



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT

TECHNICAL REPORT N° 21

APELL Annotated Bibliography



APELL ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY



APELL

Awareness and preparedness
for emergencies at local level



UNEP

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT

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This is the 21st publication in a Technical Report Series which aims to meet the needs of a wide range of government officials, industry managers, and environmental protection associations, by providing information on the issues and methods of environmental management relevant to various industrial sectors.

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FOREWORD

Following various industrial accidents in both highly industrialised and industrialising countries which resulted in adverse impacts on the environment, the United Nations Environment Programme Industry and Environment Office (UNEP IE) launched the Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) programme.

APELL's main goals are to prevent technological accidents and, failing this, to minimize their impacts. This is achieved by assisting decision-makers and technical personnel to increase community awareness of hazardous installations and to prepare co-ordinated response plans involving industry, government, and the local community in case unexpected events at these installations should endanger life, property or the environment.

APELL was started, in co-operation with industry and governments, in late 1988, when the APELL Handbook was launched. The Handbook describes a ten-step process to guide local communities in strengthening their accident prevention and emergency response capability. The APELL programme has received the support of UNEP's Governing Council and is mentioned in the UN Conference on Environment and Development's action plan, "Agenda 21", as a tool for environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals. The APELL Handbook is now available in more than a dozen languages.

The APELL Senior Level Expert Advisory Group meeting held in December 1990 recommended that an APELL Annotated Bibliography should be prepared, to provide APELL users with guidance on publications which might be helpful to them and to indicate the most useful references. Environment Canada then offered to prepare this Bibliography as a contribution to the worldwide APELL programme. The present publication is a result of the co-operative efforts of staff and consultants of Environment Canada and UNEP IE, with contributions from many other friends of APELL who are listed in the Compiler's Acknowledgements.

A Bibliography cannot be definitive. Suggestions for future editions would be welcome and these should be sent to UNEP/IE.

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INTRODUCTION

The APELL Annotated Bibliography contains reference material on emergency planning for hazardous incidents published over the last twelve years in English, Spanish and French. A strong effort was made to find items which offer practical help to all those involved in awareness and preparedness planning. Some material on response and on the special problems of transport accidents has therefore been included, although these are not the primary concerns of the Bibliography. The material is arranged in eight sections, as follows:

- Basic Documents
- Prevention
- Awareness and Preparedness: APELL Steps 1 - 10
- Response
- Transport Problems
- Relevant Items on General Disaster Management
- Practical Examples, Case Studies and Lessons Learned
- Other Bibliographies

Within each section, entries are arranged alphabetically by title. Bibliographic style is broadly that used in UNEP IE publications, with some minor modifications.

There is an abundant literature on awareness and preparedness for technological accidents. In order to identify material most likely to help APELL users, the compiler asked for recommendations from: experts in member governments of UNEP; associations of manufacturers, workers and health professions; research centres and emergency operations centres; libraries; and other contacts. They were invited to suggest their best list of books, articles, pamphlets, monographs, guidelines, seminar and conference proceedings and case studies published since January 1980. (Sound and video recordings were excluded). In addition, existing bibliographies and publishers' catalogues were reviewed and on-line key word searches conducted. Comments from users of the APELL Handbook were also taken into account.

Final selection criteria were: applicability to the ten steps of the APELL process (particular efforts were made to find publications which offered help with writing and implementing plans); readability; availability; low cost or no cost; and recentness of publication date. The bibliography is unique in bringing together material specially selected for all the various stakeholders in the emergency awareness, preparedness, and planning processes.

Considerable efforts were made to obtain up-to-date costs for all the publications listed. However, these are bound to vary over time. Also charges, including those for page reprints, may differ according to quantity ordered, whether the purchase is domestic or foreign, membership of organisations, etc.

Readers are asked to note that items listed in the Bibliography should be ordered from the publishers or distributors who are listed in Annex 13 and not from Environment Canada or UNEP/IE. Publication costs and a suppliers list are not given for the Spanish entries; this data is available from Consejo Colombiano de Seguridad.

The Bibliography has been reviewed in draft by an ad hoc group of experts from the Major Industrial Accidents Council of Canada (MIACC) and by the APELL Senior Level Expert Advisory Group at a meeting held in December 1992 in Paris.

SECTION 1 - BASIC DOCUMENTS

FOREWORD

This section lists references of a general nature covering prevention of, awareness and preparedness for, and response to technological accidents, including material on legislation and regulation and conference proceedings.

The eight documents listed below are regarded as particularly useful to all those involved in emergency prevention, planning, and response:

- Australian Emergency Manual: Community Emergency Planning Guide
- Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL): a Process for Responding to Technological Accidents
- Blueprint for Community Emergency Management: a Text for Managing Emergency Operations
- The Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards (CIMAH) Regulations 1984: Further Guidance on Emergency Plans, HS/G 25
- Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government
- Emergency Planning: a Guide to Emergency Planning for Municipal Officials
- Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans: Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1-8)
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide: National Response Team (NRT)

Section 1 is therefore the foundation of the APELL Annotated Bibliography.

BASIC DOCUMENTS

Australian Emergency Manual: Community Emergency Planning Guide

Emergency Management Australia (EMA)

Dickson, Australia, EMA. 1992. 76 p.

Language: English

Price: \$11.00 U.S.

This manual has been designed to assist in implementing the emergency planning process at the local level, although it is suggested that much of its information is applicable to developing plans at other governmental levels. The 11 chapters in the manual are entitled: "Why Plan"; "Planning Process Overview"; "The Planning Committee"; "Hazard Analysis"; "Management Structure"; "Determine Responsibilities"; "Analyze Resources"; "Develop Emergency Management Arrangements and Systems"; "Document the Plan"; "Test the Plan"; and "Review the Plan." The information is presented in a concise manner and the manual's loose-leaf format allows revisions and additional information to be added easily.

Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL): a Process for Responding to Technological Accidents

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Industry and Environment Office (IEO)

Paris, France, United Nations Environment Programme. 1988. 63 p.

Language: English, French, Spanish

Price: \$13.00 U.S.

In late 1986, following a rash of environmentally destructive accidents that occurred in both industrialized and industrializing nations, UNEP suggested a series of measures which would aid governments, particularly in developing nations, to minimize the occurrence and harmful effects of chemical accidents and emergencies. The APELL handbook has been designed to assist local decision makers and technical personnel in improving community awareness of hazardous installations, and in preparing response plans should unexpected events at these installations endanger life, property, or the environment. Separate chapters describe the basic concepts of the APELL process, explain how to initiate the APELL process, suggest ways to heighten community awareness about technological hazards, and present a detailed outline for developing a response plan. Annexes contain checklists, a matrix for evaluating an emergency response plan, and other useful evaluative tools.

**Blueprint for Community Emergency Management:
a Text for Managing Emergency Operations**

Lavalla, R.; and Stoffel, S.

Olympia, WA, USA. Emergency Response Institute. 1986. 406 p.

Language : English

Price: \$30.00 U.S.

In this publication all the basic tenets of community emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery are presented and examined. Content is based on findings from Disaster Research. Chapters include: Philosophy, Concepts of Emergency Management; Blueprint for Community Emergency Management; the Emergency Manager, Job and Responsibilities; Designing a Local Emergency Management Program Review; Lessons Learned from Disaster Research; Case Studies; Professionalism in Emergency Management; Hazard Analysis; Hazard Mitigation; Legal Issues and Trends; Disaster Planning, the Process and the Document; Creating Interagency Cooperation and Coordination; Disaster Resources; Exercise Design; External Influences; Emergency Preparedness Education; Direction and Control Organization; Communications and Warning; Technology; Incident Command System and On-Scene Management; Emergency Operations Center Management; Evacuation; Psychological Issues and Trends; Disaster Assistance and Recovery; Demobilization; Post Disaster Activities; Advice from Disaster Researchers. This is also the text that is used for a 40-hour course.

Bhopal Aftermath Review: an Assessment of the Canadian Situation

Environment Canada (EC)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. EC. 1986. 231 p.

Language: English, French,

Price: Free

Following the 1984 tragic industrial accident in Bhopal, India, Canada undertook an assessment of the adequacy of its existing measures to meet a major industrial incident. A study was done by industry/governments on the potential for Bhopal type incidents in Canada and identification of ways to reduce the risk to society to such an event. The report covers three main areas: potential; prevention; response; and included a large number of appendices relative to emergency preparedness as practiced in Canada.

Bulletins of the Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk (CDCIR)

Commission of the European Communities (CEC), Joint Research Centre, Institute for Systems, Engineering and Informatics (ISEI)

Ispira, Italy. CDCIR. Number of pages varies with Bulletin

Language: English

Price: Free for the Commission and competent authorities, others \$13.00 U.S. for each 50 pages or fraction thereof; e.g., 57 pages will cost \$26.00 U.S.

The objective of the Centre, set up in January 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities, is to facilitate the exchange of information between member states on the control of major hazardous industrial activities. CDCIR contains information on the national approaches to the implementation of the EEC Directive on Major Hazards and technical guidelines concerning the industrial activities covered by this Directive. Accident reports are also collected. A bulletin containing summaries of the new documents in the Centre is issued twice a year, along with reviews on specific subjects.

The Control of Industrial Major Accidents Hazards Regulations 1984 (CIMA): Further Guidance on Emergency Plans, HS/G25

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

London, UK. HMSO. 1985. 14 p.

Language: English

Price: \$6.00 U.S.

This booklet gives detailed guidance on how to prepare an emergency plan as required by the Seveso Directive. The steps on an emergency plan are reviewed, and it is recommended to rehearse the plan. The hazardous events have to be identified and measures are indicated for two major groups: flammable releases; and toxic releases. The requirements and responsibilities for on-site and off-site emergency plans are described in detail. An extensive listing of references is given.

