

GUERNSEY COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN

TAB 10-A

ACRONYMS

Name	Definition
AAR/BOE	Association of American Railroads/Bureau of Explosives
ACE	Army Corp of Engineers
AG	Attorney General
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAER	Community Awareness & Emergency Response
CAS	Chemical Abstract System
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (Federal)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEPP	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMNET	Chemical Network
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CMA	Chemical Manufacturer's Association
CWA	Clean Water Act
DA	Damage Assessment
DAC	Disaster Assistance Center
DO	Decontamination Officer
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense (Federal)
DOE	(U.S.) Department of Energy
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMS	Emergency Medical Service

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EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Emergency Room
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EVAC.	Evacuation
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GZ	Ground Zero
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HIT	Hazard Information Transmission
HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life/Health
IEMS	Integrated Emergency Management System
JPIC	Joint Public Information Center
JFO	Joint Field Office
LC	Lethal Concentration
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration
LCLO	Lethal Concentration Low
LD	Lethal Dose
LD50	Median Lethal Dose
LDLO	Lethal Dose Low
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOC	Level of Concern
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
40CFR Part 300	National Contingency Plan
NFS	National Facility Survey (FEMA)
NHMIE	National Hazardous Material Information Exchange
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRT	National Response Team
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide

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NSDD	National Security Decision Directive
NSS	National Shelter Survey
OAC	Ohio Administrative Code
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
Ohio EMA	Ohio Emergency Management
Ohio EPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
ONG	Ohio National Guard
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OSP	Ohio State Patrol
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
QR	Rate of Release of EHS to Air
QS	Maximum Amount of Chemical that can be Released
RO	Radiological Officer
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRT	Radiological Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP/SOG	Standard Operating Procedure/Guidelines
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STIL	Short-Term Inhalation Limit
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Name	Definition
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 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.
Appendix	A hazard specific portion in an EOP.
Aquifer	An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.
Census Tract	A nonpolitical, geographical subdivision of no standard size, but within a city, town, county, or other political jurisdiction; it is used by the U.S. Bureau of Census as a convenient and flexible unit for surveying and aggregating population, housing, and other demographic or economic statistics.
Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program	A program developed by the USEPA to address accidental releases of acutely toxic substances.
Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazards Assessment Computer System (CHRIS)	A system developed by the USCG. Manuals containing chemical specific information. Federal OSCs uses HACS to find answers to specific questions during a chemical response. Can be used for contingency planning purpose also.

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Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	A program providing information and/or assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC contacts the shipper or producer of the material for more detailed information, including on-scene assistance when feasible. CHEMTREC can be reached 24-hours a day by calling 1-800-424-9300.
CHEMNET	A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. CHEMNET is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving that company's products which requires the presence of a chemical expert. If a member company cannot go to the scene of the incident, the shipper will authorize a CHEMNET contracted emergency response company to go. 1-800-424-9300.
Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP)	Operated by the Chlorine Institute. A 24-hour mutual aid program. Response is activated by a CHEMTREC call to the designated CHLOREP contact, who notifies the appropriate team leader, based upon CHLOREP's geographical sector assignments for teams. The team leader in turn calls the emergency caller on-scene and determines what advice and assistance is needed. The team leader then decides whether or not to dispatch a team to the scene.
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.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	Title 44, refers to Emergency Management and Assistance. Civil Defense.
Command Post	Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident or incident 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.

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Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
Contaminant	Something that contaminates.
Contamination	The deposit of material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel.
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.
Cost Recovery	A legal process where potentially responsible parties can be required to pay back responders money spent on response/cleanup actions.
Critical Worker	An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operations of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and host county residents or ensure continuance of the nation's production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.
Damage Assessment	The appraisal or determination of the destructive effects of a hazard on lives and property.
Decontamination	The reduction or removal of contaminating hazardous material from a structure, area, object, or person.
Disaster	An event that causes or threatens to cause loss of life, human suffering, property damage, economic and social disruption.
Disaster Assistance Center	A local center established following a major disaster, staffed by various state and federal agencies to provide assistance to individuals.
Dose	A quantity, tool or accumulated, or ionizing (or nuclear) radiation experienced by a person or animal.
Dosimeter	An instrument used for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to radiation.

