

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accident Site - The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a facility or along a transportation route, resulting in a release of hazardous materials; an incident site.

Acute – Severe, but of short duration. Acute health effects are those that occur immediately after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Acutely Toxic Chemicals - Chemicals that can cause severe short- and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure (short duration). These chemicals (when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin) can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or, in extreme cases, death.

Airborne Release - Release of a chemical into the air.

Ambient - Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g., air or water).

By-Product - Material, other than the principal product, that is produced or generated as a consequence of an industrial process.

C.B.R.N.E. – Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear, Explosive

Chemical Process - A particular method of manufacturing or making a chemical, usually involving a number of steps or operations.

Chronic - Of long duration, or having frequent recurrence. Chronic health effects are those that become apparent or continue for some time after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Combustible Product - Material produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a material.

Command Post - Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site where the On- Scene Coordinator, responders and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.

Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Program - Program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), to assist chemical plant managers in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities to develop integrated (community/industry) plans for responding to releases of hazardous materials,

Contingency Plan - A document to identify and catalog the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.

Critical Facilities - Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communication centers.

Decomposition Product - Material produced or generated as a result of the physical or chemical degradation of a parent material.

Dike - A barrier such as a low wall or embankment designed to prevent a spill from spreading or flooding.

Disposal - The removal of waste material to a site or facility that is specifically designed and permitted to receive such wastes.

Emergency - A situation created by an accidental release or spill of hazardous chemicals which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, or property.

EOC – Emergency Operations Center. A central control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level in an

emergency situation, and ensuring the continuity of operation of a company, political subdivision, or other organization.

Evacuation - Removal of residents and other persons from an area of danger.

Exercise - A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSS) - A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA.

Facility - Defined for Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

Facility Emergency Coordinator - Facility representative for each facility with an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process.

Fence line - Outermost perimeter of facility property.

F.E.M.A. – Federal Emergency Management Agency. An independent agency of the United States Government that provides a single point of accountability for all federal emergency preparedness and mitigation and response activities.

Hazard - Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property and/or the environment.

Hazardous Chemical - Any chemical that is a physical hazard or a health hazard as defined under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 I.

Hazardous Substances (Superfund) - Substances designated as hazardous under CERCLA (also known as Superfund); CERCLA incorporates substances listed under the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, RCRA, and TSCA Section 7. **Hazards Analysis** - The procedure for identifying potential sources of a hazardous materials release, determining the vulnerability of an area to a hazardous materials release, and comparing hazards to determine risks to a community.

Hazards Identification - Provides information on which Facilities have extremely hazardous substances (EHSs), what those chemicals are, and how much there is at each facility. Also provides information on how the chemicals are stored and whether they are used at high temperatures. Mandatory facility reporting under Title III will provide most of the information needed for hazard identification.

ICS – Incident Command System. A set of personnel, policies, procedures, facilities, and equipment, integrated into a common structure designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) - The maximum level to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or escape-impairing symptoms.

IMT – Incident Management Team. A team of trained personnel from different departments, organizations, agencies, or jurisdictions within a state or region activated to support incident management at incidents that extend beyond one operational period.

Lethal - Causing or capable of causing death,

Lethal Concentration Low (LCLO) - The lowest concentration of a chemical at which some test animals died following inhalation exposure.

Lethal Dose Low (LDLO) - The lowest dose of chemical at which some test animals died following exposure.

Level of Concern - The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) - A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) - A compilation of information required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of Title III of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain conditions.

Median Lethal Concentration (LC50) - Concentration level at which 50 percent of the test animals died when exposed by inhalation for a specified time period.

Median Lethal Dose (LD50) - Dose at which 50 percent of test animals died following exposure. Dose is usually given in milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animals.

Morbidity - Ability to cause illness or disease.

National Response Center - A communications center for activities related to response actions; it is located at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The National Response Center receives and relays notices or discharges of releases to the appropriate On-Scene Coordinator, disseminates On-Scene Coordinator and Regional Response Team (RRT) reports to the National Response Team (NRT) when appropriate and provides facilities for the NRT to use in coordinating a national response action when required. The toll-free number (800424-8802, or 202426-2675) can be reached 24 hours a day for reporting actual or potential pollution incidents.

NIMS – National Incident Management System.

Plume - Effluent cloud resulting from a continuous source release.

Radius of the Vulnerable Zone - The maximum distance from the point of release of a hazardous substance at which the airborne concentration could reach the level of concern (LOC) under specified weather conditions.

Reportable Quantity (RQ) - The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.

Response - The efforts to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and the efforts to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

Risk - A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself, this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

Risk Analysis - Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

Special Populations - Groups of people that may be more susceptible than the general population (due to preexisting health conditions (e.g., asthmatics) or age (e.g., infants and the elderly)) to the toxic effects of an accidental release.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan - Plan covering the release of hazardous substances as defined under authority of the Clean Water Act

Stability Classes, Atmospheric - Pasquill stability class (ranging from "A" to "F") are meteorological categories of atmospheric conditions. Pasquill stability Class A represents unstable conditions under which there are strong sunlight, clear skies, and high levels of turbulence in the atmosphere, conditions that promote rapid mixing and

dispersal of airborne contaminants. At the other extreme, Class F represents light, steady winds, fairly clear nighttime skies, and low levels of turbulence. Airborne contaminants mix and disperse far more slowly with air under these conditions, and may travel downwind at hazardous concentrations that in other cases. Stability Class D, midway between A and F, is used for neutral conditions, applicable to heavy overcast, daytime or nighttime.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - Commission appointed by each State Governor according to the requirements Title III of SARA; duties of the Commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local emergency planning committees (LEPCs), supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.

Storage - Methods of keeping raw materials, finished goods, or pro-ducts while awaiting use, shipment or consumption.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) - A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances (EHSS) that triggers notification by Facilities of the State emergency response commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.

Toxic Chemical Release Form - Information form required to be submitted by Facilities that manufacture, process, or use (in quantities above a specified amount) chemicals listed in Section 313 of Title III of SARA.

Toxic Cloud - Airborne mass of gases, vapors, fumes, or aerosols of toxic materials.

Toxicity - The ability of a substance to cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or death when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed by the skin.

Toxicology - The study of the adverse effects of chemical agents on biological systems.

Transfer - Loading and unloading of chemicals between transport vehicles and storage vessels, and sending chemicals via pipes between storage vessels and process reactors.

Transport Mode - Method of transportation: highway; rail (trains); water (ships/barges); pipelines; air (planes).

Vapor Dispersion - The movement of vapor clouds or plumes in air due to wind, gravity spreading, and mixing.

Vulnerability Analysis - Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone, conditions that influence the zone, size and type of the population within the zone, private and public property that might be damaged and the environment that might be affected.

Vulnerable Zone - An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).

DEFINITIONS

Emergency Operation Center - (EOC) means site from where local state and federal agencies coordinate off-scene support to on-scene responders.

Hazardous Material - (Haz-Mat) means any element, compound, material, solution or substance which, when spilled or released into the air or into or on any land or waters of the state, may present a substantial danger to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

Incident - means any event that results in a spill or release of hazardous materials. Action by emergency service personnel will be required to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Commander - (IC) means the one individual in charge at any given time of an incident.

Incident Command System - (ICS) means the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common command structure.

National Incident Management System - (NIMS) the incident command and management structure which is the system recognized nationwide as the standard command structure

On-Scene Coordinator - (OSC) means the individual on-scene responsible for coordinating the resources at each respective level of government. OSCs may include:

- Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC)
- State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)
- Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

Public Information Officer - (PIO) means a person designated by the Incident Commander who provides information to the public and media.

Responsible Party - means the person or firm who, by law, is strictly liable for clean up of any spill or release.

