



**ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY**



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|---------------|---|
| <b>AC</b>     | Area Command  |
| <b>AHJ</b>    | authority having jurisdiction   |
| <b>AIT</b>    | auto-ignition temperature   |
| <b>ASTM</b>   | American Society for Testing and Materials  |
| <b>CFR</b>    | Code of Federal Regulations   |
| <b>CHSO</b>   | Compliance Health and Safety Officer (OSHA)   |
| <b>CPL</b>    | Compliance (OSHA)   |
| <b>CPS</b>    | Combustible Particulate Solid   |
| <b>DOL</b>    | Department of Labor   |
| <b>EMS</b>    | Emergency Management Services   |
| <b>FEMA</b>   | Federal Emergency Management Agency   |
| <b>FPN</b>    | Fine-print notes (term used in NFPA standards)  |
| <b>GMAG</b>   | Georgia Mutual Aid Group  |
| <b>GSAR</b>   | Georgia Search and Rescue   |
| <b>HazCom</b> | Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)  |
| <b>HSD PD</b> | Homeland Security Presidential Directive  |
| <b>IAP</b>    | Incident Action Plan  |
| <b>IC</b>     | Incident Commander  |
| <b>ICP</b>    | Incident Command Post   |
| <b>IMS</b>    | Incident Management System  |
| <b>JFO</b>    | Joint Field Office  |
| <b>LEOC</b>   | Local Emergency Operations Center   |
| <b>LPPC</b>   | Local Prevention & Preparedness Council   |
| <b>MAC</b>    | Multiagency Coordination System   |
| <b>MEC</b>    | minimum explosible concentration  |
| <b>MIE</b>    | minimum ignition energy   |
| <b>MIT</b>    | maximum ignition temperature  |
| <b>MSDS</b>   | Material Safety Data Sheet  |
| <b>Msec</b>   | millisecond   |
| <b>MSHA</b>   | Mine Safety and Health Administration   |
| <b>MACS</b>   | Multiagency Coordination System   |
| <b>NAICS</b>  | The North American Industry Classification System (developed in 1999 as a replacement for SIC). |
| <b>NEC</b>    | National Electrical Code  |
| <b>NEMA</b>   | National Electrical Manufacturers Association   |
| <b>NEP</b>    | national emphasis program   |
| <b>NFPA</b>   | National Fire Protection Association  |

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| <b>NGO</b>     | Non-Governmental Organization                   |
| <b>NIIMS</b>   | National Interagency Incident Management System |
| <b>NIMS</b>    | National Incident Management System             |
| <b>NMAB</b>    | National Materials Advisory Board               |
| <b>NRF</b>     | National Response Framework                     |
| <b>OSH Act</b> | Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970      |
| <b>OSHA</b>    | Occupational Safety and Health Administration   |
| <b>OTI</b>     | OSHA Training Institute                         |
| <b>PHA</b>     | Process Hazard Analysis                         |
| <b>PIO</b>     | Public Information Officer                      |
| <b>POC</b>     | Point of Contact                                |
| <b>LNO</b>     | Liason Officer                                  |
| <b>PPE</b>     | Personal Protective Equipment                   |
| <b>PSM</b>     | Process Safety Management                       |
| <b>PIS</b>     | Public Information System                       |
| <b>SEOC</b>    | State Emergency Operations Center               |
| <b>SIC</b>     | Standard Industrial Classification              |
| <b>SLTC</b>    | Salt Lake Technical Center (OSHA)               |
| <b>SO</b>      | Safety Officer                                  |
| <b>SPPC</b>    | State Prevention & Preparedness Council         |
| <b>SST</b>     | Site-Specific Targeting (OSHA)                  |
| <b>UL</b>      | Underwriter's Laboratory                        |



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| <b>Area Command (AC)</b>                                 | <p>an organization established to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization; or</li><li>2. to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams assigned to it. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources based on priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed</li></ol>                     |
| <b>Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)</b>               | <p>the organization, office, or individual that has the responsibility and authority for approving equipment, installations, or procedures.</p>   |
| <b>Auto-Ignition Temperature (AIT)</b>                   | <p>the lowest temperature at which a material will ignite without an external source of ignition</p>  |
| <b>American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)</b> | <p>developer and provider of voluntary consensus standards, related technical information, and services that promote public health and safety, support the protection and sustainability of the environment, and the overall quality of life.</p>   |
| <b>Class I Locations</b>                                 | <p>defined by the NEC as those locations in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures. Class I locations are divided into groups determined by the specific gas or vapor involved: Group A, Group B, Group C, or Group D.</p> <p>These locations are further classified as to whether hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors are likely to occur in the course of normal operations (Division 1) or only in the case of an accident or some unusual operating condition (Division 2).</p> |