Council Directive 82/501/EEC on the Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities

Commission of the European Communities (CEC)

Luxembourg. CEC. 1990. 31 p.

Language: English but also available in all official languages of the EEC

Price: Free for The Commission and competent authorities, others \$13.00 U.S. for each 50 pages or fraction thereof; e.g., 57 pages will cost \$26.00 U.S.

This report organizes in a systematic way the contents of the main Seveso Directive and of the subsequent amendments (87/216 and 88/610/EEC). The directive was prompted in the wake of incidents such as Seveso and Flixborough.

Dangerous Goods Emergency Response '89

Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. Canada Communication Group. 1989. 321 p.

Language: English, French

Price: \$7.00 U.S.

The publication contains the proceedings of a Conference on Dangerous Goods held in Canada in 1989. The conference was sponsored by the Canadian Federal Departments of Transport, Environment, Emergency Preparedness and by the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association. Sessions and a number of presentations are as follows: Four papers on "The Use and Application of Computers in Emergency Management"; three papers on "Emergency Management Techniques and Procedures"; six papers on "Medical and Social Response to Dangerous Goods"; three papers on "Emergency Communication"; five papers on "International Experience and Activities in Dangerous Goods Emergency Response Planning and Preparedness"; four papers on "Case Studies of Specific Incidents"; three papers on "Training Programs and Techniques"; four papers on "Testing and Evaluation of Response Team Capabilities"; three papers on "Risk Assessment and Awareness"; and four papers on "Marine Emergency Response."

Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government

Drabek, T.E ed.; and Hoetmer, G.J., ed.

International City Management Association (ICMA)

Washington, DC, USA. ICMA. 1991. 416 p.

Language: English

Price: \$27.95 U.S.

This book is a well edited, up-to-date source of extensive information on virtually all aspects of disaster management. From coping with the media to contracting for mutual aid, from meeting higher level government requirements to soliciting community involvement, from developing plans to conducting full scale exercises, and from incorporating social science theory to understanding local government practice, this volume provides detailed coverage of critical emergency management functions during all phases of disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Written by experts in their respective fields, the book also features separate chapters on the history of emergency management in the USA, liability issues, and future directions and emerging issues in emergency management. Abundant references, diagrams, flowcharts, and bibliography supplement the text.

Emergency Planning: a Guide to Emergency Planning for Municipal Officials

Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario (MSGO)

Toronto, Ont, Canada. MSGO. 1991. 44 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This manual, intended for the use of municipal officials responsible for emergency preparedness in their community, is a step-by-step guide to emergency preparedness and response at the local level. It includes information on the need for planning, how to prepare a plan, how to use the plan, and a generic example of a municipal plan.

Emergency Planning for Industrial Hazards

Commission of the European Communities (CEC)

Barking, Essex, UK. Elsevier. 1988. 387 p.

Language: English

Price: \$160.00 U.S.

This publication contains the proceedings of the European Conference on Emergency Planning for Industrial Hazards organized by the Commission of the European Communities-(Directorate-General Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety) in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) Ispra Establishment and held in Italy 4-6 November 1987. The papers from the six sessions are: 1) Organizations Implementing Emergency Planning; 2) On-site and Off-site Emergency Planning; 3) Design Exercises and Auditing of Emergency Planning; 4) Techniques for Emergency Plans; 5) Lessons Learned from Emergency Management of Major Incidents; and 6) Information to the Public Prior to and During an Emergency.

Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans: Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1-8)

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1990. 116 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This publication offers sound guidance on the form, content and process for generic plan development. It provides information on the concept of emergency operations planning under the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS).

Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response

(OECD Environment Monograph No. 51)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Paris, France, OECD. 1992. 127 p. 95 References

Language: English, French, Spanish, Russian

Price: Free

The guidance is based on a series of workshops held by the OECD ad hoc Group of Experts on Accidents Involving Hazardous Substances. Contents: prevention of accidents involving hazardous substances (establishment of safety objectives and a control framework by public authorities, establishment of a safety policy by industry, planning and construction operations, safety performance review and evaluation); land-use planning; community awareness; emergency preparedness and response (communications, medical aspects, incident reporting, and investigation); research and development; transfer of technology and international investment related to installations in non-OECD countries; bilateral and multilateral technical and financial assistance.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team (NRT)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1987. 72 p. plus appendices

Language: English

Price: Free

This guide was assembled by the U.S. National Response Team (NRT), a group of experts from 14 Federal Agencies. It is of great value to small and large communities in the preparation of emergency plans for hazardous materials. The purpose of this document is to outline the planning process. It describes, through exhibits, how to form a local planning team, find a team leader, identify and analyze hazards, identify existing response equipment and personnel, write a plan, and keep a plan up-to-date. The publication gives depth to and incorporates the planning concept and function of Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1-8). Excellent bibliographies are presented on: General Emergency Planning for Hazardous Materials; Transportation Emergency Planning; Spill Containment; and Cleanup and Personal Protection.

**Proceedings Emergency Response ER '91:
the Technical Response to Dangerous Substances Accidents**

Major Industrial Accidents Council of Canada (MIACC)
Ottawa, Ont, Canada. MIACC. 1991. 474 p.
Language: English, French
Price: \$9.25 U.S.

This publication contains the proceedings of a Conference on Technical Response to Dangerous Substance Accidents. The conference was organized by MIACC in conjunction with Canadian federal, provincial governments, and associations committed to public safety relative to HAZMAT incidents. The sessions covered prevention, preparedness, response, medical/psychological effects, public awareness, and communication.

Responsible Care: a Total Commitment

Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA)
Ottawa, Ont, Canada. CCPA. 1992. 35 p.
Language: English
Price: \$3.00 U.S.

This work describes the responsible care initiatives in detail. The steps taken by CCPA to help each member company fulfill its formal commitment towards responsible care are reinforced. The publication provides guiding principles for Codes of Practice.

**Safety, Health and Working Conditions in the Transfer of
Technology to Developing Countries**

(An ILO Code of Practice)
International Labour Office (ILO)
Geneva, Switzerland, ILO. 1988. 81 p.
Language: English
Price: \$10.00 U.S.

Today there is a constant flow of machinery, chemicals and processes from developed to developing countries. This transfer of knowledge is not confined only to the technology itself; there is concern to provide information on the effects of the technology on the safety and health, and to the working lives, of those involved. This code of practice provides practical recommendations for all those with responsibility for safety and health hazards arising from the transfer of technology and in particular those who may be engaged in the framing of provisions. It aims to ensure that transferred technology is appropriately designed, properly installed and safely operated; to provide the means of analyzing the safety and health aspects of existing imported technologies and modifying them to remove hazards; and to offer guidance for setting up administrative, legal and educational frameworks for these preventive and remedial measures. An occupational safety and health check-list for hazard control is given in an appendix.

BASIC DOCUMENTS (FRENCH LANGUAGE)

Éléments de sûreté chimique et de désastrologie

Andurant, R.

Ministère de l'Environnement

92523 Neuilly S/Seine CEDEX 250 p. environ chacun

Prix: Gratuit

Se présentent comme un cours complet en 3 tomes de 250 pages environ chacun.

BASIC DOCUMENTS (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Atención de emergencias: bases para la elaboración del Plan Nacional.

Colombia. Presidencia de la republica.

Bogotá : Presidencia de la República, 1987. 269 p. : il.

DT-00359. DB-CCS.

Se consignan las bases para la elaboración del Plan Nacional para Atención de Emergencias. Se ha realizado con la participación activa de los Ministerios, Institutos, entidades estatales etc.. formulado sobre la base de accidentes y experiencias adquiridas en emergencias recientes, en recomendaciones hechas por consultores nacionales y organizaciones interacionales y teniendo en cuenta modelos de organización de otros países.

Educación del trabajador sobre peligros Químicos

Vol. 48 no. 9 (sep. 1986) : p. 31-32, 34, 44. Englewood : Consejo Colombiano de Seguridad. 1986.

AR-00222. DB-CCS.

Habla sobre la importancia de educar a los tabajadores en le campo de la Salud Ocupacional y la prevención de Riesgos Químicos y de la información que éstos deben recibir sobre las normas legales que se aplican a las sustancias con las cuales trabajan sobre el conocimiento de sus derechos. Da algunas recomendaciones sobre los programas de enseñanza para trabajadores en la materia.

Materiales peligrosos según su valoración por el legislador.

Broecker, B.

EN: Notas y documentos sobre prevención de riesgos profesionales. no. 151 (jul.-sep. 1985): p. 41-46. Madrid : Instituto Nacional de Medicina y Seguridad del Trabajo. 1985. 28003

AR-01087. DB-CCS

Nota técnica sobre las materias peligrosas desde el punto de vista del legislador: presenta los problemas que existen para definir este término: plantea algunas medidas de protección ante las materias peligrosas tanto sanitarias como personales. Menciona sobre la prohibición del uso y trabajo de dichas materias.

Simposio internacional de investigación y salvamento en siniestros de incendio

1984 oct. 18-19 : (España)

[Memorias].

[s.1.] : ITSEMAP.. [1984]. 105 p.

DT-00824. DB-CCS.

Presenta información sobre la evaluación estructural y la reparación de inmuebles dañados por el fuego, la intervención del perito del seguro en el siniestro, la recuperación de maquinarias y equipos electrónicos del siniestro, y los aspectos jurídicos del seguro y el incendiarismo.

SECTION 2 - PREVENTION

FOREWORD

APELL exists to improve local awareness and preparedness for emergencies. However, the very process of creating and reviewing joint emergency plans can have a salutary effect by encouraging improvements in land use planning and factory safety which will themselves help to prevent accidents.

This Section therefore lists references which may help both managers of facilities and local authorities to manage chemicals more safely.

