SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 17173:2020

01-november-2020

Evropski slovar CBRNE

European CBRNE glossary

Europäisches CBRNE-Glossar

Glossaire CBRNE européen

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 17173:2020**

ICS:

01.040.13	Okolje. Varovanje zdravja. Varnost (Slovarji)	Environment. Health protection. Safety (Vocabularies)
13.300	Varstvo pred nevarnimi izdelki	Protection against dangerous goods
13.310	Varstvo pred kriminalom	Protection against crime

SIST EN 17173:2020 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 17173

September 2020

ICS 01.040.13; 13.300; 13.310

English Version

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Glossaire CBRNE européen

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Ref. No. EN 17173:2020 E

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European foreword

This document (EN 17173:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 391 “Societal and Citizen Security”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2021.

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1 Scope

This document contains terms and definitions for CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive) applications.

Common understanding and communication is important in the implementation of an effective CBRNE response and this communication will be most effective if there is common understanding of the terms used. Many of the terms and definitions listed here have been widely used for many years, while others are the result of cross-cutting experience of areas of CBRNE. The gradual evolution of our understanding of CBRNE and response measures means that CBRNE terminology will continue to develop.

This document is dedicated to first responders, administrative staff, industry representatives and researchers.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
A1 and A2
categories to determine the type of packaging for transport of radioactive material, corresponding to the maximum activity, expressed in Becquerel

Note 1 to entry: A1 refers to a non-dispersible solid radioactive material or a sealed capsule containing radioactive material.

Note 2 to entry: A2 refers to the normal occurrence of radioactive material.

Note 3 to entry: The maximum Becquerel values for A1 or A2 differ for various nuclides.

Note 4 to entry: See ADR.

3.2
abandoned chemical weapons
chemical weapons, including old chemical weapons, abandoned by a state after 1 January 1925 on the territory of another state without the consent of the latter

3.3
absorbed dose
energy from ionising radiation absorbed per unit mass

Note 1 to entry: Expressed in the unit gray (Gy). absorbed dose

3.4
accident
unplanned and unintended event that interrupts an activity and sometimes causes injury or damage, including operating errors, equipment failures and other mishaps, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection or safety

3.5
active decontamination
employment of chemical, biological or mechanical processes to remove or neutralize chemical, biological or radioactive materials

Note 1 to entry: Active decontamination is conducted when contamination will adversely affect the operational capabilities.

Note 2 to entry: There are three levels of active decontamination employed by operational units: immediate, operational and thorough decontamination.

Note 3 to entry: See “Passive decontamination”.

3.6
Acute Exposure Guideline Level
AEGL
toxicologically substantiated maximum exposure level intended for the protection of the general public against a once-in-a-lifetime, or rare exposure

Note 1 to entry: It represents the airborne concentration of a substance at or above which it is predicted that the general public could experience:

1) notable discomfort (AEGL-1);

2) irreversible or other serious, long-lasting effects or an impaired ability to escape (AEGL-2); or

3) life-threatening health effects or death (AEGL-3).

Note 2 to entry: AEGL values are defined for a variety of times of exposure.

Note 3 to entry: See: Exposure limits value.

3.7
Acute Hazard Area
potential area where the radiation levels are expected to be sufficiently high to indicate that active measures should be adopted to reduce exposure

Note 1 to entry: Unprotected personnel who remains in this area for a significant period can be anticipated to receive acute hazard doses which are high enough to cause short-term incapacitation, lasting effects to health or death from acute radiation syndrome.

Note 2 to entry: Operations by first responders within this area are restricted to mission critical tasks only.

Note 3 to entry: See: Acute hazard dose.

3.8
acute hazard dose
potential receive doses, in the Acute Hazard Area, within 24 hours, which is high enough to cause some short-term incapacitation, but full recovery is expected

Note 1 to entry: Doses are regulated on national levels.

Note 2 to entry: See: Acute Hazard Area.

