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Hazardous Materials

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Contingency Planning

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Course

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# GLOSSARY OF TERMS



Federal Emergency Management Agency

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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U.S. Department of Transportation

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## GLOSSARY: SARA Title III

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| Act                    | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (see SARA).   |
| Annex<br>(functional)  | Parts of the EOP that begin to provide specific information and direction; should focus on operations, what the function is and who is responsible for carrying it out, emphasize responsibilities, tasks, procedures, and operational actions that pertain to the function being covered, including activities to be performed by anyone with a responsibility under the function. Should clearly define and describe the policies, procedures, roles, and responsibilities inherent in the various functions before, during, and after any emergency period. |
| Appendix<br>(of Annex) | Addresses each hazard that threatens the jurisdiction. Unique characteristics of various hazards will not be adequately covered in the functional annexes; to properly treat such unique factors is the purpose or role of the hazard-specific appendixes to the functional annexes.   |
| CAER                   | Community Awareness and Emergency Response: program adopted by member companies of the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), designed to integrate facility emergency response plans with community emergency response plans and provide the public with information on chemicals manufactured or used at local chemical plants.   |
| CAMEO                  | Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations: computer data-base storage-retrieval of pre-planning data for on-scene response use in hazmat incidents. Includes systematic MSDS data on common chemicals, air-plume modeling program and pre-planning displays of chemical storage sites and amounts at designated sites, based on prior input of data received from facility managers. "Codebreaker" feature can identify wide range of substances via instant cross-reference procedure. Developed by and available via USCG.                           |
| Carcinogen             | An agent that produces cancer.   |
| CAS Number             | Chemical Abstract System: reference number for all regulated materials.  |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| CEPP  | Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program developed by the Environmental Protection Agency to address accidental releases of acutely toxic chemicals.  |
| CERCLA  | The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund), regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites; establishes authority to tax chemical and petroleum industries to finance a \$1.6 billion response trust fund (the Superfund or Fund), and provides broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may endanger public health or welfare or the environment. EPA is primarily responsible for implementing Superfund. Under CERCLA, EPA may take legal action to force those responsible for hazardous substance releases to clean them up or to reimburse EPA for costs of cleanup. Reauthorized via SARA. |
| CERCLA<br>Hazardous<br>Substance<br>(Reportable<br>Quantity<br>Chemicals) | A Superfund Hazardous Substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302.4 which subjects facilities to CERCLA and Title III release notification.   |
| CFA   | Coordinating Federal Agency.   |
| CFR   | Code of Federal Regulations. "49 CFR" refers to Title 49, the volume regarding hazmat.   |
| Chemical Plant  | Any chemical industry facility including manufacturing plants, distribution facilities, warehouses, and transportation vehicles located on-site.   |
| CHEMNET   | Mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors, with emergency teams, and several emergency response contractors. Activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving that company's product(s) and requiring the presence of a chemical expert. If a member company cannot go the scene of the incident, the shipper will authorize a CHEMNET-contracted emergency response company to go. Responders act as advisors on safe techniques for securing the scene and dealing with spills and fires involving the chemical. If requested, the experts will provide "hands-on" assistance in capping and patching containers and in transferring the chemical from the damaged container.  |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>CHEMTREC</b>                                  | Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association to provide information and/or assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC contacts the shipper or producer of the material for more detailed information on the chemical released to facilitate response and cleanup actions. CHEMTREC can be reached 24 hours a day (800-424-9300) .   |
| <b>CHLOREP</b>                                   | The Chlorine Emergency Plan; established by the Chlorine Institute to enable the nearest producer of chlorine products to respond to an accident involving chlorine. CHEMTREC serves as the communications link for this program.  |
| <b>CHRIS</b>                                     | Chemical Hazards Response Information System, set of reference manuals developed by U.S. Coast Guard for use by the response community; contains technical emergency response and precautionary information on chemicals shipped by water in U.S. commerce. Spill trajectory modeling portions are computerized in the Hazard Assessment Computer System (HACS). Federal OSC's use HACS to answer specific questions during a response or in contingency planning for potential incidents. State and local officials may also request HACS assistance through the Federal OSC. |
| <b>Commission</b>                                | State Emergency Response Commission for the state in which the facility is located. Oversees local committees' information and operations; approves submitted local response plans; intermediary between Federal and local officials in SARA compliance.   |
| <b>Committee</b>                                 | The Local Emergency Planning Committee for the Emergency Planning District in which the facility is located; designated by Congress to develop contingency plans (for planning districts as set forth by the State Commission).  |
| <b>Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA)</b> | For each state, a single vehicle for applying for and receiving financial assistance for several discrete FEMA-administered programs. Negotiated separately for each State via FEMA Regional offices.  |
| <b>Community Information Coordinator</b>         | Offical designated by the Committee to receive and and process public requests for facility information required under Title III.  |
| <b>Community Right-to-Know</b>                   | Legislation requiring the communicating of chemical information to local agencies or the public.   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM)                                      | An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, manmade, and attack), and for all levels of government (local, State, and Federal) and the private sector.        |
| Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 | Legislation (PL 96-510) covering hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. CERCLA established the "Superfund" to provide resources for these cleanups. Amended and extended by SARA. (See CERCLA)  |
