

Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan – Appendix A: Definitions

Clean-up operation - an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

Confinement – the process of controlling where a released/spilled material is going. Confinement methods vary with the state of the substance when released from its container: solid, liquid, or gas.

Containment - the process of controlling the flow of a release/spill at its source by either preventing additional releases or stopping it at the original container. The use of plugs, patches, or other larger containers are all containment methods to stop releases.

Control Zones - the designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. Many terms are used to describe the zones such as, hot, warm and cold.

Decontamination - the removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects.

Emergency Response or Responding to Emergencies - a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual-aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance.

First Responders – those people specifically trained to respond in an emergency. For the purpose of this Plan, First Responders are Police, Fire, or other non-PCC emergency personnel.

Hazardous Release Assessment – the process and form used to determine the scope of response needed to clean up a chemical release/spill. It includes a review of a chemical's hazards, PPE requirements for handling, and other specific hazards in a spill/release area.

Hazardous Materials Response (HAZMAT) Team - an organized group of specially trained responders, who are hired by PCC perform work to handle and control leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance.

Hazardous Substance - any substance designated or listed under paragraphs (A) through (D) of this definition, exposure which results in or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees:

- A. Any substance defined under section 101(14) of CERCLA:
- B. Any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in

- reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring;
- c. Any substance listed by the U.S. Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.101 and appendices; and
 - d. Hazardous waste as herein defined.

Hazardous waste -

- A. A waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, or
- B. Those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 49 CFR 171.8.

Health hazard - a chemical or a pathogen where acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes.

The term **health hazard** includes chemicals that are classified in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); aspiration toxicity or simple asphyxiant. (See Appendix A to 1910.1200 - Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory) for the criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard.)

Incidental Spill - any release/spill less than one gallon of a known chemical or product with minimal hazards. This includes but is not limited to non-hazardous chemicals, corrosive chemicals of low concentrations, and non-volatile flammable liquids.

Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) - an atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

Instructional Support Technician (IST) – a PCC employee who has specific job duties regarding the procurement, use, and disposal of chemicals for a given department or work area.

Oxygen deficiency - that concentration of oxygen by volume below which atmosphere supplying respiratory protection must be provided. It exists in atmospheres where the percentage of oxygen by volume is less than 19.5 percent oxygen.

Permissible exposure limit - the exposure, inhalation or dermal permissible exposure limit specified in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts G and Z.

Personal Protective Equipment - equipment and clothing designed to protect the wearer from potential exposure to hazardous materials.

- Level A: Full encapsulation with supplied air respiratory protection
- Level B: Supplied air respiratory protection and full body coverings with chemical resistant gloves and shoe covers
- Level C: Air purifying respiratory protection and full body coverings with chemical resistant gloves and shoe covers
- Level D: No respiratory protection, body coverings optional, chemical resistant gloves and safety shoes.

Post Emergency Response - that portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and clean-up of the site has begun. If post emergency response is performed by an employer's own employees who were part of the initial emergency response, it is considered to be part of the initial response. However, if a group of an employer's own employees, separate from the group providing initial response, performs the clean-up operation, then the separate group of employees would be considered to be performing post-emergency response.

Release - any time a spilled chemical enters the ground, water, or air.

Release/Spill Incident - an occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that results in the release or spill of a solid, liquid, or gas chemical or substance.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) - a document which contains information about a product's chemical composition, physical and chemical properties, health and safety hazards, emergency response, and waste disposal of the product.

Service Request Center (SRC) – the online work order system used by FMS for prioritizing and assigning work orders.

Site Work Plan – the document outlining the site description, Spill Response Team members, hazard assessment, task list, and decontamination procedures for a given spill clean-up operation.

Spill - any time a chemical or substance leaks out of its container or is mishandled allowing it to collect on a surface or floor in any volume.

Spill Response Team - an organized group of employees, designated by PCC, who are called on to perform clean-up operations and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance.