

Glossary. This section represents a list of the most commonly used terms in this plan. Users should refer to the applicable laws and regulations referenced throughout this document for specific definitions.

ACTIVATION. Notification by telephone, or other expeditious means, to the appropriate state and local officials, regional or district office of participating agencies, or, when required, the assembly of some or all members of the RRT or NRT, after the occurrence of a spill or release.

ACTION LEVEL - A quantitative limit of a chemical, biological, or radiological agent at which actions are taken to prevent or reduce exposure or contact.

ACUTE EXPOSURE - A dose that is delivered to a receptor in a single event or in a short period of time.

ADVERSE WEATHER - The weather conditions that will be considered when identifying response systems and equipment in a response plan for the applicable operating environment. Factors to consider include significant wave height, ice, temperature, weather related visibility, and currents within the Captain of the Port (COTP) zone in which the systems or equipment are intended to function.

AIR SURVEILLANCE - Use of air monitoring and air sampling during a response to identify and quantify airborne contaminants on and off-site, and monitor changes in air contaminants that occur over the lifetime of the incidents.

AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (facilities) - A discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels or 1 percent of the volume of the worst case discharge.

AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (vessels) - Means a discharge of 50 barrels of oil from the vessel.

CERCLA - is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1984.

CHEMICAL AGENTS - means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE - Low doses repeatedly delivered to a receptor over a long period of time.

COASTAL WATERS - U. S. waters which are navigable by deep-draft vessels, including the contiguous zone and parts of the high seas to which this plan is applicable, and other waters subject to tidal influence.

COASTAL ZONE - all U.S. Waters subject to the tide, U.S. Waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, water of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters and ambient air proximal to those waters.

CONFINEMENT - Control methods used to keep the material in its container. Examples: plugging and patching.

CONTAMINANT/CONTAMINATION - An unwanted and non-beneficial substance.

CONTINGOUS ZONE - The zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

CONTROL - Chemical or physical methods used to prevent or reduce the hazards associated with a material. Example: Neutralizing an acid spill.

COUNTY FIRE BOARD - A centralized coordination center whereby fire units are dispatched to respond to fire emergencies. These boards also coordinate summons for additional resources.

DECONTAMINATION - The process of physically removing contaminants from individuals and equipment or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances.

DEGRADATION - Decomposition of a material by stages.

DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTS - A portable device that rapidly measures and displays the concentration of a contaminant in the environment.

EMERGENCY REMOVAL - Action/s undertaken, in a time-critical situation, to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release that poses an immediate and/or significant threat to human health, welfare, or to the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - The measurement or prediction of the concentration, transport, dispersion, and final fate of a released hazardous substance in the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES - Incidents involving the release (or potential release) of hazardous materials into the environment which require immediate action. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD** - A condition capable of posing an unreasonable risk to air, water, or soil quality, and to plants or wildlife.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE - The zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States extending to a distance up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

EOC - Emergency Operations Center. A state or county run facility with extensive inter-agency communication and coordination capabilities. Located in Raleigh, this facility is sponsored by the Division of Emergency Management. The EOC may be activated during significant emergencies.

FIRST FEDERAL OFFICIAL - The first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the pre-designated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site by a cooperative agreement will act instead as the first federal official for any incident at the site.

FIRST RESPONDER - The first personnel to arrive on the scene of a hazardous materials incident. These are usually officials from local emergency services, firefighters, and police.

HAZARD - A circumstance or condition that can do harm. Hazards are categorized into four groups: biological, chemical, radiation, and physical.

HAZARD CLASSES (1-9) - A series of nine descriptive terms that have been established by the UN Committee of Experts to categorize the hazardous nature of chemical, physical, and biological materials. These categories are:

1. Explosives,
2. Non-flammable and flammable gases,
3. Flammable liquids,
4. Flammable solids,
5. Oxidizing materials,
6. Poisons, irritants, and disease causing materials,
7. Radioactive materials,
8. Corrosive materials, and
9. Miscellaneous hazardous materials

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - A substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated. (DOT)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - Means: 1) Any material and its mixtures or solutions that are listed in Appendix A to the Hazardous Materials Table in 49 CFR 172.101, when offered for transportation in one package, or in one transport vehicle if not packaged, and when the quantity of the material therein equals or exceeds the reportable quantity. 2) Any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste of the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act has been suspended by Act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (of mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

HAZARDOUS WASTE - Any material that is subject to the hazardous waste manifest requirements of the EPA specified in 40 CFR, Part 262 or would be subject to these requirements in the absence of an interim authorization to a State under 40 CFR Part 123, Subpart F.