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Emergency	A natural, technical or civil hazardous event which poses a threat to life and/or property and for the purpose of this EOP, can be addressed without federal assistance.
	A situation created by an accidental release or spill of hazardous chemicals which pose a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, or property.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency as provided by the Emergency Alert System Plan.
Emergency Management Director/Coordinator	The individual who is directly responsible on a day-to-day basis for the jurisdiction's effort to develop a capability for coordinated response to and recovery from the effects of emergencies.
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	A document that: describes how people and property will be protected in disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A facility where Municipal, County, State, Federal, and private entities meet during an emergency situation to gather information, make decisions, and direct and/or coordinate necessary actions to bring the emergency to a close. Generally, the facility is centrally located, and has appropriate communications available for a totally coordinated effort.
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.

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Evacuation	Removal of residents, other persons, and property from an area of danger.
Evacuee	The individual who is moved to a less hazardous area. Also, may be referred to as a relocate.
Executive Order (EO)	A rule or order having the force of law, issued by an executive authority of a government.
Exercise	A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.
Exposure (Radiation)	The total or accumulated quantity of radiation that an individual experienced, usually expressed in roentgens.
Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)	A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA. This list is subject to revision.
Facility	Defined in Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all building, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which 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.
Field Coordinator	An agent of the Ohio EMA who acts as a liaison between the affected area, the local EMA director, and the State of Ohio during emergencies.
Ground Water	Water found beneath the earth's surface between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs in such sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.
Hazard	Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment.

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Hazard-Specific Appendix	A document attached to an annex of an EOP or appearing as a supporting document at the end of an EOP that describes emergency activities that take place only for a specific hazard. The actions cannot be addressed generically.
Hazardous Chemicals/ Hazardous Materials	Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment.
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	A method of identification that provides information on which facilities have extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) what those chemicals are, and how much there is at each facility. The system 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 a hazards identification.
Hazards Identification/ Analysis	A systematic study of all hazards that could significantly affect life and property in a jurisdiction. Hazard identifications typically prioritize hazards according to the threat they pose and provide insight into the history and probability of occurrences. An analysis includes the history, vulnerability and probability assessments related to the hazard.
Host Area Survey	A survey conducted in a designated "host area". Surveys include identification of congregate care facilities, shelter data, and capability to upgrade existing shelter.

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Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	A concentration that represents a maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing systems or any irreversible health effects.
Incident Command System (ICS)	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident.
Incident	An event or occurrence with potential threat to the health and safety of residents in the vicinity; may also result in physical damage to properties and facilities.
Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS)	A system developed by FEMA in recognition of the economies realized in planning for all hazards on a generic functional basis as opposed to developing independent structures and resources to deal with each type of hazard.
Joint Public Information Center (JPIC)	A single facility from which multi-organizational emergency public information can be coordinated and disseminated.
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 (LOC)	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.
Declared Emergency	Public Law 93-288, as amended, provides that any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of

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	State and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
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.
Lethal Concentration (LC50)	Concentration level at which 50 percent of the test animals died when exposed by inhalation for a specified time period.
Lethal Dose (LD50)	The calculated dose at which a material kills 50% of a group of test animals within a specified time. Dose is generally given in milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animal.
Mutual-Aid Agreement (MAA); Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	A formal (written) or informal understanding between jurisdictions or agencies that describes methods and types of assistance available between two or more entities during emergencies.
National Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (NHMIE)	A program that provides information on hazmat training courses, planning techniques, events and conferences, and emergency response experiences and lessons learned. 1-800-752-6367
National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan	A plan, found in 40 CFR part 300, prepared by USEPA, to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by CERCLA and the authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
National Response Center (NRC)	A communications center for activities related to response actions located at US Coast Guard headquarters at Washington D.C. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases to the appropriate OOSC, disseminates OSC and RRT reports to the NRT when appropriate, and provides facilities for NRT to

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	use in coordinating a national response action when required. 1-800-424-8802 is the 24-hour number for reporting incidents.
National Response Team	A team consisting of representatives of 14 federal government agencies (DOD, DOI, DOT/USCG, EPA, DOS, USDA, DOJ, HHS, DOC, Nuclear Regulator Agency, and DOE). The team is the principal organization for implementing the NCP. When the NRT is not activated for a response action, it serves as a standing committee to develop and maintain preparedness, to evaluate methods of responding to discharges or releases, and to recommend needed changes in the response organization, and to recommend revisions to the NCP. The NRT may make recommendations to appropriate agencies on training, equipping, and the protection of response teams, research, development, and evaluation to improve response capabilities.
National Response Team-1 (NRT-1)	The Hazardous Materials Emergency Guide Document dated March 1987 developed by the NRT. This guide lists the guidelines for the writing of local and State Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans as required by SARA.
National Shelter Survey (NSS)	An effort started in 1961 to locate potential public fallout shelter space in the event of an attack. Millions of spaces were identified, marked, licensed, and stocked with essential supplies. In 1973 the program was expanded to include "all effects," i.e., protection against the most likely peacetime hazards that each community would face.
National Strike Force (NSF)	A force made up of 3 strike forces. The USCG counterpart of the EPA ERTs.
National Warning Center	The facility staffed by Attack Warning Officers situated within the combat operations center at