| Continuity of Government  | All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision-makers.  |
| Covered Facility  | A facility subject to a reporting requirement of Title III. The term covered facility has four different meanings in Title III depending on the section of the Act.  |
| Covered Substance   | A hazardous chemical exceeding the designated TPQ level established by EPA, which subjects a facility to the requirements of Title III.  |
| CPG   | Civil Preparedness Guide: series of FEMA Policy documents.   |
| CPG 1-5   | Objectives for Local Emergency Management, prepared by FEMA. Describes and explains functional objectives that represent a comprehensive and integrated emergency management program.  |
| CPG 1-8   | Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans, prepared by FEMA (see EOP).   |
| CPG 1-8A  | Guide for the Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans, prepared by FEMA. Provides FEMA staff with a standard instrument for assessing EOPs that are developed to satisfy the eligibility requirement to receive Emergency Management Assistance (EMA) funding. Also called the "crosswalk" checklist.                     |
| CPG 1-35  | <u>Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan for Local Governments</u> , prepared by FEMA. A planning tool to guide local jurisdictions through a logical sequence for identifying hazards, assessing capabilities, setting priorities, and scheduling activities to improve capability over time. |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>Diamond<br/>(NFPA 704M)</b>                           | Four-segment diamond placed on outside of fixed-site locations; color-coded segments indicate categories and levels of health, flammability and reactivity risks to responding emergency units.  |
| <b>DOD</b>   | Department of Defense.   |
| <b>DOT</b>   | Department of Transportation.  |
| <b>Emergency<br/>Education<br/>Network (EENET)</b>       | FEMA-sponsored satellite telecommunications training deployment system which broadcasts EMI, NFA, and other on-campus training activities via video conferencing throughout the nation. Is unscrambled for maximum utility by all local agencies with satellite receiver capability.   |
| <b>Emergency<br/>Management</b>                          | Organized analysis, planning, decisionmaking, assignment, and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to or recovery from emergencies.  |
| <b>Emergency<br/>Management<br/>Assistance<br/>(EMA)</b> | FEMA program of financial contributions to assist the States and their political subdivisions to develop a capability for civil defense by assisting them on a 50-50 funds-matching basis.   |
| <b>Emergency<br/>Management<br/>Institute<br/>(EMI)</b>  | Component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It conducts resident and non-resident training activities for Federal, State, and local government officials, managers in the private economic sector, and members of professional and volunteer organizations on subjects that range from civil nuclear preparedness systems to domestic emergencies caused by natural and technological hazards. |
| <b>Emergency<br/>Medical<br/>Services (EMS)</b>          | System which provides personnel, facilities, and equipment for the delivery of medical care services under emergency conditions.   |
| <b>Emergency<br/>Medical<br/>Technician<br/>(EMT)</b>    | Person Nationally or state certified as trained to provide a specific level of emergency medical care.   |
| <b>EOC</b>   | Emergency Operating Center, the protected site from which civil government officials (municipal, county, State, and Federal) exercise direction and control in an emergency.   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>Exercise</b>                      | Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities.  |
| <b>Exercise Scenario</b>             | Background detail (domestic, international, political, military, etc.) against which an exercise is conducted.   |
| <b>Extremely Hazardous Substance</b> | EPA list of 300-plus substances named in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 300, as described in SARA section 302(a)(2). Sections 302, 303 and 304 of CERCLA apply to these substances. Length of list may be altered by EPA review process.  |
| <b>Facility</b>                      | As defined by section 101 of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. For the purpose of the emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. |
| <b>Federally Permitted Release</b>   | Releases in compliance with a permit issued under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Clean Air Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and Solid Waste Disposal Act.   |
| <b>FEMA</b>                          | Federal Emergency Management Agency, responsible for administering training funds under Title III of SARA.   |
| <b>Fire Department</b>               | A paid or voluntary professional fire department with jurisdiction over Local Emergency Response.  |
| <b>FWPCA</b>                         | Federal Water Pollution Control Act.   |
| <b>HACS</b>                          | Hazard Assessment Communication System (USCG), part of CHRIS Manuals.  |
| <b>Hazard Communication Standard</b> | The OSHA Standard cited in 29 CFR 1910.1200.   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>Hazard Identification</b> | The Hazard Identification is part FEMA's CPG 1-35, of the "Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan" (HICA/MYDP) information system, which is completed (and updated annually) by State and local emergency management organizations. The Hazard Identification provides a structured approach for indicating those hazards judged by local officials to pose a significant threat to their jurisdiction.  |
| <b>Hazardous Chemicals</b>   | All chemicals which constitute a physical hazard or a health hazard as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200(c), with the exceptions listed in sec. 311(e).   |
| <b>HazMat</b>                | Hazardous Materials: any substance or material in a particular form or quantity which the Secretary of Transportation finds may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. Substances so designated may include explosive, radioactive materials, etiologic agents, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizing or corrosive materials, and flammable gases. Defined via rulemaking process, under PL 93-633.  |
| <b>Hazardous Substances</b>  | Defined under two distinct statutes: the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) (42 USC 9601 et seq.). Focus of the Clean Water Act is on prevention of spills of materials identified as hazardous substances into the navigable waters of the United States. Initial regulations promulgated by DOT include approximately 300 specific chemicals identified by EPA under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act as posing a threat to waterways when spilled. Many of these chemicals had already been regulated in transportation because of hazards unrelated to their pollution potential. Some hazardous substances listed by EPA, for example, are also flammable. Many of the materials identified by EPA as hazardous substances are regulated by DOT, however, only when transported by air or water. The DOT regulations on hazardous substances apply to all modes, and pollution potential is identified by markings and documentation. |
| <b>Hazardous Wastes</b>      | Discarded materials that EPA regulates under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.) because of public health and safety concerns. Under RCRA, a hazardous waste is fully regulated from "cradle to grave"—that is, from its time of creation until properly discarded.  |



## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| Hazardous Materials Incident (Stationary)   | Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of hazardous materials from a fixed site.   |
| Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident | Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of hazardous materials during transport outside a fixed-site operation.   |
| Health Hazard                               | Chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence (based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles) that acute or chronic health effects may occur in an exposed human population.   |
| HICA-MYDP                                   | Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan. (See CPG 1-35)  |
| HIT   | Hazard Information Transmission program: provides digital transmission of CHEMTREC emergency chemical report to first responders at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. Advises responder on hazards of the materials, level of protective clothing required, mitigating action and first aid of victims. Reports are sent in emergency situations only to organizations that have pre-registered with HIT, by writing: Manager, CHEMTREC/CHEMNET, 2501 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037. |
| HMCP  | HazMat Contingency Planning Course designed by FEMA, EPA, and DOT for SERC and LEPC briefing. Delivered at local level by "Qualified Instructor" cadre trained at EMI campus of FEMA.  |
| HMIX  | Hazardous Materials Information Exchange: a national data repository and "bulletin board" for all states' use regarding planning, available training courses, regional activities and events and recent legislation or regulatory updates. It is available to any communications-capable personal computer by dialing directly to FTS 972-3275; or (312) 972-3275.   |
| ICS   | Incident Command System: combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a <u>common organizational structure</u> with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident.   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS)</b> | Strategy for implementing emergency management activities which builds upon those functions which are common to preparedness for any type of occurrence; and which provides for special requirements of individual emergency situations. Seeks function-based plan annexes which can be adapted to varied hazard events.  |
| <b>Inventory Form</b>                                | The Tier I or Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form included in Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 370.   |
| <b>LEPC</b>  | Local Emergency Planning Committee. (See "Committee.")  |
| <b>Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)</b>             | Compilation of the health, flammability, and reactivity hazards of a chemical. It is a legal (MSDS) document, required by the OSHA 1910.1200(g) Hazard Communication Standard (Title 29 CFR). Submitted to LEPC, SERC or local fire department by chemical manufacturer or importer.  |
| <b>Manufacture</b>                                   | To produce, prepare, import, or compound a toxic chemical.  |
| <b>Mitigation</b>                                    | Activities to alleviate the effects of a major disaster or emergency; or long-term activities to minimize the potentially adverse effects of future disaster in affected areas.   |
| <b>Mutagen</b>                                       | A material that creates a change in the genetic structure and which is potentially capable of being transmitted to the offspring.   |
| <b>Multi-Year Development Plan (MYDP)</b>            | Part of FEMA's Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan (HICA/MYDP) information system, completed or updated on an annual basis by State and local emergency management organizations, to provide a format for estimating resource requirements (i.e., staff, costs) to correct shortfalls identified in the Capability Assessment. (See CPG 1-35) |
| <b>National Contingency Plan (NCP)</b>               | Term referring to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Regulations prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the response systems of the Clean Water Act (sec. 311); refer to 40 CFR Part 300.  |
| <b>National Fire Academy (NFA)</b>                   | A component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland; provides fire prevention and control training for the fire services and allied services. Courses are offered in technical, management, and prevention subject areas.<br>A growing off-campus course delivery system is operated in conjunction with State fire training program offices.      |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>NFPA</b>                           | National Fire Protection Association.   |
| <b>National Response Center (NRC)</b> | Established under the Clean Water Act and CERCLA, and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases, disseminates reports when appropriate, and provides facilities for use in coordinating a national response action when required. For release reporting call 24 hours a day (800) 424-8802; in Washington, D.C. call (202) 426-2675.  |
| <b>National Response Team (NRT)</b>   | Organization of representatives from 14 federal agencies with responsibility for national planning and coordination of CERCLA objectives.   |
| <b>NOAA</b>                           | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, central agency in development of CAMEO computer system for hazmat response and planning use. Functions under the Department of Commerce.   |