PREVENTION

Control of Urban Development around High Risk Industrial Sites: Guide

French Ministry of Environment, Direction de la Prevention des Pollutions et des Risques (DEPPR)

Neuilly sur Seine, Cedex, France, DEPPR. 1990. 67 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This booklet outlines the necessity of controlling urban development around high risk industrial sites. Scenarios and formulas are given to evaluate the risks and to take urban decisions. The contents of this publication have been presented at APELL seminars.

Guidance Manual for EPA Chemical Safety Audit Team Members

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Prevention

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1990. 75 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This document provides guidance on how to implement a chemical safety audit program. It outlines the activities associated with conducting audits and covers: audit authority, roles of audit team members, audit preparation, and the conduct of audit and report preparation. It is also a useful document for industry and local communities to gain an understanding of how the audit program can benefit on-going activities in chemical process safety management and accident prevention.

**How to Comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:
A Complete Guide to Compliance with OSHA Worker Right-to-Know Regulations**

Environmental Resource Center (ERC)

New York, NY, USA. Van Nostrand Reinhold. 1989. 193 p.

Language: English

Price: \$39.95 U.S.

This book was written to assist facilities which manufacture, import, distribute or use chemicals, to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's hazard communication standard (OSHA). The book, in eight chapters, presents both the standard's requirements and step by step procedures for meeting these requirements. Discussion questions which illustrate the topics and procedures presented are found in Chapter 8. A variety of forms which are designed to aid compliance are also included. Background information useful in performing hazard determinations along with the complete text of the hazard communication regulations can be found in the appendices.

Human Factors in Industrial Safety (HSG 48)

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

London, UK. HSE. 1989. 18 p.

Language: English

Price: \$13.00 U.S.

This booklet is an attempt to explain and understand the importance of human factors in industrial safety and draws attention to the need for managing human errors in safety management in order to avoid accidents. This can be done by better design, better information, change of working procedures, and by a larger demand for safety awareness. The booklet gives examples of accidents that might have been prevented or have been of a lesser nature by use of these means.

**Integrated International Safety Guidelines for Pesticide
Formulation in Developing Countries**

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Agrochemicals Industries Unit

Vienna, Austria. UNIDO. 1992. 71 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This booklet offers vital guidelines on safety, health and environment issues for industries in developing countries dealing with hazardous substances, such as pesticides and their formulation. Today, in order to increase agriculture production, the majority of the developing countries are taking up pesticide formulation. The UNIDO publication puts forward in a colourful and schematic way: management consideration in the areas of issues and specificities associated with the formulation of pesticides, issues and safety guidelines for operations, roles of government and industries. It has a number of annexes that outline the contents for Safety Data Sheets, Accident Reporting, and Classes of Insurance

Major Hazards in the Process Industries - Achievements and Challenges in Loss Prevention

Pasman, H.J.; Duxbury, H.A.; and Bjordal, E.N.
Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 30, No. 1, 1992, pp. 1-38, 60 References
Language: English

This review focuses on the evolution of process safety, particularly as it occurred in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Topics covered: hazards, risks, safety and loss prevention in the process industry; evolution of loss prevention over the past decades; achievements in loss prevention (hazards research, hazard identification and risk analysis); challenges to loss prevention (organization and consolidation of information, safe plant design, computers and automation, control of damage to the environment, coordination of research).

A Manager's Guide to Reducing Human Errors

Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)
Washington, DC, USA. CMA. 1990. 63 p.
Language: English
Price: \$15.00 U.S., \$10.00 Members

Provides a basic understanding of the causes of human errors and suggests ways to reduce them at chemical facilities. The guide also describes how to incorporate Human Reliability Analysis (HRA) into process safety management activities.

Managing Chemicals Safely: Putting it all Together

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1992. 24 p.
Language: English
Price: \$2.00 U.S. plus 25% for overseas orders

A primer on preventing chemical accidents, this publication has been designed for owners and managers of small to medium-sized business that use hazardous chemicals in many different ways. In non-technical language, the 24 page illustrated publication defines good prevention practices and explains chemical process safety management. It tells how this approach to running a business can be beneficial, suggests ways to get started, and recommends sources and resources for more information.

The Oil Companies' European Organization for Environment and Health Protection

Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Western Europe (CONCAWE)

Brussels, Belgium. CONCAWE. 1989. 21 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

Managing safety is an integral and essential part of the management of a successful enterprise in the oil industry and this paper outlines how the oil industry manages safety. Safety management measures are applied from the initial project development and throughout the life of an installation and are briefly presented in this publication.

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: an Employer's Handbook

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

Washington, DC, USA. U.S. Chamber of Commerce Publications, 1988. 112 p.

Language: English

Price: \$25.00 U.S., \$15.00 U.S. members

This guide explains in straightforward terms what businesses' obligations are under the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard. It is intended primarily for small to medium-size companies.

Plant Guidelines for Technical Management of Chemical Process Safety

American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE)

New York, NY, USA. AIChE. 1992. 400 p.

Language: English

Price: \$170.00 U.S.

A non-theoretical work, easy to use, this is a practical blueprint for implementing the 12 elements of chemical process safety management at the plant level. Each chapter offers a concrete discussion of one of the 12 elements and provides details of successful plant programs to illustrate. Full descriptions of how to use these programmes, what resources will be needed, and feedback systems are given.

Prevention of Chemical Accidents - The Health Dimension

World Health Organization (WHO)

Hemisphere Publishing Corporation

New York/Washington/Philadelphia/London 1989

Language: English

Price: Free

Report of the World Conference on Chemical Accidents held on 7 - 10 July 1987 in Rome.

Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents (An ILO Code of Practice)

International Labour Office (ILO)
Geneva, Switzerland, ILO. 1991. 108 p.
Language: English, French, Spanish
Price: \$14.40 U.S.

The potential for major industrial accidents has become more significant as the production, storage and use of hazardous substances have increased. This ILO Code of Practice provides guidance in setting up an administrative, legal and technical system for the control of installations producing or using such substances. It seeks to protect workers, the public and the environment by preventing the occurrence of major accidents or by minimizing the consequences of such accidents as do occur. The practical recommendations of the code cover all the elements necessary to set up and implement a major hazard control system, including siting and land use planning, analysis of risks, control of the causes of accidents, safe operation, on and off-site emergency planning, duties and responsibilities, informing the public and reporting to the authorities. The code is intended for: those engaged in framing provisions for the control of major hazards in industry; competent authorities; works managements; emergency services; and government inspectors. It also offers guidelines for employers' and workers' organizations.

Risk Communication, Risk Statistics and Risk Comparisons: a Manual for Plant Managers

Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)
Washington, DC, USA. CMA. 1988. 60 p.
Language: English
Price: \$9.00 U.S., \$6.00 U.S. members

Guidelines for risk communication, for explaining risk-related information and for presenting risk comparisons are provided in this manual. Gives examples of how to use risk comparisons and discusses the problems of zero risk and uncertain data.

Risk Criteria for Land-Use Planning in the Vicinity of Major Industrial Hazards

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)
London, UK., HMSO. 1989. 32 p. 15 References
Language: English
Price: \$5.60 U.S.

This document outlines the approach taken in Great Britain by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in its formulation of advice to local planning authorities regarding the development of land in the vicinity of major hazard installations. HSE methods for quantified risk assessment are described and the uncertainties associated with the risk estimates produced by such techniques are discussed. Types of risk are explained in terms of individual risk, for which some numerical criteria are suggested, and societal risk, for which qualitative judgements are applied in relation to housing developments. Potential risks for other types of development including workplaces, retail and leisure, and large facilities are also considered. Some economic considerations are discussed.

Safety and Health Guide for the Chemical Industry

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Washington, DC, USA. OSHA. 1986. 20 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The publication is designed to encourage chemical industry employers to review and strengthen overall safety precautions to guard against chemical disasters. It contains guidelines used by OSHA compliance officers to evaluate employer safety programmes, particularly in the areas of disaster prevention and emergency response. It also includes two lists of acutely toxic chemicals whose presence in the workplace should signal the need for safety and health measures to protect workers.

Storage of Hazardous Materials: A Technical Guide for Safe Warehousing of Hazardous Materials: Technical Report Series, No. 3

United Nations Environment Programme/Industry and Environment Office (UNEP/IEO)

Paris, France. UNEP/IEO. 1990. 80 p.

Language: English, French, Russian

Price: Free

Designed to be used worldwide and to meet requirements of developing as well as developed countries, this guide is an aid to safe storage and warehousing of hazardous chemicals.

Workshop on Prevention of Accidents Involving Hazardous Substances

(OECD Monograph No. 28),

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Paris, France, 1990. OECD. 41 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This monograph includes the documents of the workshop. It describes the best practices with respect to the role of management in the prevention of industrial accidents, taking into account existing international policy statements.

Workshop on the Role of Public Authorities in Preventing Major Accidents and in Major Accident Land-Use Planning:

(Environment Monograph No. 30)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Paris, France, OECD. 1990. 45 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This monograph includes all of the documents and conclusions from the Workshop. Some of the data is picked up in OECD Monograph No. 51 "Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident, Prevention, Preparedness and Response, Section C."

PREVENTION (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Auditoria técnica de seguridad y revisión de seguridad del proceso.

Krivan, Steve P.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 50. no. 3 (mar. 1988) : p. 16-22, 46.

Englewood : Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad. 1988.

0888-1626 DB-CCS

Habla sobre los objetivos y características de la auditoria técnica de seguridad (ATS) y la revisión de seguridad del proceso (RSP), cómo métodos efectivos para evitar pérdidas catastróficas en las industrias petroquímicas y químicas. Señala las responsabilidades del equipo de RSP, entre las cuales están los estudios de los sistemas de emergencia; nubes de vapor; incendios; explosiones y toxicidad; peligro y operatividad y el análisis de parada de emergencia del reactor.

Cómo comportarse en emergencias de G.L.P.

Consejo colombiano de seguridad.

[Bogotá] : CCS., [1977]. 4 p. (Material Técnico) : 6P 2).

MT-00087. DB-CCS

Material técnico que recomienda un procedimiento para ayudar a bomberos de la industria o a cualquier otra persona interesada en la manera de comportarse lógicamente ante una emergencia en gases licuados del petróleo. Da una lista de pasos o puntos importantes, que deben tenerse en cuenta en cualquiera de tales emergencias.

Equipos eléctricos antiexplosivos para plantas industriales con riesgo de explosión.

Pin Menendez, Salvador del.

EN : Seguritecnia. no. 89-90 (jul. - ago. 1987) : p. 19-23. Madrid [España] :

Borrmart. 1987. 0210-8747.

AR-00825. DB-CCS

Dentro de la industria química existen muchas ramas y derivados que producen o usan sustancias inflamables que constituyen un peligro para las personas y para las instalaciones. Para evitar dichos riesgos se han desarrollado medidas de protección en muchos países, y que debido a la creciente relación entre ellos en terminos comerciales e industriales se ha creado convenientemente una cooperación de unificación de normas internacionales basadas en la experiencia de las técnicas y los avances tecnológicos.

Manejo y almacenamiento de materiales : tercero parte

Consejo interamericano de seguridad.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 45. no. 2 (feb. 1983) : p. 29-31
34-39 Englewood : CIAS. 1983.

AR-00363. DB-CCS.

Hay ciertos grupos de materiales que deben manejarse con sumo cuidado, siempre observando las precauciones y normas pertinentes a fin de evitar accidentes y lesiones personales. Entre estos materiales se encuentran los líquidos, algunos sólidos y los explosivos. Además de tener en cuenta todo lo concerniente a el almacenamiento también se deben usar ropas desechables, trajes lavables, de tejido fino y preferentemente largas. Los trajes, gorros y ropa interior deben lavarse diariamente, y por último debe evitarse el contacto de la piel con productos que la irriten o molesten.

Manual para el manejo seguro y eficaz en la aplicación de pesticidas.

Cultivos del caribe. Departamento de salud ocupacional.

Medellin : Florcaribe, 1986. 26 p. : il.

DT-00073. DB-CCS

Presenta alguna generalidades sobre las plagas y los pesticidas los cuales están clasificados por categorías; indica los efectos que tienen los pesticidas en la salud del hombre si no son bien utilizados, lo mismo que algunos signos y síntomas cuando hay intoxicación. Las medidas, básicas de protección se deben tener en cuenta durante la aplicación y después de ésta.

Plan de contingencia, proyecto : gaseoductos regionales.

Promigas

[Barranquilla] : [s.n.], 1989. 2 v.

Biblioteca tiene v. 1.

DT-01045. DB-CCS.

Este documento es el informe final del proyecto sobre el plan de contingencia en gaseoductos regionales y troncales, el cual contempla todas las acciones que se deben llevar a cabo durante una emergencia en los gaseoductos, para su control, teniendo en cuenta dos situaciones diferentes : escape con incendio y sin incendio.

Plan general de emergencias para los sistemas de transporte por tubería.

Petrolos mexicanos.

Mexico : PEMEX. 1986. 13 p. (RE.10..1.07).

DT-00926. DB-CCS

Trabajo de reglamentación para un plan general de emergencias para los sistemas de transporte por tuberías donde se establecen las acciones que son necesarias para cuando se presenten emergencias motivadas por fugas, incendios o explosivos en estos sistemas de transporte.

Planes de emergencia.

Consejo interamericano de salud.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 45. no. 2 (feb. 1983) : p. 5-10.

Englewood : CIAS. 1983

AR-00361. DB-CCS.

La necesidad de planificar para situaciones de emergencia en los laboratorios es imperiosa, ya que la naturaleza variada de las investigaciones y pruebas que se realizan hacen que sean mayores que en otras instalaciones e industrias. Aunque la información a cerca de los planes de emergencia que proporciona este artículo está orientada más específicamente a los laboratorios de plantas donde se conducen investigaciones y pruebas de distintos tipos, su contenido es de carácter general y puede aplicarse eficazmente a otras áreas y departamentos.

Prevención de accidentes en laboratorios : segunda parte.

Zini, Elvira; Setti, Luis.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 51. no. 6 (jun. 1989) : p. 40-46.

Englewood : Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad. 1989. 0888-1626.

AR-00088. DB-CCS.

Habla sobre la prevención de accidentes en laboratorios, específicamente con productos tóxicos, ácidos y bases fuertes, productos volátiles o inflamables y gases. Además presenta recomendaciones sobre el manejo de muestras y de los utensilios, de almacenamiento y transporte de materiales y eliminación de residuos.

Procedimientos de inspeccion y control : Segunda parte.

EN: Noticias de seguridad. Vol. 49, no. 2 (feb. 1987) : p. 27-32.

Englewood : Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad. 1987.

AR-00197. DB-CCS.

Expone algunas técnicas que tienen por objeto conseguir que la seguridad parta de operaciones básicas y de la realización de efectivas inspecciones de seguridad.

Productos químicos para uso agrícola : plaguicidas. monocrótofos.

Instituto colombiano de normas técnicas.

Bogotá : ICONTEC. 1985. 6 p. (Norma Icontec : no. 2080).

NI-00153. DB-CCS.

Esta norma tiene por objeto establecer los requisitos que se deben cumplir y los ensayos a los cuales debe someterse el monocrótofos utilizado como plaguicida.

Reglas para la protección contra explosiones debido a material pulveríneo en máquinas y aparatos: medidas de protección preventivas y constructivas.

Asociación internacional de seguridad social

Manheim : AISS. 1987. 31 p. : il. (Circulo de trabajo : no. 6)

(Explosiones de polvo de la sección protección de máquinas en colaboración con la sección Industria química).

Traducción del alemán. Incluye apéndice índice.

DT-00128. DB-CCS.

El texto registra los peligros de explosión posibles en máquinas y aparatos, en el caso de la presencia de materiales pulveríneos inflamables, describe las medidas de protección que son posibles de acuerdo con el nivel de la técnica. Diferencia entre medidas de protección preventivas (evitar el accidente) y medidas de protección constructivas (limita el grado inofensivo de los efectos producidos por el accidente).

Seguridad industrial.

Empresa colombiana de petroleos.

Barrancabermeja, Santander. Colombia : ECOPETROL. [1987]. 27 p.

DT-00227. DB-CCD.

El documento se divide en dos partes : la primera trata sobre pruebas de gases, estas pruebas tienen como objetivo analizar las condiciones del aire en determinada área, para establecer el tóxico y explosivos de acuerdo a los resultados y proceder de manera segura, para ésto da unos requisitos para efectuar las pruebas y la forma de preparar los equipos y las áreas sobre las cuales se va a efectuar las pruebas. La segunda parte trata sobre los permisos de trabajo, éstos se consideran como herramienta para recordar los pasos a seguir a fin de efectuar labores seguras en diferentes trabajos (en frío, en caliente, trabajos eléctricos, excavaciones. etc.).

SECTION 3 - PREPAREDNESS - APELL STEPS 1 - 10

FOREWORD

The APELL Handbook describes a ten-step process for developing, gaining acceptance of, testing and reviewing coordinated local emergency plans.

This section lists references to help APELL users carry out these ten steps. It will be immediately obvious that there is a lot of material available on some aspects; e.g., hazard identification and evaluation, and much less on others. In particular, no specific references are suggested for Step 5, "Match these tasks to the resources available from the identified participants." Commonsense advice on how to do this appears in the APELL Handbook, pp. 37 -8. UNEP/IE would appreciate receiving contributions for the next edition of the Bibliography on aspects of the APELL process which are not well covered here.

Criteria for allocation of references to sub-sections were as follows:

- Step 1:** *definition of stakeholders and their responsibilities*
- Step 2:** *hazard identification and risk assessment*
- Step 3:** *help for particular stakeholders; e.g., industry, local government, rescue services, health services, in reviewing their own plans*
- Step 4:** *how to improve weaknesses*
- Step 5:** *advice on how to co-operate in the creation of integrated plans by pooling resources*
- Step 6:** *how to produce integrated plans and gain stakeholder agreement*
- Step 7:** *how to write community emergency plans*
- Step 8:** *education and training for participating groups and emergency responders, including exercise planning and evaluation*
- Step 9:** *help with testing, reviewing and updating plans*
- Step 10:** *communicating with and educating the wider community*

APELL STEP 1

Identify Emergency Response Participants and Establish their Roles, Resources, and Concerns

Chemicals in Your Community: a Citizen's Guide to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Washington, DC, USA. National Technical Information Service. 1988. 40 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

In 1986, The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Title III) was passed by the U.S. Congress to help communities deal safely and effectively with the many hazardous substances in use by society. This booklet is intended to provide a general overview of the Title III requirements and benefits for all audiences. Part I of the booklet describes the requirements of Title III and Part II describes more fully the authorities and responsibilities of the groups of people affected by the law.

Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program Handbook

Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)

Washington, DC, USA. CMA. 1985. 53 p.

Language: English

Price: \$7.50 U.S.

This handbook was prepared by a group of member company emergency planning experts. The handbook suggests steps to develop and implement response plans, alerts the reader to the importance of community hazard awareness, and presents the typical components of a chemical plant emergency response plan. It emphasizes how to integrate a chemical facility's emergency response plan with other community emergency response plans to form a comprehensive plan for handling all emergencies; and how to involve members of the local community in the development and implementation of overall emergency response planning.

Disaster Management

Appropriate Technology Vol. 17, No. 1, 1990

Language: English

This issue of the journal is almost entirely devoted to disaster management and specifically addresses the role of non-governmental organizations at the local level. In sharp contrast to many international periodicals dealing with hazards, the magazine focuses on specific activities that can be undertaken by individuals or small groups to mitigate hazards. It includes a disaster planning bibliography for organizations or individuals seeking further guidance.

Emergency Planning Guidance Notes

The Oil Companies European Organization for Environmental and Health Protection (formerly Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Western Europe (CONCAWE))

Brussels, Belgium. CONCAWE. 1988. 23 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The guidance note provides information on the content of an on-site emergency plan for the oil industry, and the action steps in case of an emergency are described. A description is given of the requirements for the emergency organization covering manpower and command structure, emergency control centers, alarm and communication systems and medical emergency plan, and liaison with outside groups. The emergency equipment and resources are summarized. A listing of the types of emergencies, the procedures and special points for the emergency plan are given. A short description of the documenting and updating of the on-site emergency plan manual is given. The linking between the off-site and on-site emergency plan is described. The second part of the guidance note stresses the value of mutual aid plans in the oil industry chain to make available an extended reserve of emergency capability in case of major emergencies. It is recommended to set up a formal agreement defining the responsibilities. Information about available resources should be available and the compatibility of the equipment should be proved.

Emergency Planning Notes. Report (11/87)

The Oil Companies European Organization for Environment and Health Protection (formerly Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Western Europe (CONCAWE))

Brussels, Belgium. CONCAWE. 1987. 25 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The guidance note deals with emergency planning topics which require a dialogue between the company and the competent and local authorities as required by the Seveso Directive. Three topics are covered: 1) selecting the incident scenarios for off-site emergency planning; 2) responsibilities of petroleum industry and regulatory authorities in off-site emergency planning; 3) information to the public. The responsibilities of the manufacturer and the competent authority are defined, and it is proposed that the manufacturer provides the best possible information background for an off-site emergency plan with starting point in an on-site emergency plan. The public should be informed about the possible risks of the installation and the correct behaviour in case of an emergency situation.

It's Not Over in October: a Guide for Local Emergency Planning Committees; Implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1988. 34 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The purpose of this booklet is to offer suggestions to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to help them implement sound emergency preparedness. It describes the function of Local Emergency Planning Committees and provides ideas and examples based on past LEPCs, EPA, and FEMA experiences.

Major Hazard Control: a Practical Manual, (an ILO Contribution to the International Programme on Chemical Safety, IPCS)

Geneva, Switzerland, ILO. 1988. 296 p.

Language: English, Spanish

Price: \$29.00 U.S.

This manual identifies and discusses the various components of a major hazard control system. It is written particularly for those countries which are considering such controls for the first time. However, it should be useful for many other countries with major hazard works that have some degree of major hazard control already in operation, although not yet representing the comprehensive package which is not part of the legislation adopted by the member States of the European Communities (EC). The manual recognizes that the achievement of major hazard control is usually the result of a step-by-step approach, and priorities for progress are identified consistent with this policy. These priorities will involve government authorities and factory inspectors both centrally and locally, works managements and trade unions in addition to the various organizations which may be involved with emergency planning such as police, fire and hospital authorities.

Risk Communication: Towards a Rational Discourse With the Public

Renn, O.

Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 29, No. 3, 1992, pp. 465-519, 154 References

Language: English

The literature on the three main functions of risk communication is reviewed: message recognition; inducement of attitude and behavioural changes; resolution of risk related conflict. The structure of the communication process is also discussed and findings from studies on risk perception and communication are used to develop some guidelines for successful risk communication.

APELL STEP 2

Evaluate the Risks and Hazards which May Result in Emergency Situations in the Community

The Assessment of Individual and Societal Risks

Considine, M.

Culcheth, UK. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Safety and Reliability Directorate. 1984. 21 p.

Language: English

Price: \$6.00 U.S.

This report discusses the meaning of individual and societal risk, how such values can be numerically determined and how they can be applied in decision making. Section 1 describes the various ways of expressing numerical risk levels and the various strengths and weaknesses of each form of expression. Section 2 derives expressions and describes the methodology for determining individual and societal risks from flammable releases considering both immediate ignition at source and delayed ignition of a drifting cloud. The methodology is deliberately set out to facilitate its incorporation into a computer code at some future date. Section 3 briefly describes the current and future work on numerical values for the parameters to be used in risk expressions.

CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Washington, DC, USA. National Technical Information Service. 1988

Language: English, French

Price: \$148.00

This is a software package designed to provide State and local managers with a tool to manage information about hazardous materials in or near their communities, and to help first responders and emergency teams plan for the safe handling of chemical accidents. CAMEO was developed by the EPA and NOAA and is available in Macintosh and MS/DOS versions. CAMEO can be of great assistance to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) in implementing Title III. CAMEO's programs, which can be used independently or jointly as one system, have four principal components: a chemical database, a data management system, an air plume model, and a mapping program. The database contains over 3000 chemicals and includes chemical-specific information from commonly used sources, addressing fire and explosion hazards,

firefighting techniques, first aid, health effects, and spill cleanup procedures. CAMEO is a tool for managing information collected in planning for responding to a chemical emergency. The U.S. EPA has produced a CAMEO version for use in the context of UNEP's APELL programme. CAMEO is now available in a French version. Contact: Commandant Michel Marlot, Centre de Secours Principal de Châlon-sur-Saône, 4 rue Raoul Ponchon, 71100 Châlon-sur-Saône, France. An extended version of CAMEO is now in operation in the Environmental Health Service Hospital of the Laval University, Quebec, Canada. Contact: Philippe Ouarrler, Environmental Health Service, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université Laval, 2050 Boul. St-Cyrille Ouest, Ste-Foy, Quebec, Canada, OIV 2K8.

Disaster Mitigation Guide for Business and Industry

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1990. 145 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This guide provides basic planning information that can be utilized to develop site-specific disaster mitigation plans for commercial and industrial operations. Typical of the information that appears in the guide are suggestions for the structural strengthening of buildings and for securing nonstructural building elements. The guide also contains examples of mitigation actions that can be taken at the factory or facility level and it demonstrates how a small amount of effort invested in vulnerability analysis and mitigation planning can greatly reduce damage and casualties should a disaster strike. An extensive hazard identification and planning checklist is included.

Dow's Fire and Explosion Index, Hazard Classification Guide (Sixth Edition)

American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE)

New York, NY, USA. AIChE. 1987. 74 p.

Language: English

Price: \$33.00 U.S.

Provides a method of rating the relative potential of acute health hazard to people from possible chemical release incidents. It is intended to be a simple, empirical rating of the acute toxic hazards from chemicals in a comparable and quantitative manner. It is the basis for establishing both the frequency and depth of review needed to evaluate properly the particular toxic release hazards, prevention and mitigation in any individual fixed or stationary unit.

Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials. (10th edition)

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Quincy, MA, USA. NFPA. 1991. 549 p.

Language: English

Price: \$72.25 U.S., \$65.05 Members

This handbook contains information on the hazardous properties of chemicals. It will be of use to those who could be confronted with emergencies involving chemicals in cases of fire, accidental spillage and/or transport accidents. The four National Fire Protection Agency documents which make up this handbook can be used to identify the hazards associated with most of the chemicals in commercial use today, as well as many that are only available in laboratory sample quantities. The four NFPA documents are: 1) NFPA 325M, Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases and Volatile Solids; 2) NFPA 49, Hazardous Chemical Data; 3) NFPA 491M, Manual of Hazardous Chemical Reactions; 4) NFPA 704, Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials.

Guide to Hazardous Industrial Activities and Enclosures to be Used in Conjunction with the Guide

Ham, J.M., and Blom-Bruggeman, J.M.

The Hague, Netherlands. Fire Service Directorate of Ministry of Home Affairs. 1988. 29 p. 83 p.

Language: English, Dutch, Chinese (Taiwan), Russian

Price: Free

These two guides are an aid in the selection of activities for which an emergency management plan may be required. They present the potential damage, through the application of graphs, that may arise from an unwanted event. The guides enable priorities of action to be set at the local level in emergency planning and response development.

Guidelines for Chemical Sites on Offsite Aspects of Emergency Procedures and Extension Notes

Chemical Industries Association (CIA)

London, UK, CIA. 1984. 6 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The Health and Safety Commission's Advisory Committee on Major Hazards (ACMH), in its Third Report, had recommended "that the Chemical Industries Association be asked to publish guidance covering ACMH industry's role in emergency planning off-site." This document has been produced both to meet the ACMH recommendation and to assist local managements in the formalizing of existing arrangements to comply with the requirements of the CIMAH Regulations concerning provision of information for local authority preparation of off-site plans.

Guidelines for Hazard Evaluation Procedures

American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE), Center for Chemical Process Safety

New York, NY, USA. AIChE. 1985. 187 p.

Language: English

Price: \$120.00 U.S.

This document is a useful and comprehensive text prepared to foster continued personal, professional and technical development of engineers in the area of chemical plant safety and to upgrade safety performance of the industry. It covers the methods of identifying, assessing and reducing hazards, including evaluation and selection of methods for particular applications. It contains an executive summary, a description of the various methods, and useful appendices. The document will be updated periodically, and will serve as a basis for additional related topics such as risk management.

Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (Report)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1989. 508 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This handbook expands "Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide" (NRT-1) and "Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis" by including information on explosive, flammable, reactive and otherwise dangerous chemicals and by introducing these additional methodologies on how to plan for these and other dangerous chemicals. This handbook serves as a stepping stone from "NRT-1" and "Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis" to a more comprehensive approach to emergency preparedness.

Hazard Identification and Evaluation in a Local Community, (Technical Report No. 12)

Rosenberg, T.

United Nations Environmental Programme/Industry and Environment Office (UNEP/IE)

Paris, France. UNEP/IEO. 1992. p. 82.

Language: English, French, Spanish

Price: \$13.00 U.S.

This is an English version of a handbook originally issued by the Swedish National Rescue Services Board. The handbook deals with hazard identification, evaluation, and the ranking of list objectives in relation to potential technical and industrial accidents in a local community. It provides a method for carrying out this work.

Human Error in Risk Assessment

Brazendale, J., ed.

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA), Safety and Reliability Directorate (SRD)

Culcheth, UK. UKAEA/SRD. 1990. 68 p.

Language: English

Price: \$9.00 U.S.

This report, which is an edited version of an earlier report prepared for Health and Safety Executives by Safety and Reliability Directorate describes and comments on: the nature of human error, an accident and human error classification scheme (TAXAC) and methods for predicting the risk from human error as part of a risk analysis study. A new Chapter (Chapter 4) briefly reviews progress in quantification techniques in the light of current methodology. The main conclusion of the original research report was that if there was to be an improvement in our ability to predict and quantify human error then a database specifically directed towards human error had to be set up. Data for the database would primarily come from the analysis of accidents using the TAXAC scheme. Chapter 4 of this report concludes that the TAXAC scheme was very forward looking in that it considered the management and organisational aspects of human error -which is particularly relevant when one considers recent incidents such as Challenger, Chernobyl and Zebrugge.

Information Useful for the Identification of Hazards During the Manufacture, Storage, Transport, Use and Disposal of Substances: an Annotated Checklist

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Labour Organization (ILO); and World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, Switzerland. WHO. 1990. 32 p. 92 References

Language: English

Price: Free

This annotated checklist relates to substances which may have the potential of a hazard in terms of a major accident, pollution, or worker health and safety. Chapter 1 comprises a brief review of the stages in the assessment of risk. Chapter 2 presents the checklist indicating the information that may be needed to identify, assess and control the hazards. Topics covered: fixed facilities including storage, transportation of hazardous substances, vulnerable areas and populations at risk, emergency response and planning.

Issues and Trends in Risk Research

Segerstahl, B.; and Kromer, G.
Laxenburg, Austria. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. 1988.
415 p.
Language: English
Price: \$30.00 U.S.

This volume presents the proceedings of two meetings held at IIASA in 1987 dealing with 1) "Technological Risk in Modern Society," and 2) "Safe Technological Systems." Thirty-three papers appear under 5 categories: "Regional Risk Management" (7 papers); "Management of Environmental Consequences" (12 papers); "Man/Machine Interaction" (4 papers); "Technical Concepts" (6 papers); and "Criteria, Policies and Constraints" (4 papers). Approximately one-half of the papers should be of interest to risk and technological hazards managers. Topics dealt with in these essays include: risk management from a European perspective; emergency planning and preparedness concepts; problems involved with the perception of risk structures; components of a national emergency response system for nuclear accidents; the social and economic aspects of system safety; the policy maker and technological hazards; and the conditions needed for the societal acceptance of safe technological systems. Other papers discuss risk management policies in the nations of Brazil, the Netherlands, Austria, post-Chernobyl USSR, Japan, and the U.S. Countries participating at these proceedings are US, USSR, Netherlands, Europe, Austria, Brazil, Japan.

Manual for Spills of Hazardous Materials

Environment Canada, Conservation and Protection
Ottawa, Ont, Canada. Canada Communication Group. 1984. 400 p.
Language: English
Price: \$22.75 U.S.

Provides qualitative and quantitative information for those responding to, or planning for, hazardous materials spills. Encompasses quantitative data on chemical and physical properties, fire properties, human health and toxicity, reactivity and environmental toxicity, as well as qualitative response information. Included in this manual are 150 top priority chemical substances, as well as fuels, oils and other frequently spilled substances. A new edition was due to be published in 1993.

A Method of Risk Assessment for a Multi-Plant Site

White, R. F.

Culcheth, UK. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Safety and Reliability Directorate. 1983. P. 40

Language: English

Price: \$6.00 U.S.

A model is presented which can be used in conjunction with probabilistic risk assessment to estimate whether a site on which there are several plants (reactors or chemical plants containing radioactive materials) meets whatever risk-acceptance criteria or numerical risk guidelines are applied at the time of the assessment in relation to various groups of people and for various sources of risk. The application of the multi-plant site model to the direct and inverse methods of risk assessment is described. A method is proposed by which the potential hazard rating associated with a given plant can be quantified so that an appropriate allocation can be made when assessing the risks associated with each of the plants on a site.

Quantified Risk Assessment: Its Input to Decision-Making

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

London, U.K, HMSO. 1989. 30 p. 32 References

Language: English

Price: \$6.00 U.S.

This paper examines ways in which risks can be assessed and the contribution such assessments make to decisions on the significance of risks for a particular situation. Topics covered include possible purposes of Quantified Risk Assessment (QRA), a general approach to risk regulation, quantification of the results of a major event expressed in terms of societal risk, and the extent and nature of risks and their effect upon prediction. Details are given of 16 cases in which a QRA was used in judging relative safety or applied to actual decisions. The varied nature of these analyses is examined together with decisions taken. It is concluded that there is no readily deducible and uniformly applicable upper level of acceptable societal risk. Although QRA contains some uncertainties, it should be a major component in risk decisions.

A Review of Hazard Identification Techniques and their Application to Major Accident Hazards

Parry, S.T.

Culcheth, UK. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Safety and Reliability Directorate. 1986. 55 p.

Language: English

Price: \$7.25 U.S.

This report reviews the techniques that are available for identifying hazards associated with the processing, storage and handling of dangerous substances. It has been tailored to meet the needs of those with a limited understanding of Hazard Identification Techniques. The identification techniques fit into three categories; those that adopt a comparative methodology, those that apply a fundamental methodology and the failure logic diagram approach. The comparative methodology relies on experience in the form of codes or checklists, whereas the fundamental methodology aims to discover all possible conditions and deviations in order to identify those which may be hazardous. The failure logic diagram approach identifies and structures combinations or sequences of occurrences with accident potential. The report discusses the current legislation with regard to the importance of being able to identify major hazards that may exist on a process plant and, in particular, being able to anticipate undesirable situations rather than relying solely on learning from experience. It highlights each of the important techniques and includes a section discussing each application of them. In the appendices, the application of each of the main techniques to major hazard situations has been given detailed consideration. A hypothetical example has been contrived to help demonstrate each technique. A set of references is included to lead the reader to other useful sources of information.

Risk Assessment of Major Hazards, A Brief Overview of Methods and Information Sources

Holden, P.L.

Culcheth, UK. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Safety and Reliability Directorate. 1989. 15 p.

Language: English

Price: \$6.00 U.S.

The techniques of risk assessment may prove necessary to manufacturers having duties under the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations. This paper has been written as a simple introduction to these techniques and to direct the reader to sources of information on the methods used to identify sources of major accidents and assess their likelihood of occurrence and potential consequences. The general approach to risk assessment and the linking together of the various models is also outlined, since these aspects are often not considered in any detail in source documents on specific aspects. It has not been the intention to provide an exhaustive reference list on the subject, in order to avoid the need for the user of this information to sift through documents which may be conflicting in points of detail. If more information is required, each source will provide further references on the subjects covered.

Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis: Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency, (FEMA); and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1987. 186 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This guide supplements the "Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide" (NRT-1), 1987. It enables local planners to conduct a hazard analysis, it encourages and facilitates community awareness of hazardous chemical releases, and promotes consistency among local emergency planning ventures. Features of the report include step-by-step procedures for conducting a hazard analysis of extremely dangerous substances, a utilization plan using these analysis findings, criteria used to identify extremely hazardous substances, equations used to estimate zones of vulnerability, and general considerations for evacuation.

Techniques for Assessing Industrial Hazards: A Manual; World Bank Report 55

World Bank Publications, Geneva, Switzerland

Washington, DC. USA. World Bank Publications. 1988. 180 p.

Language: English, French

Price: \$10.95 U.S.

Guidelines are offered for the identification of potential hazards at new or existing plants or processes in the chemical and energy industries. Recommendations are also compiled for the assessment of the consequences of toxic, flammable, or explosive material releases to the atmosphere. A structured, simplified approach is introduced for identifying the most serious potential hazards and for calculating their effect, distances or damage ranges. A 14-step hazard analysis methodology is delineated, and representative failures and computations are presented. (19 diagrams, 8 photos, 11 tables).

APELL STEP 3

Have Participants Review their own Emergency Plans for Adequacy Relative to a Coordinated Response

African Workshop on Technological Disasters

National Public Health Institute. Finland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, Switzerland WHO 1991

Language: English

Price: Free

Proceedings of the African Workshop on Health Sector Management in Technological Disasters held on 26-30 November 1990 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Chemical Accidents and Emergencies: Veterinary Aspects

Keck, G.

Centre National d'informations Toxologiques Vétérinaires,

Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Lyon, BP 83, 69280 Marcy l'Etoile, France 1991

Duplicated paper on the role of veterinary services in chemical emergencies. Also gives further references.

Emergency Plan and Instructions for Disaster Situations

Ministry National Security, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

Port of Spain, Trinidad. Government Printery. 1991. 71 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This booklet gives assistance for small communities intent on developing a generic response plan. The booklet contains guidelines for awareness and preparedness at local level for emergencies arising from technological disasters, procedures for hazard identification and instructions for safeguarding against various natural and man-made disasters. "Duties of Shelter Managers" and a checklist for registration have been included in the booklet. World experience has shown that lives can be saved by evacuating citizens from threatened areas.

Emergency Planning - A Fire Service Viewpoint

Cooney, W.D.C.

