into less harmful substances.)	05.04.16
mikroplast	mikroplast		24.11.16
mistanke	pasitsaassineq		17.06.16
mistrivsel	atugarliorneq		17.06.16
mørk farve (eller ægte)	qalipaataartog (imaluunniit qalipaaticivia)	dark (or true) colour (Represents a continuous true oil colour (i.e., its natural colour), commonly occurring at thickness of at least a hundredth of an inch (or, a little over a tenth of a millimetre). Oil thickness at this "dark" stage (especially in a calm and/ or contained state) could range over several orders of magnitude. At sea, however, after reaching an equilibrium condition, most oils would not achieve an average thickness beyond a few millimetres. Heavy fuel oils and highly weathered or emulsified oils (especially on very cold water) could reach equilibrium states considerably greater than a few millimetres.)	05.04.16
nedbrydning	allanngoriartorneq	degradation (The decomposition or breakdown of a chemical compound into elements or simpler compounds.)	05.04.16
netto miljøfordels analyse (NEBA)	avatangiisinut iluaqutissavinnik misissueqqissaarneq (NEBA)	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) (Spill-response activities inevitably have environmental impacts of their own. (For example, equipment must sometimes be brought into fragile ecosystems or new microorganisms or chemicals are introduced into the environment.) NEBA calculates the gains that can be expected from a given response strategy - e.g., the amount of oil removed, improvements to the ecosystem, etc. - minus the environmental injuries caused by the spill and response activities. This analytical tool allows spill-response managers to weigh the comparative effectiveness of -- and trade-offs associated with -- all available spill response options, including the "no action" or "natural biodegradation" options.)	05.04.16
oleofile (olietilrækning)	uuliamut kajungersoq	oleophilic (Describing a material that has a strong affinity for oils; oil will readily adhere, or stick to, an oleophilic material.)	05.04.16
olie progression	uuliap ingerlariarfigisinnaasaa/siaruarfigisinnaasaa	oil trajectory (A model to provide information about where a spill is likely to go.)	05.04.16

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olie sivning	uulia seerisoq	oil seep (Crude oil and natural gas seeps naturally out of fissures in the ocean seabed and eroding sedimentary rock. These seeps are natural springs where liquid and)	05.04.16
oliefilm	orsualikak saattuaq	slick (The common term used to describe a film of oil on the water surface. Most oils tend to spread horizontally into a smooth and slippery surface, called a slick, on top of the water. Slick refers to oil layers that are thicker than rainbow and silver sheens. Natural slicks, from plants and animals, also may occur on the water surface and may be mistaken for oil slicks.)	05.04.16
olieforurening (olie der flyder)	uuliaarluarnek (uulia immap qaani puttasoq)	oil slick (A visible layer of oil floating on the surface of water.)	05.04.16
oliesamling i linier eller striber	uuliaarnerit titarninngorlutik katersuunnerat	streamers (Oil or sheen oriented in lines, windrows or streaks. Brown oil and mousse can be easily confused with algae scum collecting in convergence lines, algae patches, or mats of kelp or fucus. Sometimes called streaks, stringers or fingers.)	05.04.16
oliesamling i linier eller striber	uuliap (anorimit sunnerneqarnermit) titarninngorluni siaruarnera	windrows (Streaks of oil that line up in the direction of the wind. Such streaks (typically including seaweed, foam, and other organic materials) are caused by a series of counter rotating vortices in the surface layers that produce alternating convergent and divergent zones. Sometimes referred to as Langmuir vortices (after a researcher in 1938), the resulting "windrows" begin to form with wind speeds of approximately six knots or more.)	05.04.16
oliespild indsats	uuliamik kuuttoornermi akiuineq	oil spill response (Action taken when an oil spill occurs to mitigate the effects of the spill as much as possible.)	05.04.16
olieudslip	uuliamik kuuttoorneq, uuliakoorneq	oil spill (Accidental release of oil into the marine or terrestrial environment.)	05.04.16