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	NORAD Headquarters. Controls NAWAS when the Regional Warning Circuits are tied together.
National Warning System (NAWAS)	The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System used for dissemination of warning and other emergency information from the warning centers or regions to warning points in each state.
Nuclear Attack	Warfare against this country involving nuclear weapons.
Nuclear Attack Planning Base	FEMA developed guidance predicting targets, direct effects and fallout patterns in the event of a nuclear attack on the United States.
Nuclear Radiation	Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes, the important nuclear radiation, from the weapons standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons.
Nuclear Weapons (or Bomb)	A general name given to any weapon in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both. Thus the A-(or atomic bomb) and the H-(hydrogen) bomb are both nuclear weapons.
Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System	A computerized data base containing chemical, biological, and toxicological information about hazardous substances.
On Scene Coordinator (OSC)	The OSC is the predesignated agent of the EOA to provide direction and coordination of pollution control efforts at the scene of a spill or release. The OSC determines pertinent facts about the spill, such as the nature, amount and location, direction the material is travelling, resources and installations that may be affected, and methods of protection. The OSC shall coordinate the needed resources for containment and cleanup operations.
Overpressure	The transient pressure, usually expressed in pounds per square inch, exceeding the ambient pressure, manifested in the shock (or blast) wave

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	from an explosion. The variation of the overpressure with time depends on the energy yield of the explosion, the distance from the point to the blast, and the medium in which the weapon is detonated. The peak overpressure is the maximum value of the overpressure at a given location and is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location.
Peak Population	As used in the National Fallout Shelter Survey, the maximum population of a city or other area that includes more than one Standard Location area is a summation of the peak populations for each of the Standard Location areas. Daytime Peak - The maximum population occurring during the day-light hours (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) Nighttime Peak - The maximum population occurring during the nighttime hours (6 p.m. to 8 a.m.)
PL 81-920	Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 provides a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack. The same act also established a Federal Agency to be responsible for a National Civil Defense Program.
Plume	Effluent cloud resulting from a continuous source release.
Political Subdivisions	Local governments, including but not limited to cities, towns, incorporated communities, counties, parishes, and townships.
Population Protection Planning (PPP)	A federal program that provides for the development exercising, and maintenance of a single, generic plan that contains annexes and appendices which assign tasks and detail procedures for coping with the effects of all hazards for state and local jurisdictions.
Potential Responsible Party (PRP)	Any individual(s) or company(s) such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators who are

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	<p>potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a hazmat site.</p> <p>Whenever possible, the law requires PRPs through administration and legal actions, to clean up sites they have contaminated.</p>
Protection Factor (PF)	<p>A number used to express the relationship between the amount of fallout gamma radiation that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location.</p>
Public Shelters	<p>Facilities that have been surveyed and meet minimum requirements for protecting occupants from fallout radiation.</p> <p>*Expedient Shelters (or Improvised Shelter) - Facilities that are constructed in an increased readiness period to provide fallout and blast protection.</p> <p>*Upgraded Shelters - Facilities that have additional mass, such as earth or bricks, added to increase their fallout protection.</p>
RADEF Communications	<p>The communications required within a jurisdiction to link local reporting stations, shelters, and emergency service workers to the local EOC and to the state EOCs for weapons, effects reporting, and self-protection operations.</p>
RADEF Program	<p>The means by which RADEF systems are developed, implemented, exercised, and maintained. It combines the plans, trained personnel, facilities and instruments into a complete operational RADEF system.</p>
RADEF Support Program	<p>An emergency response capability of group of emergency response capabilities with a common mission. The RADEF support system should function well during an emergency to provide authorities with information on the radiation environment so they can make decisions and initiate actions to minimize the effects of the</p>