INLAND WATER - For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

INLAND ZONE - The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone

delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/ USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

KEY TECHNICAL ADVISORS (KTA) - A group with special expertise in fire fighting and the marine environment who provide advice to the Responsible Fire Department and may activate to the Forward EOC or Command Post if needed. They provide operational advice under the auspices of the Captain of the Port.

LIMITED QUANTITY - With the exception of Poison B materials, the maximum amount of a hazardous material for which there is a specific labeling and packaging exception.

MAJOR DISCHARGE - A discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters; or a discharge to the coastal waters of more than 100,000 gallons of oil; or a discharge of a hazardous substance that poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, or results in critical public concern (40 CFR 117).

MAJOR RELEASE - Means a release of a hazardous substance which poses a substantial threat to public health and welfare and the environment or is of a significant public concern.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED FACILITY (MTR facility) - An onshore facility, including piping and any structure used to transfer oil to or from a vessel, subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 154 and any deepwater port subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 150.

MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (facility) - The planning values derived from the planning criteria used to evaluate the response resources described in the response plan to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and clean up capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a facility in adverse weather.

MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (vessel) - The planning values derived from the planning criteria used to evaluate the response resources necessary to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and clean up capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a facility in adverse weather.

MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (facility) - A discharge of the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10 percent of the volume of a worst case discharge.

MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (vessel) - Means a discharge of up to: - 2,500 barrels of oil for vessels with an oil cargo capacity equal to or greater than 25,000 barrels; or - 10% of the vessels oil cargo capacity for vessels with a capacity of less than 25,000 barrels.

MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE RELEASE - Means a medium or major release of a hazardous substance on a vessel or facility which will require additional time and resources beyond those required to respond to a "most probable release". Use of outside resources to augment local response equipment and personnel is anticipated.

MEDIUM DISCHARGE - A discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters; or a discharge of oil of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons to the coastal waters; or a discharge of a hazardous substance equal to or greater than a reportable quantity as defined by regulation (40 CFR 117).

MEDIUM RELEASE - Means all releases of a hazardous substance other than a minor or major release.

MINOR DISCHARGE - A discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil; or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil; or a discharge of a hazardous substance in a quantity less than that defined as reportable by regulation (40 CFR 117).

MINOR FIRE -1. Vessel: A fire that involves only one space (not the machinery space) is not spreading or threatening to spread or threatens the loss of the vessel. 2. Facility: Any fire that does not require more than a first alarm response to control and extinguish. **MINOR RELEASE** - Means a release of a hazardous substance which poses minimal threat to public health and welfare or the environment.

MITIGATION - Actions taken to prevent or reduce the severity of threats to human health and the environment.

MOBILE FACILITY - Means tank trucks, railroad tank cars, or marinas that are capable of transferring hazardous substances in bulk.

MONITORING - The process of sampling and measuring certain environmental parameters on a real-time basis for spatial and time variations. For example, air monitoring may be conducted with direct reading instruments to indicate relative changes in air contaminant concentrations at various times.

MOST PROBABLE RELEASE - Means a minor release of a hazardous substance on a vessel or facility which requires minimum local resources to affect a safe and effective response. Initial response resources are sufficient to mitigate a most probable release.

NON-PERSISTENT OR GROUP I OIL - A petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions: - At least 50% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340 degrees C (645 degrees F); and - At least 95% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 370 degrees C (700 degrees F).

NON-PETROLIUM OIL - Oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based. It includes, but is not limited to, animal and vegetable oils.

PERMEATION - The migration or diffusion (spread, flow through) of a chemical through material.

PERSISTENT OIL - A petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for a non-persistent oil. For the purposes of this Appendix, persistent oils are further classified based on specific gravity as follows:

Group II - Specific gravity less than .85.

Group III - Specific gravity between .85 and .95.

Group IV - Specific gravity between .95 and 1.0.

Group V - Specific gravity greater than 1.0.

POLLUTANT - A substance or mixture which after release into the environment and upon exposure to any organism will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects in such organisms or their offspring.

PROTECTION LEVELS –

LEVEL "A" - Provides the highest level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection.

LEVEL "B" - Provides the highest level of respiratory protection, but a lesser degree of skin protection.

LEVEL "C" - Provides protection against selected known types and concentrations of airborne substances with use of the proper air purifying respirators and filter canisters. Skin protection is comparable to Level "B".

LEVEL "D" - Provides minimal protection and augments the regular work uniform. It is not adequate in areas with respiratory or skin hazards.

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL - An English-speaking representative of the facility or vessel, identified in the plan, located in the United States, available on a 24-hour basis, familiar with implementation of the facility response plan, and trained in his or her responsibilities under the plan. This person must have full written authority to implement the facility's response plan.