oprindelsesangivelse (bestemmelse af oprindelse)	pilerfimmik aalajangiineq/suussusersiineq	fingerprinting (Method by which oil can be determined to have originated from a particular source. Also referred to as hydrocarbon profiling.)	05.04.16
organisation for fjernelse af olieudslip	uuliaarluarnermik piiaanermi suleqatigiiffik	Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) (Local, regional, national and international organisations with capability to provide equipment, oil spill resources and assistance in the event of an incident.)	05.04.16
orkan	anoraasuarsuaq	hurricane	17.06.16
overfladeaktive	imerpalasup qaavani ataqatigiinnut avissaartuutit	surfactants (These are products, such as detergents or dispersants, that are added to a liquid to reduce its surface tension, allowing it to flow more freely. A surfactant sprayed on an oil slick will cause it to spread and break up into smaller pieces that are more readily biodegraded (also, weathered) into less toxic or less hazardous materials.)	05.04.16

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overfladespænding	imerpalasup qaavata ataqatigiissinnaasusaani nukik	surface tension (When the molecules below the surface of a liquid exert an attraction on the molecules on the surface, those surface molecules behave like an elastic membrane allowing the liquid to hold its shape (think of a drop of water or a soap bubble). When oil is spilled on water, its surface tension makes the oil behave as a continuous thin film that requires energy input to separate or break up.)	05.04.16
overgangsmørkt farve (eller ægte farve)	qalipaata allanngulernermini taartoq (imaluunniit qalipaata piviusoq)	transitional dark colour (or true colour) (The next distinct oil on water layer thickness after metallic, that tends to reflect a transitional dark or true oil colour. At the "transitional" stage, most of the oil will be just thick enough to look like its natural colour (typically a few thousandths of an inch, or a few hundredths of a millimetre), and yet thin enough in places to appear somewhat patchy.)	05.04.16
oxidation; iltning	iltimik sunnerneqarneq/akuleruffigineqarneq	oxidation (this chemical reaction, which occurs when a substance is combined with oxygen, leads to degradation or deterioration of the substance. For example, rust results from iron being oxidized.)	05.04.16
pandekage (olie)	uulia pannakaatut ilusilik	pancake (An isolated patch of oil shaped in a mostly circular fashion, pancakes can range in size from a few meters across to hundreds of meters in diameter. Sheen may or may not be Present.)	05.04.16
personaleparkering	sulisut biiliinut inissiivik	staff parking	24.11.16
pjece	quppersagaaraq		17.06.16
polyaromatisk kulbrinte	ikummatissaq tipilik/tipittoq	polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) (Vapours from this family of chemical substances, found in many types of oil, can be harmful to humans and animals when inhaled.)	05.04.16
pullerttræk; trækraft	nusussinermi nukik	bollard pull (A conventional measure of the pulling (or towing) power of a watercraft defined as the force (in tons or kiloNewtons (kN)) exerted by a vessel under full power.)	05.04.16
pædagogik og uddannelsesvidenskab	pædagogikkimik ilinniartitsinermillu ilisimatusarneq		24.11.16
pædofil	inersimasooq meeqqanik kinguaassiuutitigut kajungerisalik aamma/imaluunniit atornerluisartoq		22.08.16
pædofili	inersimasup meeqqamik/nik kinguaassiuutitigut kajungerisaqarnera		22.08.16
pårørende	ilaqutaq; qanigisaq		22.08.16
regnbue glans	neriusaatut qillaallannerit	rainbow sheen (sheen that reflects colours)	05.04.16
relation	attuumassuteqarneq; atassuteqarneq		22.08.16
retsmedicinsk undersøgelse	nakorsap pinerlussimanermik misissuina		22.08.16
risikovurdering	ajutoorutaasinnaasunik nalilersuineq	risk assessment (The determination of quantitative or qualitative value of risk related to a concrete situation and a recognized threat (also called	05.04.16

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		hazard). Quantitative risk assessment requires calculations of two components of risk (R):, the magnitude of the potential loss (L), and the probability (p) that the loss will occur. Acceptable risk is a risk that is understood and tolerated usually because the cost or difficulty of implementing an effective countermeasure for the associated vulnerability exceeds the expectation of loss.)	
salgskonsulent	key account managerit	key account manager	24.11.16
samarbejdsgruppe	suleqatigiissitat		22.08.16
samlede råolie kulbrinter	ikummatissat akuiagaanngitsut tamarmik	total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) (A term used to describe a broad family of several hundred chemical compounds that originally come from crude oil. TPH is really a mixture of chemicals. They are called hydrocarbons because almost all of them are made entirely from hydrogen and carbon. Crude oil can vary in how much of each chemical they contain)	05.04.16
samrådsmøde	isumasioqatigiilluni ataatsimiinnek		22.08.16
seksualitet	seksualiteti		14.10.16
seksualpolitik	kinguaassiuutit atoqatigiinnerlu pillugit politikki; seksualpolitikki		14.10.16
seksuel (adj.) (seksuelt)	kinguaassiuutitigut...		14.10.16
seksuel chikane	nikanarsagaalluni tiingaffiqineqarneq nikanarsaalluni tiingaffiginnineq		14.10.16
seksuel grænseoverskridende adfærd	kinguaassiuutitigut atoqatigiinnikkullu killissanik qaangiilluni pissusilersorneq		14.10.16
seksuel krænkelse	kinguaassiuutitigut kanngunarsaaneq		14.10.16
seksuel overgreb	kinguaassiuutitigut kannguttaatsuliorfigitinnek		14.10.16
seksuel vold	kinguaassiuutitigut nakuuserneq		14.10.16
seksuelt misbrug	kinguaassiuutitigut atornerluineq		14.10.16
selskab	ingerlatseqatigiiffik		16.12.16
sexisme	suaassutsikkut immikkoortitsineq		14.10.16
silt	sioraaqqat		14.10.16
skimmere	immap qaavani uuliaajaatit	skimmer (A device used for recovering spilled oil from the water's surface. Skimmers may be self-propelled, used from the shore, or operated from vessels.)	05.04.16
skimmere	immap qaavani uuliaajaatit puttasut	skimmers (These mechanical devices remove spilled oil by skimming it from the water's surface.)	05.04.16
skærpet underretningspligt	sakkortusisamik nalunaartussaataaneq		25.11.16

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sloptank	uuliakoorkfik	slop tank (A tank specifically designated for the collection of tank drainings, tank washings, and other oily mixtures.)	05.04.16
solidifier; stivnelles,- størknings- og fortykningsmiddel	issutsissaat; issorsaat	solidifier (Solidifiers are chemicals that react with oil to form rubber-like solids. The gelled oil is removed from the water using nets, suction equipment, or skimmers. Solidifiers can be used in calm to moderately rough seas; see also gelling agent.)	05.04.16
sorbent; sorptionsmiddel	milluaassut	sorbent (A material used to absorb or adsorb liquids or gases.)	05.04.16
sort olie	uulia qernertoq	black oil (A black or very dark brown layer of oil. Depending on the quantity of oil spilled, black oil tends to quickly spread out over the water surface to a thickness of about 1 millimetre. )	05.04.16
sparring	siunersiuineq		14.10.16
spedition og agentur	assartugaleriffik umiarsuarnillu kiffartuussivik	forwarding and agency	24.11.16
spildevand	imikoq	effluents (Liquid waste materials discharged from the operations.)	05.04.16
spredning	siammarneq	dispersion (The spread of oil on the water's surface and, to a lesser degree, into the water below.)	05.04.16
statistik	kisitsisitigut paasissutissat		14.10.16
stormende kuling	natsimaneq anorersuannguuttartoq	strong gale	26.02.16
straffeattest	pineqaatissinneqarsimanginnermik/pineqaatissinneqarsimanermik uppernarsaat		14.10.16
strategi	tunaartaqarluni iliuusissanik pilersaarusionerq		14.10.16
støttende samtale	tapersersuutaasumik oqaloqatigiinneq		14.10.16
sundheds- og samfundsforhold	peqqissutsimut inuiaqatigiilerinermullu tunngasut		24.11.16
supervision	supervision		14.10.16
sølv glans	sølvitut/sølvisut qillaalaneq	silver sheen (A slightly thicker layer of oil than light sheen that appears silvery or shimmers. Occasionally called grey sheen.)	05.04.16
tab	annaasaqarneq		14.10.16
tabu	paquminartoq		25.11.16
tabuiseret; tabubelagt (adj.)	paqumigisaq		25.11.16
tavshedspligt	nipangiussisussaataaneq		25.11.16
terapi	katsorsaaneq		25.11.16
terminal operations	terminalilerineq	terminal operations	24.11.16
tilsnigelse (seksuelt)	pinngitsuusaarluni atoqatiginninniarnaq		25.11.16