Disaster Management Vol. 3, Issue No. 3, 1991, pp. 129 - 133

Language: English

With one of the highest concentrations of chemical and petrochemical complexes in Western Europe and with over 13 percent of its sites designated high risk, the county of Cleveland is also one of the most densely populated areas of Britain, a combination providing the potential for disaster. The controls for major hazards in Britain are discussed, concentrating on the legal obligations they place on local authorities to prepare and update effective off-site emergency plans. The role of each emergency service is described and the essential components of an off-site plan are described, emphasizing how to test and keep it up to date.

Emergency Planning for Industry Can/CSA-Z-731-M91

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

Toronto, Ont, Canada. CSA. 1991. 58 p.

Language: English, French

Price: \$50.00 U.S.

The objective of this standard is to establish minimum criteria for emergency planning and provide guidance to owners and operators of private and public industrial facilities in the development of a plan for effective emergency preparedness and response. This standard applies to all installations regardless of size or location that manufacture, process, use, handle, store, transport (by pipeline, road, rail, marine, or air), or dispose of dangerous substances. The standard is an excellent and comprehensive guide for the creation of a technical emergency plan.

Fire Protection Handbook (17th Edition)

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Quincy, MA, USA. NFPA. 1991. 2002 p.

Language: English

Price: \$105.00 U.S.

This is a comprehensive treatise on all aspects of fires and fire fighting. It ranges from fire hazards in buildings, up to process, storage, transportation, waste fire hazards; from fire alarms to water-based extinguishing systems, and special fire suppression agents and systems. The handbook includes the entire texts of three important NFPA publications: 1) Responding to HAZMAT Incidents; 2) Professional Competence of Responders to HAZMAT Incidents; and 3) Professional Competence of EMS Responders to HAZMAT Incidents. It also has practical complementary and supplemental material to the above-noted publications.

Guide for the Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans: Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1-8A)

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1988. 28 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This is a companion guide to Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1-8) "Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plan." It provides emergency management personnel with a practical and uniform means of identifying those provisions that are considered when developing state and local emergency operational plans. It offers a standard comprehensiveness and practical review instrument to use in determining the consistency and completeness of draft emergency operational plans.

Guidelines for the Development of Regional Hazardous Material Response Team

Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. CAFC. 1990. 35 p.

Language: English, French

Price: \$14.40 U.S., \$12.96 members

This booklet will assist any fire service willing to develop procedures, protocol, and share the cost of the development and implementation of a properly equipped, trained, and motivated "regional response team" to a hazardous material incident within the boundaries of all those parties who mutually participate in the program.

Health Aspects of Chemical Accidents (UNEP IE/PAC Technical Report No. 19 and OECD Environment Monograph No. 81)

International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Health Organisation European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO-ECEH)

Paris, France. OECD. 1994. 147 p.

Language: English (French due shortly at the time of going to press)

Price: free.

This technical guide is based on collaborative work by the four sponsoring international organisations. It contains guidance on chemical accident awareness, preparedness and response for health professionals and emergency responders, in the following forms: general guidance for health service managers; detailed practical guides on information and communications, organisation and planning, response to chemical accidents by health professionals and training and education; a checklist for action; and a bibliography.

How to Prepare for Workplace Emergencies

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Washington, DC, USA. OSHA. 1990. 11 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This publication details the basic steps needed to prepare to handle emergencies in the workplace. These emergencies include accidental releases of toxic gases, chemical spills, fires, explosions and personal injury. This publication is intended to assist small business that do not have safety and health professionals. It is not intended to serve as an all inclusive safety program but rather to provide guidelines for planning for emergencies. It is hoped that businesses without safety and health plans will utilize one of the consultation sources listed on page 10 to help develop guidelines for their plants and to obtain training for their personnel. Many companies already have programs in effect. For these companies, this document can assist in updating and revising existing programmes.

Major Chemical Disasters - Medical Aspects of Management

Murray, V. ed.

Royal Society of Medicine Services Ltd.

London, UK. or New York, NY. USA. 1990

Language: English

Price: Check with publisher

Proceedings of a meeting held by the Royal Society of Medicine on 11 - 21 February 1989 in London, U.K. Contains papers on likely causes, immediate and planned responses, problems of definition and identification, management of resulting medical conditions and follow-up.

Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents, Volume 1, Emergency Medical Services: a Planning Guide for the Management of Contaminated Patients

Currance, P.L.; Leonard, R.B.; Michos, M.B.; Noji, E.K.; O'Neill, M.J.; Seidlitz, P.R.; and Wright, S.V.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Atlanta, GA. USA. ATSDR. 1992. 78 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

Current training curricula for emergency physicians, nurses, and emergency medical technicians often do not adequately prepare these professions to either manage the contaminated individual or decontaminate patients exposed to toxic substances. This guide is intended to help emergency medical services plan for incidents that involve hazardous materials and improve their ability to respond to these incidents appropriately.

Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents, Volume II, Hospital Emergency Departments: a Planning Guide for the Management of Contaminated Patients

Currance, P.L.; Leonard, R.B.; Michos, M.B.; Noji, E.K.; O'Neill, M.J.; Seidlitz, P.R.; and Wright, S.V.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Atlanta, GA. USA. ATSDR. 1992. 76 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This publication is designed for use by emergency department personnel to minimize their risks of exposure within the emergency department and to provide for the safe and effective treatment of chemically contaminated patients.

Methods for Assessing and Reducing Injury from Chemical Accidents

Bourdeau, P. ed. and Green, G. ed.

IPCS Joint Symposia 11, John Wiley and Sons,

Chichester PO19 1UD, UK, 1989

Language: English

Price: Check with publisher

Papers and recommendations from a workshop held on 27 Jan - 2 Feb 1987 in New Delhi.

Simplified Guide to Emergency Planning

The Canadian Manufacturers Association (CMA)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. CMA. 1990. 17 p. and Appendices

Language: English, French

Price: \$10.00 U.S.

This guide provides the manufacturing community a basic and simplified resource for the development and implementation of effective emergency response plans. Ten simple steps are outlined to enable the preparation of an appropriate emergency plan for a small to moderate sized business.

Site Emergency Response Planning Guidebook

Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)

Washington, DC, USA. CMA. 1992. 125 p.

Language: English

Price: \$11.25 U.S., \$7.50 U.S. members

This is a comprehensive guide that examines the options for facility emergency response. It is primarily intended to guide the development of a plan to address many of the measures that can be taken to react to an emergency situation. While it does not address preventative measures, it dwells on the three phases of emergency planning: Evaluation, Plan Development, and Training.

Users Guide to Information Systems Useful to Emergency Planners and Responders in OECD Member Countries

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Environment Directorate

Paris, France, OECD. 1991. 116 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This guide is a survey of information systems in OECD member countries. There are 30 systems described. Each description includes: system, name, language, contracts, characteristics, data cases, system functionalities, system requirements, system acquisition including cost and system review.

Users Guide to Hazardous Substances Data Banks Available in OECD Member Countries

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Environment Directorate

Paris, France, OECD. 1991. 109 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This guide continues the work on information exchange of the OECD, Environment Programme's ad hoc Group of Experts on Accidents Involving Hazardous Substances. Along with the companion Users Guide to Information Systems Useful to Emergency Planners and Responders Available in OECD Member Countries it focuses the work done by the Secretariat for the Group in 1988 and 1989 which resulted in OECD Environment Monograph No. 25, A Survey of Information Systems in OECD Member Countries Covering Accidents Involving Hazardous Substances. Several of the information systems described in the companion Guide have an integral component, or consist solely of a self contained hazardous substance data bank. Most of the data banks have output reporting functions and formats suitable for producing manual material. Most are accessible via telecommunications. A few are available only in manual form.

APELL STEP 4

Identify the Required Response Tasks which are Not Covered by Existing Plans

The Chief Executive Officer's (CEO's) Disaster Survival Kit

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1988. 39 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

Basically, this kit is a workbook to aid community CEOs first to evaluate local disaster preparedness and then plan to improve weaknesses uncovered by the assessment. The kit does not provide a specific plan for local governments but rather outlines a process through which local CEOs can develop plans and techniques that address their unique situation. The kit itself consists of a self assessment questionnaire; a section on "Building Your Own Survival Kit" containing a list of potential items for such a kit and a model CEO checklist for dealing with the first hours of a disaster; and a reference section providing background information and listing other sources of information. Checklists are prepared for background information, immediate actions, personal actions, and steps to take in the legal, political, and public information areas.

Management at Risk: a Guide to Risk Management for Senior Managers at Risk from Public, Commercial and Legislative Pressures Affecting Safety, Health and Environmental Protection (December 1991)

The SRD Association

Warrington, Cheshire, UK. The SRD Association. 1991. 123 p.

Language: English

Price: \$137.00 U.S. non members

In contrast with what happens in the best companies with excellent records, what appears to have happened in some organisations is that safety, health, security, product liability, and environmental protection issues are treated as an aside from the main thrust of corporate direction. This Guide indicates why and how these issues can and should be considered in parallel with other corporate goals. It includes: 1) a model for management of Safety, Health and Environmental Protection (SHEP); 2) a description and analysis of case histories of major incidents which have resulted in asset loss, or damage to people and the environment; 3) a summary of lessons learnt from the case histories and the root causes of incidents together with the implications for safety, health, and environmental protection; and 4) advice to top management on the issues which they must address in setting up and controlling the management of risks to safety, health and environmental protection.

APELL STEP 5

Match these Tasks to the Resources Available from the Identified Participants

See abstracts in Section 1, "Basic Documents," some of which note advice on the matching of planning tasks to available resources. In particular, see the APELL Handbook, p.p. 37 - 8.

APELL STEP 6

Make Changes Necessary to Improve Existing Plans, Integrate Them Into an Overall Community Plan and Gain Agreement

Local Authorities and Peacetime Emergency Planning: a Review of Current Arrangements and Proposals for Improvement

Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA)

London, UK. AMA. 1988. 34 p.