3.9
acute infection
rapid onset of disease with a relatively short duration of symptoms and resolution within days (see in comparison: chronic infection)

Note 1 to entry: Acute viral infections are typically observed with pathogens such as influenza virus and rhinovirus, but also with very severe infections like Ebola haemorrhagic fever.

Note 2 to entry: It is important to distinguish viral from bacterial infections, because acute bacterial infections can be treated with antibiotics, while (some) acute viral infections are treated with antiviral drugs.

3.10
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ADR
agreement which set requirements for the trans boundary road transport of dangerous goods

Note 1 to entry: See: Dangerous goods.

3.11
ADR classes
classes of dangerous goods

dangerous goods thirteen level classification system which is based on materials hazardous properties

EXAMPLE Explosives, toxic and infectious substances or radioactive material.

3.12
ADR label
regulations for the transport of dangerous goods (ADR) specified hazard symbol labels for dangerous goods

Note 1 to entry: A label is form of square (i.e. diamond-shaped set at an angle of 45°), in distinctive colours, and in generally contains a hazard symbol. A label also contains a class number, an UN number, or a word or phrase describing the hazard (e.g. FLAMMABLE).

3.13
aerogenic infection
airborne infection
infection with viruses, bacteria or fungi (or their spores) by inhalation of the organisms

Note 1 to entry: It can be distinguished between droplets (organisms that are suspended in the air on water droplets, > 100 µm) or aerosols (organisms suspended on nuclei of droplets, dust particles or other carrier substances < 10 µm).

3.14
Agent Orange
military term for a mixture of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (TCDD)

Note 1 to entry: It was used as a defoliant from 1965 to 1971 during the Vietnam War.

3.15
agroterrorism
deliberate malicious introduction of an animal or plant disease into the food chain with the goal of generating fear, causing economic losses and impaired food security by disruption or damage of a country's agriculture, and/or undermining social stability

3.16
alarm
indication from any source (signal or message from a person or device) that an emergency exists or a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attack or release other than attack may have occurred and required actions to response

Note 1 to entry: See: Instrument alarm, warning.

3.17
alarm level
lowest measurement value of the concentration of a substance, which can be detected by a sensor with confidence

Note 1 to entry: Alarm levels can be set by calibration and can be adjustment.

Note 2 to entry: Alarm levels typically are descripted low level, medium level and high level.

Note 3 to entry: Alarm levels are referred to as the detection limit or sensitivity.

3.18
ambient dose equivalent
operational quantity used for assessing effective dose in area monitoring

Note 1 to entry: The ambient dose equivalent H*(d) at a point in a radiation field is the dose equivalent that would be produced by the corresponding expanded at a depth d on the radius opposing the direction of the aligned field.

3.19
ambient monitoring
methods for identifying hazardous substances and determining their amount in air, dust, soil and water or materials in order to monitor human or animal exposure

3.20
ammunition
generic term related mainly to articles of military application consisting of all kind of bombs, grenades, rockets, mines, projectiles and other similar devices

Note 1 to entry: For civilian purposes ammunition is used for small firearms.

3.21
analysis time
time that a detection instrument needs to detect and identify a threat substance

Note 1 to entry: The analysis time is an important performance indicator for a detection instrument when detection is to be performed in a time sensitive scenario.

3.22
analytical technique
fundamental scientific phenomenon that has proved useful for providing information on the composition of substances

3.23
analytic method
specific application of analytic technique to solve an analytic problem

3.24
annual limit of intake
ALI
activity of a specific radionuclide, which, if inhaled or ingested by a worker or member of the general public, corresponds to the corresponding annual dose limit

3.25
antidote
drug (with a known action mechanism) given to a patient to counteract the toxic effects of a poison by modifying its toxicokinetics or toxicodynamics, and whose administration reliably produces a significant benefit

3.26
antitoxin
antibodies derived from plants, animals or microorganisms that counteract a specific toxin

Note 1 to entry: OR An antibody with the ability to neutralize a specific toxin.

3.27
as low as reasonably achievable
ALARA
risk management principle that mandates the minimum exposure of personnel to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards, subject only to the overriding demands of the operational mission

3.28
assembly point
area at the outer cordon for people assembling and awaiting evacuation from the scene

See: Assistance centre, Annex A.