This includes:

- ◆ Activating and engaging in contracting with identified oil spill removal organization(s);
- ◆ Acting as a liaison with the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC); and
- ◆ Obligating, either directly or through prearranged contracts, funds required to carry out all necessary or directed response activities.

RELEASE - Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous substance (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant) into the environment.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) - As set forth in the CWA, the minimum amount (pounds or kilograms) of a hazardous substance that may be discharged in a 24 hour period that requires notification of the appropriate government agency.

RESPONSE RESOURCES - Means the personnel, equipment, supplies, and other capabilities necessary to perform the response activities identified in a response plan.

RESPONSIBLE FIRE DEPARTMENT - The fire department within whose jurisdiction the fire lies.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - The manner in which a contaminant enters the body through inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, and injection.

SMALL FACILITY - Any water front facility with a capacity of less than 250 barrels (10,500 gals) of petroleum products or reportable quantities of hazardous material.

STABILITY FORCES -1. Negative Forces: The movement or addition of weight or liquids, that cause a vessel to list and not return to even, level condition. 2. Positive Forces: The movement or removal of weight or liquids to correct a vessel list or the addition of ballast or counter weights to offset negative forces.

SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A DISCHARGE (facility) - Any incident or condition involving a facility that may create a risk of discharge of fuel or cargo oil. Such incidents include, but are not limited to, storage tank or piping failures, above ground or underground leaks, fires, explosions, flooding, spills contained within the facility, or other similar occurrences.

SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A DISCHARGE (vessel) - Any incident involving a vessel that may create a significant risk of discharge of fuel or cargo oil. Such incidents include, but are not limited to groundings, strandings, collisions, hull damage, fire, explosion, flooding, on-deck spills, loss of propulsion, or other similar occurrences.

SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A RELEASE (facility) - Means any incident or condition involving a facility that may create a risk of a hazardous substance release. Such incidents include, but are not limited to storage tank or piping failures, above ground or underground leaks, fires, explosions, flooding, spills contained within the facility, or other similar occurrences.

SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A RELEASE (vessel) - Means any incident involving a vessel that may create a significant risk of a hazardous substance release. Such incidents include, but are not limited to groundings, strandings, collisions, hull damage, fire, explosion, flooding, on-deck spills, loss of propulsion, or other similar occurrences.

TOXICITY - The ability of a substance to produce injury once it reaches a susceptible site in or on the body.

VESSELS CARRYING OIL AS A PRIMARY CARGO - All vessels carrying bulk oil cargo that have a valid Certificate of Inspection issued under 46 CFR Subchapter D (except for dedicated response vessels), a valid Certificate of Compliance, or a valid Tank Vessel Examination.

VESSELS CARRYING OIL AS A SECONDARY CARGO - Vessels carrying oil pursuant to a permit issued under 46 CFR Subchapter D (30.01-5), 46 CFR Subchapter H (70.05-30), or 46 CFR Subchapter I (90.05-35), an International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) or Noxious Liquid Substance (NLS) certificate required by 33 CFR 151.33 or 151.35, a dedicated response vessel operating outside a response area, or any un-inspected vessel that carries bulk oil cargo.

VESSEL STABILITY - The inherent ability of a vessel to remain upright in an even and level condition and the negative forces that alter this ability or the positive forces required for a vessel to return to a even and level condition.

WATERFRONT FACILITY - All piers, wharves, docks and similar structures to which vessels may be secured. This includes buildings on or contiguous to such structures and the equipment and materials on such structures.

WORST CASE DISCHARGE (facilities) –

1. For facilities with **above ground storage**, not less than: Loss of the entire capacity of all tank(s) at the facility not having secondary containment; plus Loss of the entire capacity of any single tank within a second containment system or the combined capacity of the largest group of tanks within the same secondary containment system, whichever is greater.

2. For facilities with **below ground storage** supplying oil to or receiving oil from the marine transportation related (MTR) portion: The cumulative volume of all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold and the non-transportation-related portion of the facility. The discharge of each pipe is calculated as the maximum time to discover the release from the pipe in hours, plus the maximum time to shut down flow from the pipe in hours (based on historic discharge data or the best estimate in the absence of historic discharge

data for the facility) multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in barrels per hour (based on the maximum daily capacity of the pipe) plus the total line drainage volume expressed in barrels for the pipes between the marine manifold and the non-transportation related portion of the facility.

WORST CASE DISCHARGE (vessel) - A discharge in adverse weather conditions of a vessel's entire oil cargo.

WORST CASE RELEASE - Means a medium or major release of a hazardous substance on a vessel or facility which requires a long-term response. A worst case release has the potential to exhaust local response/cleanup resources.