Unified Command - means the method by which local, state and federal agencies will work with the Incident Commander to:

1. Determine their roles and responsibilities for a given incident.
2. Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident.
3. Select a strategy to achieve agreed-upon objectives.
4. Deploy resources to achieve agreed-upon objectives.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND RECOGNIZED ABBREVIATIONS

A-AR	<i>Association of American Railroads</i>
AICHE	<i>American Institute of Chemical Engineers</i>
ASCS	<i>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service</i>
ASME	<i>American Society of Mechanical Engineers</i>
ASSE	<i>American Society of Safety Engineers</i>
ATSDR	<i>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry</i>
BOE	<i>Bureau of Explosives</i>
CAER	<i>Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CMA)</i>
CBNRE	<i>Chemical Biological Nuclear Radiation Explosive (CBRNE)</i>
CDC	<i>Centers for Disease Control (HHS)</i>
CEPP	<i>Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program</i>
CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (PL 96510)</i>
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CHEMNET	<i>A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors.</i>
CHEMTREC	<i>Chemical Transportation Emergency Center</i>
CHLOREP	<i>A mutual aid group comprised of shippers and carriers of chlorine.</i>
CHRIS/HACS	<i>Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System</i>
CIP	<i>Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)</i>
CPG 1-3	<i>Federal Assistance Handbook: Emergency Management, Direction and Control Programs</i>
CWA	<i>Clean Water Act</i>
DOC	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i>
DOD	<i>U.S. Department of Defense</i>
DOE	<i>U.S. Department of Energy</i>
DOI	<i>U.S. Department of the Interior</i>
DOJ	<i>U.S. Department of Justice</i>
DOL	<i>U.S. Department of Labor</i>
DOS	<i>U.S. Department of State</i>
DOT	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation</i>
EENET	<i>Emergency Education Network (FEMA)</i>
EMA	<i>Emergency Management Agency</i>
EMI	<i>Emergency Management Institute</i>
EOC	<i>Emergency Operating Center</i>
EOP	<i>Emergency Operations Plan</i>
EPA	<i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</i>
ERD	<i>Emergency Response Division (EPA)</i>
FEMA	<i>Federal Emergency Management Agency</i>
FEMA REP 5	<i>Guidance for Developing State and Local Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness for Transportation Accidents</i>
FWPCA	<i>Federal Water Pollution Control Act</i>
HAZAMT	<i>Hazardous Materials</i>
HAZOP	<i>Hazard and Operability Study</i>
HHS	<i>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</i>
ICS	<i>Incident Command System</i>
IEMS	<i>Integrated Emergency Management System</i>
LEPC	<i>Local Emergency Planning Committee</i>
MSDS	<i>Material Safety Data Sheet</i>
NACA	<i>National Agricultural Chemicals Association</i>
NCP	<i>National Contingency Plan</i>
NCRIC	<i>National Chemical Response and Information Center</i>
NETC	<i>National Emergency Training Center</i>
NFA	<i>National Fire Academy</i>
NFPA	<i>National Fire Protection Association</i>
NIOSH	<i>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</i>
NIMS	<i>National Incident Management System (NIMS)</i>
NOAA	<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</i>

<i>NRC</i>	<i>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; National Response Center</i>
<i>NRT</i>	<i>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; National Response Center</i>
<i>OSC</i>	<i>On-Scene Coordinator</i>
<i>OSHA</i>	<i>Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL)</i>
<i>PPE</i>	<i>Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)</i>
<i>RCRA</i>	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</i>
<i>RQs</i>	<i>Reportable Quantities</i>
<i>RRT</i>	<i>Regional Response Team</i>
<i>RSPA</i>	<i>Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT)</i>
<i>SARA</i>	<i>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL 99-499)</i>
<i>SCBA</i>	<i>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus</i>
<i>SERC</i>	<i>State Emergency Response Commission</i>
<i>SPCC</i>	<i>Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures</i>
<i>SNS</i>	<i>Strategic National Stockpile</i>
<i>TSD</i>	<i>Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.</i>
<i>USCG</i>	<i>U.S. Coast Guard (DOT)</i>
<i>USDA</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Agriculture</i>
<i>USGS</i>	<i>U.S. Geological Survey</i>
<i>USNRC</i>	<i>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission</i>
<i>WMD</i>	<i>Weapons of Mass Destruction</i>