3.29
assessment
process and the result of analysing systematically and evaluating the hazards associated with agents, sources and practices, and associated protection and safety measures

3.30
assistance centre
any facility (whether physical or virtual) set up during response to and recovery from an emergency to provide a range of assistance to different categories of people affected by the emergency

3.31
asymptomatic carrier
healthy carrier
person, animal or other organism which contracted an infectious agent without showing any apparent signs of the disease

Note to entry 1: Asymptomatic carriers are capable of transmitting the agent to others.

3.32
atomic energy
electric energy or heat that is produced by making use of the release of energy from nuclear reactions, more specifically in the fission or the fusion of the nucleus

3.33
authorised carrier
person or entity which arranges the transport of radioactive material including special fissile material on its own behalf or on behalf of others, in their name or on its own, even if using the means of others responsible for the staff, vehicles and structures which are made available

Note 1 to entry: In some countries, carriers previously approved by the competent authorities can only carry out transportation by land, sea or air of special fissionable material in any quantity of radioactive material.

Note 2 to entry: See: Carrier.

3.34
autoignition temperature
lowest temperature at which substances will spontaneously ignite in a normal atmosphere without an external source of ignition, such as a flame or spark

Note 1 to entry: This temperature falls as the pressure or concentration of oxygen increases.

3.35
avirulent
lacking virulence (ability) of bacterium, virus, fungus or parasite infect an animal and/or human without inducing a clinical disease

Note 1 to entry: Infection can be verified by determining the immune response.

3.36
background radiation
continuously present radiation in the environment which is emitted from a variety of natural and artificial sources

Note 1 to entry: See: Natural background radiation.

3.37
bacterium
prokaryotic, in most cases a single-cell, self-reproducing microorganism of few micrometres in size, lacking a true nucleus and organelles

Note 1 to entry: It is surrounded by a cytoplasmic membrane and in most cases additionally by a cell wall.

Note 2 to entry: Some of bacterium are capable to induce disease in humans, animals or plants.

3.38
binary device
chemical weapon or system containing relatively non-toxic substances (precursors or key components), producing a chemical warfare agent when mixed and allowed to react

Note 1 to entry: When the ammunition (bomb, projectile, grenade, etc.) is fired, the initial substances are mixed and allowed to react, producing a chemical warfare agent.

3.39
binary explosive
two component explosive which contains two safe-to-handle compounds

Note 1 to entry: The final explosive is prepared by mixing both compounds before use.

3.40
Biological agent
B

microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi or endoparasites including genetically modified organisms) and biological toxins which may induce an infection, disease or allergy in humans, animals or plants

Note 1 to entry: Biological agents can be misused in criminal acts, bioterrorism or biological warfare.

3.41
biological hazard
biohazard
biological substances like microorganisms or biological toxins that pose a threat to the health of humans, animals or to other living organisms

Note 1 to entry: National and international authorities have categories of various agents and diseases in levels of biohazard.

Note 2 to entry: See: Biological agents.

3.42
biological toxin
biotoxin
toxic substance explicitly derived from living organisms, like non-replicative, non-infectious material but which can be extremely hazardous even in small quantities

Note 1 to entry: Biological toxin can be used for contaminating of food, water supplies and to target specific individuals.

Note 2 to entry: Toxin that have been considered to be used as weapon include ricin, abrin, botulinum, staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) and Tricholthecene Mycotoxins (T2s).

3.43
biological weapon
device, that consist of the biological agent and the dissemination mechanism and releases a biological agent or pathogen such as bacteria or viruses that are harmful to humans or animals and/or vegetation

3.44
Biological Weapons Convention
BWC
arms control agreement, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction

Note 1 to entry: The BWC was the first multilateral disarmament treaty banning an entire category of weapons.

Note 2 to entry: It opened for signature in 1972, entered into force in 1975, and enjoys almost universal membership today.