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	<p>radiation hazard. It does this by (1) detecting, measuring, evaluating, and assessing the radiation hazard, (2) selectively reporting radiological information to higher authorities, (3) providing guidance on exposure control of personnel, and (4) recommending appropriate countermeasures. Radiation: High-speed particles and electromagnetic radiation spontaneously emitted from the nucleus of unstable radioactive atoms.</p> <p>*Atom Particles - A charged particle of very small mass emitted spontaneously from the nucleus of certain radioactive atoms. It can penetrate the skin and may cause severe skin and tissue damage. It is both an internal and external hazard.</p> <p>*Beta Particles - A charged particle of very small mass emitted spontaneously from the nucleus of certain radioactive atoms. It can penetrate the skin and may cause severe skin and tissue damage. It is both an internal and external hazard.</p> <p>*Gamma Ray - Electromagnetic radiation of high energy originating in atomic nuclei and accompanying nuclear reactions. It is identical with an X-ray of high energy. It can penetrate dense material. It is a serious external and internal hazard.</p>
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	<p>An emergency service designated to make efficient use of the vast reservoir of skilled radio amateurs throughout the Nation in accordance with approved civil defense communications plans. Many of the States and local governments have federally approved RACES communications plans whereby radio amateurs participating in these plans are permitted to operate during an emergency, or emergency conditions.</p>

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Radioactive Decay	The decrease with passage of time in the amount of radiation being emitted by radioactive material.
Radioactivity	The liberation of energy by spontaneous disintegration of nuclei.
Radiological Defense (RADEF)	A program, including plans, procedures, and systems to monitor, report, and evaluate the radiological hazard resulting from a nuclear attack. It supports preventive and remedial measures to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.
Radiological Defense Officer (RDO)	The principal technical advisor with the EOC on RADEF matters.
Radiological Monitor (RM)	An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation dose and dose rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he is assigned; and perform operator's maintenance of radiological instruments.
Radiological Monitoring Instructors	Individuals qualified to train radiological monitors.
Radiological Monitoring Instruments	Special instruments to detect and measure radiation exposure rates or accumulated exposure.
Radiological Monitoring	<p>The process of using radiological instruments to determine radiation exposure and exposure rates.</p> <p>*Aerial Radiological Monitoring (ARM) - the use of aircraft and radiological instruments to acquire radiation exposure rate data on large areas and at or between locations of special interest.</p> <p>*Self Protection Radiation Monitoring - Monitoring operations conducted in fallout shelters to limit the amount of radiation received by the occupants.</p> <p>*Mobile Radiological Monitoring - Monitoring operations conducted on foot or by vehicles in areas where specialized knowledge of the fallout</p>

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	<p>situation is required.</p> <p>*Monitoring Stations - A facility assigned the responsibility of reporting radiological information to its EOC.</p>
Radiological Response Team (RRT)	A group of radiologically trained personnel.
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
Reception Center	Location set aside for registering, monitoring, decontamination (if needed) and assigning to a shelter, members of the evacuating public.
Regional Response Teams	<p>A team composed of representatives of Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the Federal region. During a response to a major hazardous material incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the OSC may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations in specific issues requiring resolution. Under the NCP, RRTs 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. Regional contingency plans specify detailed criteria for activation of RRTs. RRTs may review plans developed in compliance with Title III, if the local emergency planning committee so requests.</p>
Remedial Action	An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.
Remedial Movement	Movement of people following an attack to a less contaminated area or better protected locations.

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Reportable Quantity	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 Commission, SERC, and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.
Reporting Area	A geographic area of a state or county designated for local-state-national reporting in an emergency.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	A Federal law that established a regulator system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent now, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976	A framework for the proper management and disposal of all wastes. RCRA directs 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, which are generally implemented through permits issued by EPA.
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.
Response Action	An action at a site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to the following activities: *Removing hazardous materials from a site to an

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	<p>EPA approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment or destruction.</p> <p>*Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems.</p> <p>*Destroying or treating the materials on-site to eliminate further problems.</p> <p>*Identifying and removing the source of ground-water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.</p>
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 hazardous substance release.
Risk Area	Area considered relatively more likely to experience direct weapons effects Criteria for designation of high risk areas may be found in Nuclear Attack Planning Base 1990 (NAPB-90), April, 1987, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Risk Categories	<p>Selection of target classes based on recent data and the following headings:</p> <p>*Strategic military installations</p> <p>*Non-strategic, other military installations and bases</p> <p>*Military support industry</p> <p>*Ports</p> <p>*Petroleum refineries</p> <p>*Political centers</p> <p>*Electric power plants</p> <p>*Chemical industries</p>
Secondary Effects	Emergencies that may develop as a reaction to an initiating emergency. For example, a dam may break as the result of an earthquake.
Self-Protection Radiological Monitoring	See Radiological Monitoring.