| <b>NRT-1</b>                          | Emergency Planning Guide issued by NRT, dated March 1987; fulfills Congressional requirement for unified Federal guidance document for HazMat emergency planning. Product of numerous inputs from State and local government, industry, emergency planners, environmental groups, and the public. Known to some as the "orange book," and is a key, central document for LEPC/SERC guidance.  |
| <b>On-Scene</b>                       | Total area that may be impacted by the effects of an extraordinary situation. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive on-site and off-site areas. Area boundaries may be circular or irregular in shape and will be established by the State or CFA, depending on the situation.   |
| <b>On-Scene Commander</b>             | Official who commands local resources and supervises all local operations at the scene.   |
| <b>OSC</b>                            | <p>On-Scene Coordinator, the Federal official predesignated by EPA or USCG to coordinate and direct Federal responses and removals under the NCP; or the DOD official designated to coordinate and direct the removal actions from releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD vessels and facilities.</p> <p>The OSC makes a preliminary assessment of the need for a Federal response. If required, the OSC will go to the scene. If the responsible party is unknown or not taking appropriate action, and the response is beyond the capability of State and local governments, the OSC may initiate Federal actions, using funding from the FWPCA Pollution Fund for oil discharges and the CERCLA Trust Fund (Superfund) for hazardous substance releases.</p> |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| OSHA                                   | Occupational Safety and Health Administration.  |
| Pesticide<br>Safety Team<br>Network    | Consists of approximately 40 emergency teams located throughout the country; operated by the National Agricultural Chemical Association. CHEMTREC serves as communications link for this program.   |
| Physical Hazard                        | Chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a flammable gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable reactive, or water reactive.   |
| Placard<br>[UN/NA]                     | Required on all four sides of all transport vessels, displaying UN class code and four-digit identification number for contained hazardous material.  |
| Plan of<br>Instruction<br>(POI)        | Outline of a particular training activity (course, workshop, seminar, conference), stating behavioral objectives, units of instruction, cross-reference to an instructor guide and student manual, and establishing agenda for the training activity; establishes a method of instruction to assure consistent quality.   |
| Process                                | Preparation of a toxic chemical after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce: 1) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from that in which it was received by the person preparing the chemical; or 2) as part of an article containing the toxic chemical.   |
| Public<br>Information<br>Officer (PIO) | On-scene official responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of public information in cooperation with other responding Federal, State, and local government agencies. Also called Public Affairs Officer (PAO).  |
| RCRA                                   | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (of 1976): established a framework for the proper management and disposal of all wastes; directed EPA to identify hazardous wastes, both generically and by listing specific wastes and industrial process waste streams. Generators and transporters are required to use good management practices and to track the movement of wastes with a manifest system. Owners and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities also must comply with standards. |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>Regional Response Team (RRT)</b> | <p>Established under CERCLA and operated under the National Response Team, in each of the ten standard Federal regions (and in Alaska, Oceania and the Caribbean) for planning, preparedness, and response activities related to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.</p> <p>Chaired by EPA and co-chaired by Coast Guard; composed of representatives of Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the Federal region.</p> <p>During a response to a major hazardous materials incident, the OSC may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations. May be convened by the chairman when a hazardous materials discharge or release exceeds the response capability available to the OSC in the place where it occurs; crosses regional boundaries; or may pose a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or environment, or to regionally significant amounts of property.</p> <p>RRTs may review plans developed in compliance with Title III, if the local emergency planning committee so requests. RRTs receive direction from the National Response Team; RRT membership parallels National Response Team membership. Responds to emergency situations at the direction of EPA/USCG on-scene coordinators.</p> |
| <b>Release</b>                      | <p>Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any Hazardous Chemical, Extremely Hazardous Substance, or CERCLA Hazardous Substance which enters the environment.</p>  |
| <b>Release Inventory</b>            | <p>Form for annual release reporting as specified by Title III legislation (Sec. 313, SARA).</p>   |