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| <b>Class II Locations</b>                          | <p>defined by the NEC as those locations that are hazardous due to the presence of combustible dusts. Class II locations are grouped according to the specific dust involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Group E</i>—combustible metal dusts or other combustible dusts having resistivity of less than 105 ohm-centimeters;</li><li>• <i>Group F</i>—combustible dusts such as carbon black, charcoal, and coal or coke dusts having resistivity greater than 102 ohm-centimeters or less than 108 ohm-centimeters; and</li><li>• <i>Group G</i>—containing grain dusts or other combustible dusts having resistivity of 105 ohm-centimeters or greater.</li></ul> <p>Class II locations are further classified as to whether combustible dusts may be present in the air under normal operating conditions (Division 1) or whether combustible dusts are not normally in the air but which may accumulate on or near electrical equipment (Division 2).</p> |
| <b>Class III locations</b>                         | <p>defined by the NEC, in Article 503, as those locations that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitable fibers or flyings, but not in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures. Class III locations are locations in which ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used (Division 1) or locations in which ignitable fibers are stored or handled but where no manufacturing processes are performed (Division 2).</p>  |
| <b>Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)</b>           | <p>the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.</p>   |
| <b>Combustible Dust</b>                            | <p>a combustible particulate solid that presents a fire or deflagration hazard when suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium over a range of concentrations, regardless of particle size or shape.</p>   |
| <b>Combustible Particulate Solid (CPS)</b>         | <p>any combustible solid material composed of distinct particles or pieces, regardless of size, shape, or chemical composition.</p>   |
| <b>Compliance Health and Safety Officer (CHSO)</b> | <p>a person authorized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, to conduct inspections.</p>  |



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## Preventing and Mitigating Combustible Dust Fires and Explosions

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| <b>Compliance (CPL) Directives</b>                | documents providing OSHA inspectors with enforcement and compliance instructions on a given OSHA standard.   |
| <b>Deflagration</b>                               | propagation of a combustion zone at a speed that is less than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium   |
| <b>Deflagration Isolation</b>                     | a method employing equipment and procedures that interrupts the propagation of a deflagration of a flame front, past a predetermined point   |
| <b>Deflagration Suppression</b>                   | the technique of detecting and arresting combustion in a confined space while the combustion is still in its incipient stage, thus preventing the development of pressures that could result in an explosion.  |
| <b>Detonation</b>                                 | Propagation of a combustion zone at a velocity that is greater than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium   |
| <b>Dust Ignition Proof</b>                        | Equipment enclosed in a manner that excludes dusts and does not permit arcs, sparks, or heat otherwise generated or liberated inside of the enclosure to cause ignition of exterior accumulations or atmospheric suspensions of a specified dust on or in the vicinity of the enclosure.   |
| <b>Dust tight</b>                                 | enclosures constructed so that dust will not enter under specified test conditions (i.e., to prevent dust from entering equipment). Tests for hazardous location dust-tight enclosures are contained in ISA 12.12.01 and UL 1604. General purpose dust-tight enclosure types as defined by UL 50 and NEMA 250 are Types 3, 4, 4X, 12, 12K, and 13. |
| <b>Emergency Management Services (EMS)</b>        | services provided by FEMA for federal emergencies  |
| <b>Explosion</b>                                  | the bursting or rupture of an enclosure or a container due to the development of internal pressure from deflagration   |
| <b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b> | an independent agency of the United States government that provides a single point of accountability for all federal emergency preparedness and mitigation and response activities.  |



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| <b>Fine Print Notes (FPN)</b>                            | abbreviation for the fine-print notes that supplement the article rules (NFPA).   |
| <b>FM Global</b>   | a U.S.-based insurance company, with offices worldwide, that specializes in loss prevention services primarily to large corporations  |
| <b>Georgia Mutual Aid Group (GMAG)</b>                   | provides for the systematic organization, mobilization, and operation of Fire-Rescue and Public Safety resources from throughout the State of Georgia in order to assist local agencies in mitigating the effects of natural and man-made disasters.  |
| <b>Georgia Search and Rescue (GSAR)</b>                  | respond to regional and statewide incidents involving WMD/terrorist events  |
| <b>Hazard Communication Standard (HazCom)</b>            | a standard which requires all employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces to have labels and MSDSs for their exposed workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately; the standard also defines specific requirements for chemical manufacturers and importers regarding their hazardous chemicals |
| <b>Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSD PD)</b> | any one of 24 orders issued by the President regarding how the department of Homeland Security should be organized and run  |
| <b>Hybrid Mixture</b>                                    | a mixture of a flammable gas with either a combustible dust or a combustible mist   |
| <b>Incident Action Plan (IAP)</b>                        | contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The Plan may be oral or written. When written, the Plan may have a number of forms as attachments (e.g., traffic plan, safety plan, communications plan, map, etc.)  |
| <b>Incident Commander (IC)</b>                           | the individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site   |
| <b>Incident Command Post (ICP)</b>                       | the location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.  |