3.45
biomarker
measurable characteristic (e.g. substance or alteration), which can be used as an indicator for a biological state like exposure or illness

3.46
biomonitoring
biological monitoring
measures to examine harmful substances or metabolites in exposed individuals body fluids (bound to proteins or nucleic acids) to estimate body burden and potential health risk

3.47
biorisk
combination of the probability of occurrence of a particular harmful event and the severity of the harm when the source of harm is a biological agent

Note 1 to entry: The source of the biological agent can be a natural, unintentional exposure, accidental release or loss, theft, misuse, diversion, unauthorised access or intentional unauthorised release.

3.48
biosafety
development and implementation of administrative policies, work practices, facility design and safety equipment to prevent the transmission of biological agents to laboratory personnel, other persons and the environment

3.49
biosecurity
measures of the protection of high-consequence microbial agents, technologies, materials and toxins as well as critical relevant information against theft or diversion by those who intend to misuse them intentionally

3.50
bioterrorism
threat of or an intentional release or dissemination of biological agents to cause fear, illness or death in humans, animals or plants and/or disrupt social, economic or political stability

3.51
bioterrorism-relevant agent
biological agent with the potential to be used by non-state actors in a terrorist attack (bioterrorism)

3.52
blast
rapid expansion of gases at high pressure and temperature by a result of an explosion

3.53
blasting
process to loosening e.g. rocks and soil by the use of explosives

Note 1 to entry: See: Blasting explosive, civilian explosive.

3.54
blasting explosive
explosive in civil use, e.g. in quarrying, road construction, and demolition

Note 1 to entry: See: Civilian explosive.

3.55
blister agent
vesicant
chemical warfare agent that cause blistering of the skin (chemical burns) as well as severe skin, eye and mucosal pain and irritation

Note 1 to entry: Larger doses can cause death. Effects arise from liquid or vapour contact with any exposed skin and mucous membranes (airways, eyes).

EXAMPLE 'mustards': sulphur mustard and nitrogen mustard, 'arsenicals': Lewisite and phosgene oxime (not a 'true vesicant', but able to create solid lesions).

3.56
blood agent
chemical warfare agent that injures a person by interfering with cell respiration

Note 1 to entry: Is used as an umbrella term or synonym for cyanides.

3.57
boiling point
temperature at which a substance starts to change from the liquid into the gaseous physical state

3.58
bomb
explosive device that is placed, dropped, thrown or projected, designed to explode on impact or when detonated by a timing, proximity, or remote-control device

3.59
bomb suit
protective suit designed to protect against the shock from a blast as well as shrapnel from the bomb

Note 1 to entry: Used by Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel.

3.60
booby trap
device (normally improvised) designed to be triggered by an unsuspecting victim

Note 1 to entry: There are numerous common varieties of booby traps designed to trigger an explosive device with the intention to cause severe injury or death.

Note 2 to entry: See: IED.

3.61
booster
Part of the explosive train whose function is to transfer and enhance the detonation wave from the initiating explosive to a level sufficient to detonate the next part of the explosive train (other booster or main charge)

3.62
brisance
DEPRECATED: measure of the work capacity of a high explosive e.g. accelerating matter such as metal fragments

Note 1 to entry: The detonation pressure is the major factor that has influence on brisance.

Note 2 to entry: Brisance is an obsolete term.

3.63
bulk detection
act of finding large (bulk) quantities of explosives

Note 1 to entry: See: Trace detection, explosives detection system.

3.64
burster
bursting charge
small charge of explosive to open projectiles, or other ammunition in order to disperse their contents

3.65
calibration gas
reference gas or gas mixture used as comparative standard in the calibration of analytical instruments

Note 1 to entry: A calibration gas is of a precisely defined nature or composition, like zero gas.

Note 2 to entry: A calibration gas is traceable to a national or international standard. Traceability is the unbroken chain of comparisons to an acceptable international standard.

Note 3 to entry: The calibration gas standard establishes a known analyser response to a certified chemical component concentration.

3.66
calibration
<measurement instrument> comparison between equipment items, one of which is a measurement standard of known accuracy, to detect, correlate, adjust and report any variation in the accuracy of the items