| <b>Reportable Quantity (RQ)</b>     | <p>The reportable quantity established in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR 302 for any CERCLA Hazardous Substance, which requires release reporting; has the same meaning for any Extremely Hazardous Substance listed in 40 CFR 300 Appendix D.</p>  |
| <b>RIA</b>                          | <p>Regulatory Impact Analysis.</p>   |
| <b>Risk Analysis</b>                | <p>Assesses probability of damage (or injury) due to hazardous materials release and actual damage (or injury) that might occur, in light of the hazard analysis and vulnerability analysis. Some planners may choose to analyze worst-case scenarios.</p> <p>Use the Chemical Profiles in the CEPP technical guidance or a similar guide to obtain information.</p>   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>SARA</b>                                  | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL99-499). Extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning.  |
| <b>Section 305(a)</b>                        | Part of SARA which designates FEMA as responsible for administering a training grant program providing \$5 million each year (1987-90) to enhance hazmat training.  |
| <b>Section 305(b)</b>                        | Part of SARA mandating the EPA to report to Congress in 1988 on the status of alert and notification.   |
| <b>SERC</b>                                  | State Emergency Response Commission, designated by the Governor, responsible for establishing hazmat planning districts and appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees.  |
| <b>SIC Code</b>                              | Standard Industrial Classification Code; SIC codes 20 through 39 include all manufacturing facilities.  |
| <b>Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's)</b> | Set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness, and implemented without a specific direct order from higher authority.  |
| <b>State Emergency Operations Plan</b>       | Plan designated specifically for State-level response to emergencies or major disasters; which sets forth actions to be taken by the State and local governments, including those for implementing Federal disaster assistance.   |
| <b>STCC Number</b>                           | The Standard Transportation Commodity Code number used in the rail industry; a seven-digit number assigned to a specific article or group of articles and used in the determination of rates; for hazardous materials shipments, the number will begin with the digits "49" indicating reference to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (which deals with regulation of Hazardous Materials transport). |
| <b>Superfund</b>                             | Trust fund established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and extended under the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to provide money for cleanups associated with inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. (See CERCLA)   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) | Act (PL-99-499) reauthorizing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act for another 5 years. Under Title III of SARA, new authorities are established for chemical emergency planning and preparedness, community right-to-know reporting, and toxic chemical release reporting.  |
| Synergism   | Enhanced combined effect of two or more agents acting in concert; greater than the arithmetic adding of separate, single effects would project.   |
| Teratogen   | Material that affects the offspring when the embryo or fetus is exposed to that material.   |
| Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)                           | The amount of an Extremely Hazardous Substance present in a facility <u>at any one time</u> which, when exceeded, subjects the facility to Emergency Planning Notification (sec. 302).  |
| Threshold Reporting Quantity (TRQ)                          | The amount of Hazardous Chemical present in a facility at any one time which, when exceeded, subjects the facility to the Hazardous Chemical Reporting requirements of 40 CFR 370. The Threshold reduces over several years to a base value that will be the reporting level thereafter.  |
| Tier I or Tier II   | Inventory form for reporting Hazardous Chemicals (Sec. 312) and Extremely Hazardous Substances (sec. 302). Describes chemical quantity and location(s) within the facility.   |
| Title III (of SARA)   | The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens. |
| TLV   | Threshold Limit Value.  |
| Toxic Chemical  | A substance so listed in the latest version of the Federal Register; determined to be of potential danger to human health/life by EPA in conjunction with HHS. (ref. sec. 313-c).   |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| USCG                   | U.S. Coast Guard.   |
| Vulnerability Analysis | <p>Identifies what is susceptible to damage. Should provide information on: extent of the vulnerable zone; population, in terms of size and types that could be expected to be within the vulnerable zone; private and public property that may be damaged, including essential support systems and transportation corridors; and environment that may be affected, and impact on sensitive natural areas and endangered species.</p> <p>Refer to the CEPP technical guidance or DOT's <u>Emergency Response Guidebook</u> to obtain information on the vulnerable zone for a hazardous materials release. A standard vulnerability analysis has been developed by EPA to assist communities in addressing sec. 303 of Title III.</p> |
| Workers Right-to-Know  | <p>Legislation mandating communicating of chemical information to employees. A regulatory initiative by OSHA, and an antecedent to Community Right to Know.</p>   |