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Shelter	A facility used to protect, house, and supply the essential needs of designated individuals during the period of an emergency. A shelter may or may not be specifically constructed for such use, depending on the type of emergency and the specific programmatic requirements.
Shelter Manager	An individual responsible for operating a public fallout shelter in an emergency.
Shelter, Expedient	A group fallout shelter constructed on a crash basis in a period of crisis.
Shelter, Fallout	A habitable structure of space used to protect its occupants from fallout radiation.
Shelter, Improvised	Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period by individuals or single families, usually in or near their homes.
Shelter, Upgradeable	Shelter space obtained by taking actions to improve fallout protection in existing facilities and space usually accomplished by adding mass overhead and to walls through use of earth and other materials.
Short Term Inhalation Level	Maximum permissible average inhalation exposure limits for specified (short term) time periods.
Special Needs 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 classes (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

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	contaminants. At the other extreme, class F represents light, steady winds, fairly clear nighttime skies, and low levels of turbulence. Airborne contaminant mix and disperse for more slowly with air under these conditions and may travel further downwind at hazardous concentrations than in other cases. Stability Class D, midway between A and F, is used for neutral conditions, applicable to heavy overcast, daytime or nighttime.
Staging Area (SA)	A preselected location having large parking areas and covers for equipment, vehicle operators, and other personnel such as a major shopping area, a school, etc. The staging area provides a base for resource transfer, assembly of persons to be moved by public transportation to host jurisdictions, a rally point for mutual aid, and debarking area for returning evacuees. Several of these areas should be designated in each evacuating and host jurisdiction.
Standard Operating Procedure	A set of instructions constituting a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite, step-by-step process of accomplishment. SOPs supplement EOPs by detailing a specifying how tasks assigned in the EOP are to be carried out.
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	Commission appointed by each State governor according to the requirements of 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.
State Radiological	An operation in each state that is totally funded

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Instrument Maintenance and Calibration Facility (RIM&C)	by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to repair, maintain, and calibrate radiological monitoring instruments.
Storage	Methods of keeping raw materials, finished goods, or products while awaiting use, shipment or consumption.
Superfund	The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. A trust fund established to provide money the OSC can use during a clean up.
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	Modifications to the CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.
Surface Burst	The explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of the land or water or at a height above the surface less than the radius of the fireball at maximum luminosity (in the second thermal pulse). An explosion in which the weapon is detonated actually on the surface is called a contact surface burst, or true surface burst resulting in fallout.
Surface Water	Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes and streams.
Surge, Surge Program, Surge Period	The "Surge" is a period during which the nation's civil defense posture would be quickly improved. Surge is also known as the increased readiness period. Surge includes CAS 3 and could be implemented in CAS 1 or CAS 2. Congress would fund surge activities based on a bill developed by FEMA and submitted by the President. Funding would cover hiring of additional CD personnel, upgrading and stocking of fallout shelter, CD training, and equipment.
Survey Meter	A portable instrument used to detect nuclear radiation and measure the exposure rate.
Tabs	Maps, charts, checklist, resources, inventories, sample forms, diagrams all used to support the basic plan, annexes and appendices.

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The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act -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.
The "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986"	Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning
Threshold Limit Value-Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL)	A concentration of which workers can be exposed continuously for short periods of time without suffering from: 1) Irritation; 2) Chronic or irreversible tissue damage; 3) Narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency, provided the daily TLV-TWA is not exceeded.
Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighed Average (TLV-TWA)	Time weighed average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) that trigger notification by facilities to 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

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	tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or death when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.
Toxicology	The study of the adverse effects of chemical agents on biological systems.
Traffic Control Points (TCP)	Places along evacuation routes that are manned by law enforcement personnel to direct and control movement to and from the area being evacuated.
Transportation Mode	Methods of transportation; highway, rail (trains); water (ships/barges); pipelines; air (planes).
Upgrading	Any action that results in physical improvement of existing shelter spaces.
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 hazard occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone, conditions that influence the zone, size and type of the populations within the zone, private and public property that might be damaged and the environment that might be affected.
Warning Point	A facility that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with State and local EOPs.
Weapons Effects Reporting (WER) Station	Formerly Fallout Monitoring or fixed Monitoring Station. A facility with fallout protection, reliable communications, instruments, and trained monitors that is designated for collecting and reporting weapons effects and radiological data to the EOC.