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tjære bold	usserummit arsaasaq	tar ball (Weathered oil that has formed a pliable ball. Size may vary from pinhead to about 30 cm. Sheen may or may not be Present.)	05.04.16
tjære måtte	usserummit simertiterneq	tarmat (Non-floating mats of oily debris (usually sediment and/or plant matter) that are found on beaches or in shallow water just Offshore.)	05.04.16
toksicitet; giftighed	toqunassuseq	toxicity (The inherent potential or capacity of a material to cause adverse effects in a living organism.)	05.04.16
traume	nalaassimasamik kingunerlutsitsineq		25.11.16
tromle skimmer	ulamertumik immap qaavani uuliaajaat	drum skimmer (The lowest temperature at which application of a flame to the test chamber of a tester causes vapours of the sample in the chamber to ignite. The test can be applied to base fluids being considered for use in an oil mud or a synthetic mud or to any flammable liquid to determine at what temperature an explosion hazard exists. Test methods, established by API and ASTM, include open-cup and closed-cup tests.)	05.04.16
trykaflastningsbrønd	naqitsinikillisaalluni puilasuliaq	relief well (A secondary well drilled to stop the flow from the reservoir following the loss of control on the primary well.)	05.04.16
tværfagligt samarbejde	oqartussaaffiit ilisimasallu akimorlugit tapertariilluni suleqatigiinneq		25.11.16
tønder olie om dagen	nappartat ullormut	barrels per day (BPD) (A measure of the rate of flow of a well; total amount of oil and other fluids produced, processed, or transported per day.)	05.04.16
udblæsning	supisoorneq	blowout (Uncontrolled flow of oil or gas from a well that occurs when formation pressure exceeds the pressure applied to it by the column of drilling fluid. Every modern rig has a set of large control valves, known as blowout preventers, to stop the flow of oil, gas, and other well fluids if problems occur during drilling.)	05.04.16
udblæsningssikkerhedsventil	supisoornaveersaat	blowout preventer (BOP) (A large, specialized valve used to seal, control, and monitor an oil and gas well.)	05.04.16
udbygnings-/udnyttelsesbrønd	ineriartortitsinermi/piianissami puilasuliaq	development well (A well drilled in order to produce oil or gas after an appraisal has proved the reserves to be sufficiently large for exploitation; see also production well.)	05.04.16
udslip; forurening	kuuttoorneq; mingutitsineq	spill (Accidental release of oil or other hazardous substance into the marine or terrestrial environment.)	05.04.16
udstyrshåndtering	atortunik isumaginninneq; atortuutunik isumaginninneq	equipment management	24.11.16
underretningspligt	nalunaartussaataitaaneq		25.11.16
vandafvisende	imermik pitagassaanngitsoq	hydrophobic (Describing the tendency of an object to repel water; hydrophobic material will not absorb water.)	05.04.16

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vandsøjle	immap itissutsini assigiinngitsuni pissusia	water column (An imaginary cylinder of water that extends from the surface to the bottom of a given body of water. Water conditions -- including temperature, pressure, and density -- vary throughout the column.)	05.04.16
vidensdeling	ilisimasanik avitseqateqarneq		25.11.16
videoafhøring	videukkut killissiuineq		25.11.16
viskositet	kinissuseq	viscosity (This is the resistance of a liquid to flow. Common examples of viscous liquids include syrup, honey and heavy crude oil.)	05.04.16
volde	quassunngorlugu ungaluliaq, assiaqut	berms (A wall or barrier of sand, ordinarily used to protect against flooding in coastal regions, but now being used to stop oil from washing up on beaches in Gulf Coast states.)	05.04.16
vurdering	naliliineq		25.11.16
vægtfylde (jo tættere materiale jo større vægtfylde)	ussissutsip imermut naleqqiullugu annertussusaa	specific gravity (cf relative density) (The dimensionless ratio of the density of a material to that of the same volume of water. Most common minerals have specific gravities between 2 and 7.)	05.04.16
væрге	angajoqqaatut akisussaaitaasoq		25.11.16
økosystem	pinngortitami pissuseqatigiit ataqatigiinnerat	ecosystem (The relationships between and among all living things in a given area.)	05.04.16