This glossary of terms was developed at the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, MD, in response to a need by its students in the Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning Course. It has been reviewed by numerous federal agencies involved in implementing Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, known as SARA.

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It may be used for any Title III application, by public agencies and private organizations engaged in training or public awareness regarding the new Title III provisions for local emergency planning committee or state emergency response commissions.

Any comments for additions or revisions should be directed to the Technical Programs Division of the Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, MD 21727; or directly by phone to (301) 447-1282 (FTS 652-1282). Contact person is Steve Finefrock, Education Specialist assigned to Title III/Superfund training delivery.

Additional materials relating to SARA's Title III are available through numerous federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is the primary agency in Superfund, plus the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which includes the Emergency Management Institute campus as its main training outlet. If you have questions regarding available training from these or other agencies, contact your local or state emergency management or disaster planning agency.

(December 1987)

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

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| <b>EOP</b>                                   | Emergency Operations Plan, an all-hazards document, which specifies actions to be taken in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or nuclear attack; identifies authorities, relationships, and the actions to be taken by whom, what, when, and where based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities. May include a HazMat appendix in each functional annex. |
| <b>Emergency Operations Simulation (EOS)</b> | Emergency operations training for Emergency Operating Center (EOC) personnel, including civil government officials, under conditions of a simulated emergency.  |
| <b>Emergency Planning Notification</b>       | Notice a facility must make to the Commission, declaring itself to be subject to the emergency planning requirements of Title III. (sec. 302(c) of SARA)  |
| <b>Emergency Public Information</b>          | Information disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency; in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders. Includes rumor-control processes.  |
| <b>Emergency Response</b>                    | The response to any occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in a release of a hazardous substance due to an unforeseen event.   |
| <b>Emergency Response Team (ERT)</b>         | FEMA group, composed of a headquarters element and a regional element, that is deployed by the Director, FEMA, to the scene of an extraordinary situation to coordinate the overall Federal response. Also used by EPA.   |
| <b>ERG</b>                                   | Emergency Response Guidebook, published and distributed by DOT for response personnel's initial use on-scene at HazMat events. Latest issue is dated "1987."  |
| <b>Emergency Response Plan</b>               | Comprehensive emergency response plan developed by the Committee (local), in compliance with Title III, for submission to SERC; outlines procedures for chemical emergency planning and response.   |
| <b>Environment</b>                           | Water, air, and land, and the interrelationship which exists among and between them and all living things.  |
| <b>EPA</b>                                   | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, primary CERCLA agency; chair of NRT.<br>Title III Hotline (800) 535-0202; in Washington, D.C. (202) 479-2449, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday. (Also known as CEPP Hotline.)  |