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| <b>Incident Management System (IMS)</b>                   | a standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.   |
| <b>Joint Field Office (JFO)</b>                           | a temporary Federal multi-agency coordination center established locally to facilitate field-level domestic incident management activities related to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery when activated by the Secretary   |
| <b>Liason Officer (LNO)</b>                               | a member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies   |
| <b>Local Emergency Operations Center (LEOP)</b>           | a facility at the local level used to ensure continuity of operations and continuity of government in major disasters caused by any hazard  |
| <b>Local Prevention &amp; Preparedness Council (LPPC)</b> | mechanism thru which planning for and prevention of natural and/or man-made emergencies is accomplished at a local level  |
| <b>Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)</b>                  | a form containing data regarding the properties of a particular substance or product  |
| <b>Maximum Ignition Temperature</b>                       | the highest temperature to which a substance can be heated and spontaneously burn   |
| <b>Millisecond (msec)</b>                                 | one thousandth of a second  |
| <b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>              | administers the provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act), and to enforce compliance with mandatory safety and health standards as a means to eliminate fatal accidents; to reduce the frequency and severity of nonfatal accidents; to minimize health hazards; and to promote improved safety and health conditions in the Nation's mines. |
| <b>Minimum Explosible Concentration (MEC)</b>             | the minimum concentration of combustible dust suspended in air, measured in mass per unit volume that will support a deflagration   |



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| <b>Minimum Ignition Energy (MIE)</b>                           | the minimum energy that can ignite a mixture of a specified flammable material with air or oxygen, measured by a standard procedure  |
| <b>Multiagency Coordination System (MACS)</b>                  | the combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS.  |
| <b>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</b>   | an industry classification system that classifies economic units that have similar production processes in the same industry   |
| <b>National Electrical Code (NEC)</b>                          | a United States standard for the safe installation of electrical wiring and equipment  |
| <b>National Emphasis Program (NEP)</b>                         | program established by directive to inspect workplaces that handle a specific hazard (e.g., combustible dust)  |
| <b>National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)</b>             | reduces the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education   |
| <b>National Incident Management System (NIMS)</b>              | provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment                     |
| <b>National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)</b> | a National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)-developed program consisting of five major subsystems which collectively provide a total systems approach to all-risk incident management. The subsystems are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Incident Command System,</li><li>• Training,</li><li>• Qualifications and Certification,</li><li>• Supporting Technologies, and</li><li>• Publications Management</li></ul> |



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| <b>National Materials Advisory Board (NMAB)</b>             | the principal source of objective, independent, and informed scientific, technological, and policy assessments of materials, processes, and applications for use by U.S. industry, government agencies, and universities. |
| <b>National Response Framework (NRF)</b>                    | presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies   |
| <b>Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)</b>                  | a legally constituted, organization created by natural or legal persons with no participation or representation of any government.  |
| <b>OSHA Training Institute (OTI)</b>                        | institute that organizes courses to inform establishments of OSHA standards and requirements  |
| <b>Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act)</b>         | act signed by Richard Nixon in 1970, creating the Occupational Safety and Health Administration   |
| <b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)</b> | administration created to set standards and requirements for establishments in order to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths  |
| <b>Ohm-centimeters</b>                                      | The SI unit for electrical resistivity is the ohm meter. Resistivity values are more commonly reported in micro ohm centimeters units.  |
| <b>Process Hazard Analysis (PHA)</b>                        | a technique used to examine the workplace for hazards with the potential to cause accidents   |
| <b>Point of Contact (POC)</b>                               | person or a department serving as the coordinator or focal point of an activity or program  |
| <b>Public Information Officer (PIO)</b>                     | the communications coordinator or spokesperson of a governmental organization   |
| <b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>                  | required by OSHA to reduce employee exposure to hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or effective in reducing these exposures to acceptable levels                                       |



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| <b>Process Safety Management (PSM)</b>                    | Process Safety Management is a regulation, promulgated by OSHA intended to prevent an incident like the 1984 Bhopal Disaster. A process is any activity or combination of activities including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling or the on-site movement of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (HHCs).                                      |
| <b>Public Information System (PIS)</b>                    | designed to effectively manage public information at an incident, regardless of the size and complexity of the situation or the number of entities involved in the response   |
| <b>Safety Officer (SO)</b>                                | member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety   |
| <b>Salt Lake Technical Center (SLTC)</b>                  | a center within the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, that provides technical leadership, expertise and services in the evaluation and control of workplace hazards through field assessments and support, laboratory testing, emergency preparedness and response, Web site resources, and consultation. |
| <b>Systeme International or International System (SI)</b> | a complete metric system of units of measurement for scientists; fundamental quantities are length (meter) and mass (kilogram) and time (second) and electric current (ampere) and temperature (kelvin) and amount of matter (mole) and luminous intensity (candela).   |
| <b>Site-Specific Targeting (SST)</b>                      | an OSHA plan organized to more effectively use OSHA's enforcement resources   |
| <b>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)</b>           | system for classifying industries by a four-digit code  |
| <b>State Emergency Operations Center</b>                  | facility at the state level used to ensure continuity of operations and continuity of government in major disasters caused by any hazard  |
| <b>State Prevention &amp; Preparedness Council (SPPC)</b> | mechanism thru which planning for and prevention of natural and/or man-made emergencies is accomplished at a state level.   |
| <b>Underwriter's Laboratory (UL)</b>                      | nonprofit safety-testing organization whose labels appear on products, including electrical equipment and appliances.   |