

Appendix C

HAZNY List of Hazards

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AIR CONTAMINATION: This is pollution caused by atmospheric conditions, (as opposed to a chemical spill or release type of situation) such as a temperature inversion induced smoggy condition sufficiently serious to create some danger to human health.

AVALANCHE: A mass of sliding snow which usually occurs in mountainous terrain where snow is deposited on slopes of 20 degrees or more.

BLIGHT: A disease of agricultural crops or non-agricultural plants resulting in withering, lack of growth, and death of its parts without rotting.

CIVIL UNREST: An individual or collective action causing serious interference with the peace, security, and/or functioning of a community (e.g., riot).

DAM FAILURE: Structural deterioration, either gradual or sudden, results in the facility's inability to control impounded water as designed, resulting in danger to people and/or property in the potential inundation area.

DROUGHT: A prolonged period of limited precipitation affecting the supply and quality of water.

EARTHQUAKE: A sudden motion of the ground caused by release of subterranean strain energy, due to plate tectonics, resulting in surface faulting (ground rupture), ground shaking, or ground failure (collapse).

EPIDEMIC: The occurrence or outbreak of disease to an unusual number of individuals or proportion of the population, human or animal.

EXPLOSION: The threat or actual detonation of an explosive device or material with the potential of inflicting serious injury to people or damage to property.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES: Extended periods of excessive cold or hot weather with a serious impact on human and/or animal populations particularly elderly and/or persons with respiratory ailments.

FIRE: The uncontrolled burning in residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or other structures in developed area.

FLOOD: Flooding usually is a natural, cyclic occurrence in existing waterbodies. When a waterbody overflows its 'normal' banks, a potentially violent and/or destructive waterway can form. A flash flood is a sudden transformation of a small stream into a violent waterway after heavy rain and/or rapid snowmelt.

FOOD SHORTAGE: A situation where the normal distribution pattern and/or the timely delivery of foodstuffs to retail establishments.

FUEL SHORTAGE: A situation in which the normal quantity and/or timely delivery of fuel supplies to distributors and retail establishments is interrupted for normal consumer demand is interrupted for a substantial period of time.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (FIXED SITE): The uncontrolled release of material from a stationary

facility, which when released can result in death or injury to people and/or damage to property and the environment through the material's flammability, toxicity, corrosiveness, chemical instability and/or combustibility.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (IN TRANSIT): The uncontrolled release of materials during transport, which when released can result in death or injury to people and/or damage to property and the environment through the material's flammability, toxicity, corrosiveness, chemical instability and/or combustibility.

HURRICANE: Tropical cyclones formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Circulation is counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

ICE JAM: Large accumulations of ice in rivers or streams interrupt the normal flow of water. Ice Jams lead to flooding conditions and/or damage to structures.

ICE STORM: Freezing rain that accumulates in a substantial glaze layer of ice resulting in serious disruptions of normal transportation and possible downed power lines.

INFESTATION: Excessive populations of insects, rodents, or other animals requiring control measures due to their potential to carry diseases, destroy crops, or harm the environment.

LANDSLIDE: The downward and outward movement of slope-forming materials reacting to the force of gravity. Slide materials may be composed of natural rock, soil, artificial fill, or combinations of these materials. The term landslide is generalized and includes rock falls, rockslides, creep, block glides, debris slides, earth-flow, mud flow, slump, and other similar terms.

MINE COLLAPSE: The folding, caving in or sudden implosion of an underground cavity. Such an event would threaten persons inside the cavity and/or persons, property and structures on the surface.

OIL SPILL: The uncontrolled or accidental discharge of petroleum into water and/or onto land or into sea.

RADIOLOGICAL (FIXED SITE): A release or threat of release of radioactive material from a nuclear power generating station or research reactor or other stationary source of radioactivity.

RADIOLOGICAL (IN TRANSIT): A release or threat of release of radioactive material from a transportation vehicle including truck, rail, air, and marine vehicle.

SEVERE STORM: For this category, you should consider hail storms, windstorms, and severe thunderstorms (with associated severe wind events such as drenches, gustnados, and "downbursts).

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE: A sudden structural failing, partial or fully, of buildings, bridges or tunnels, threatening human life and health.

TERRORISM: The threat or use of violence to achieve political/social ends usually associated with community disruption and/or multiple injuries or deaths.

TORNADO: A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity of funnel. Winds have been estimated to be as high as 400 miles per hour.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT A mishap involving one or more conveyances on land, sea, and/or in the air that results in mass casualties and/or substantial loss of property.

TSUNAMI-WAVE ACTION:

TSUNAMI - A large sea wave produced by sub-ocean earth movement, earthquake, or volcanic eruption; historically very rare in the Atlantic Ocean.

WAVE ACTION: Wave action continuously drives surges of water with great force and causes shoreline erosion and property damage; generally part of a storm system such as a hurricane.

UTILITY FAILURE: Loss of electric and/or natural gas supply, telephone service or public water supply as a result of an internal system failure and not by the effects of disaster agents.

WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION: The contamination or potential contamination of surface or subsurface public water supply by chemical or biological materials that results in restricted or diminished ability to use the water source.

WILDFIRE: An uncontrollable combustion of trees, brush, or grass involving a substantial land area which may have the potential for threatening human life and property. Definition:

WINTER STORM (SEVERE): A storm system that develops in late fall to early spring and deposits wintry precipitation, such as snow, sleet, or freezing rain, with a significant impact on transportation systems and public safety. For this analysis, the following could meet this definition:

HEAVY SNOW: Six inches in 12 hours or less.

BLIZZARD - Characterized by low temperatures, winds 35 mph or greater and sufficient falling and/or blowing snow in the air to frequently reduce visibility to 1/4 mile or less for at least three hours.

SEVERE BLIZZARD: Characterized by temperatures near or below 10 degrees F, winds exceeding 45 mph, and visibility reduced by snow to near zero for at least three hours.

NOTE: Ice Storm should be analyzed as a separate hazard.