Language: English

Price: \$4.29

This paper stresses that to develop a truly effective peacetime emergency planning service in Britain, a wide range of problems at both Local Authority and Central Government level had to be tackled. Proposals for improvement included the prioritisation of peacetime emergency planning, establishing emergency planning on a proper statutory basis, improving the practice of local authority emergency planning in a number of key ways, adequately resourcing local authority peacetime emergency planning, creating a new Emergency Planning Inspectorate and National Disaster Unit, and establishing a new Advisory Committee on Emergency Planning. The paper confirms that it is the local authorities, and district authorities which bear the brunt of the burden for coping with the effects of disaster and that no amount of central command will compensate for ineffective, inefficient disaster planning on the ground.

Objectives for Local Emergency Management: Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1 - 5)

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1984. 78 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The purpose of this guide is to describe and explain the program and functional objectives that represent a comprehensive and integrated emergency management program. The objectives are general expressions of the accomplishments toward which local emergency programs should be directed. Included with each objective is a series of "Recommended Activities", the achievement of which will fulfill the objective. By conducting the activities that are recommended and appropriate, a jurisdiction puts in place the pieces of an effective emergency program. By fulfilling all the objectives, the jurisdiction provides for a comprehensive system of public safety through emergency management.

APELL STEP 7

Commit the Integrated Community Plan to Writing and Obtain Approvals from Local Governments

Developing an Emergency Procedure, Writers Guide: a Case Study

Close, J.A.; Hemming, W.C.; Hill, S.S.; Losh, J.D.; and Ostrom, L.T.
Idaho Falls, ID, USA. Department of Energy, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.
1991. 15 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Three Mile Island Task Force identified the need for incorporating human and technical writing guidance into the development of function oriented emergency operating procedures (EOPs). This guide contains state-of-the-art human factors guidance for writing procedures.

Disaster Planning Manual: How to Write a Community Disaster Coordination Plan

Lavalla, R.; and Stoffel, S.
Emergency Response Institute, Inc.
Olympia, WA, USA. Emergency Response Institute. 177 p.
Language: English
Price: \$24.00 U.S.

This publication provides persons responsible for developing a disaster coordination with the knowledge and experience necessary to develop, complete and maintain an effective disaster planning process that will produce the necessary document and supporting procedures.

What to Think About Before You Write an Emergency Public Information Plan

Bell, D.W.

Emergency Preparedness Digest, Jan. - Mar. 1989, pp. 10 - 13

Language: English, French

This article outlines 12 factors based on practical experience that must be examined to create an effective emergency public information plan. From the perspective of an information officer, the author discusses and gives guidance on; emergency type, risk analysis, vulnerability, public information objectives, audience identification, tactical planning, organizing the information team, access, rumour control, working with the media, human behaviour, and plan evaluation.

Writing an OSHA-Required Emergency Response Plan

Hermann, S.L.

Fire Engineering, Vol. 143, Issue No. 6, 1990, pp. 109-115

Language: English

This article outlines the subjects that must be included in police and fire emergency response plans. The subjects are: coordination, personnel roles, authority, prevention, safe distance site operation, evacuation, decontamination, emergency alerting, critique and follow-up procedure, and personal protective equipment. The article, based on the experience of a State in the United States, outlines a step-by-step account of how to create an emergency response plan for police and fire departments.

APELL STEP 8

Educate Participating Groups about the Integrated Plan and Ensure that all Emergency Responders are Trained

Community Emergency Response: Exercise Handbook

Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)

Washington, DC, USA. CMA. 1986. 35 p.

Language: English

Price: \$7.50 U.S.

A practical handbook that looks at options for facilitating emergency response planning.

Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program: a Handbook for State and Local Officials (NRT 2)

U.S. National Response Team (NRT)

Washington, DC, USA. National Technical Information Service. 1990. 83 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

In 1987, the National Response Team published "NRT-1: Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide." That guidance recommends, among other things, the testing of emergency plans through regularly scheduled exercises. This publication has been produced to provide guidance for the initial development of (or refinement of an existing) exercise program. Further, it identifies Federal level resources available to States and locals to assist in their implementation of comprehensive exercise programs to assess their hazardous materials plans and annexes. While this document is not intended to serve as a basis for formal approval or disapproval of exercise programs, its use is encouraged.

Disaster Preparedness: a Handbook for Trainers (Volume 1)

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART); and India Rural Reconstruction and Disaster Response Service (PREPARE)

New Delhi, India. Central Media Agencies. 1990. 201 p.

Language: English

Price: \$6.00 U.S.

Drawing upon expertise provided by several government agencies in India, this manual has been prepared with an emphasis on community preparedness as may be followed in developing nations. Traditional practices and community initiative are of major importance in any emergency situation; thus, the use of indigenous resources is discussed in detail. In addition, the manual makes considerable use of illustrations to impart its information. The manual is comprised of seven sections: 1) "Emergency Rescue and Evacuations Use of Ropes"; 2) "Emergency Relief Camp Organization"; 3) "Emergency Medical Care Use of Bandage"; 4) "Contingency Plan and Warning System"; 5) "Purification of Water and Sanitation"; 6) "Causes of Fire-Fighting Methods"; and 7) "Safe Handling of Pesticides". Typical information provided in the handbook includes first aid, development of micro (local) emergency response plans, and improvised fire fighting methods.

Emergency Planning Guidance Notes: Training, Exercises and Rehearsal of Emergency Plans: Communications During Emergencies

Bridgens, W.A.G.; Clark, R.; Casarino, S.; Marlier, G.; and Velhuijzen, R.

The Hague, Netherlands. Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Western Europe (CONCAWE). 1989. 26 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

These are two guidance notes in the CONCAWE Emergency Response Planning Series. The first note is on training, exercises and rehearsal of emergency plans. It describes how various aspects can be coordinated through an overall program. Appendices suggest topics for Emergency Planning Workshops, and subjects for On-Site Emergency Exercises and Emergency Response Rehearsal (major exercises). The second note is on communication during emergencies. Effective internal and external communicating ensure efficient marshalling of appropriate resources to the scene of the emergency and assist the management and control of the emergency. The note also gives advice on effective ways in which information can be provided to the news media.

Exercise Planning and Evaluation

Emergency Response Institute (ERI)
Olympia, WA, USA. ERI. 1991. 186 p.
Language: English
Price: \$25.00 U.S.

Course objectives stated in this manual include: identifying exercise needs and emergency response capabilities within a given jurisdiction; becoming familiar with applicable laws and codes; understanding how exercises function as diagnostic tools of the emergency management system; and understanding the characteristics and steps involved in developing, conducting, evaluating, and analyzing 1) an orientation seminar exercise, 2) a discussion seminar exercise, 3) a tabletop seminar exercise, 4) a coordination simulation exercise and 5) a field exercise. The manual's features include a list of physical requirements for a successful exercise, suggestions for information and message flow, and follow-up activities. Numerous checklists, organizational flow charts, and exercise critique questionnaires are provided.

First Responders Awareness Level Training Package

Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA); and Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC)
Ottawa, Ont, Canada. CAFC. 1991. 375 p.
Language: English, French
Price: \$30.00 U.S. plus \$3.00 handling charge.

The First Responders Awareness Level Training Package is aimed at people who may come in contact with incidents involving hazardous materials or dangerous goods during the course of their work. The training material teaches people how to recognize hazardous material in transportation, storage, commerce workplaces and military installations, and the actions to be taken in certain situations to protect people and property. The training package includes a free Canadian Emergency Transport Centre (CANUTEC) Emergency Response Guide.

Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Methodology (HM-EEM) and Manual (Interim Use)

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1989. 62 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

Methodology (HM-EEM) and Manual is a two part document designed to assist state and local governments in the comprehensive evaluation of hazardous materials exercises. The document is the product of a year long cooperative effort between FEMA Headquarters and its ten Regional Offices.

**Report to Congress on Hazardous Materials Training,
Planning and Preparedness**

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1986. 60 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The purpose of the report is to present the results of a study of compliance concerning training and planning for hazardous materials. The value of this document is the identification and description of the stake holder involved in training programs. Has an excellent bibliography.

APELL STEP 9

Establish Procedures for Periodic Testing, Review and Updating of the Plan

Criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans (NRT-1A)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1988. 30 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This document contains a set of criteria which may be used by local authorities to assess the completeness of a plan. The publication, even though directed at the American planning community, offers focused guidance on plan review and will prove to be most useful to local emergency planning authorities as they work their way through the planning process. The review criteria in National Response Team (NRT-1A) are based on the guidelines for the contents of plans as presented in NRT-1 and Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG 1-8).

Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan for Local Governments - Workbook: Civil Preparedness Guide CPG 1-35

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1987. 20 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This publication offers instructions and forms for completing local Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan (IECA/MYDP). While designed for local governments in the USA., material can be adapted to fit the needs of other localities.

**Review of Emergency Systems Final Report: Report to Congress,
Title III Section 305(b): Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
(SARA) of 1986**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1988. 196 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The review utilized two questionnaires, site visits, and a literature review on previous and ongoing research to focus on problems caused by 21 extremely hazardous substances. Findings from the review included: 1) the prevention of accidental releases requires a holistic approach that integrates technologies, procedures and management practices; 2) larger chemical producers appear to be more aware of potential hazards and of methods to prevent releases than do smaller producers, distributors, and repackagers; 3) improved communications are needed in most phases of the public alert systems.

APELL STEP 10

Educate the General Community about the Integrated Plan

Communication Between the Chemical Industry and the Community on Emergency Response Organization (CICERO)

Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique (CEFIC)
Brussels, Belgium, CEFIC. 1988. 48 p.
Language: English, French, Dutch, German
Price: Free

In the proceedings of the first CICERO Workshop, the issue of communicating to the public living in the vicinity of a chemical industry facility and the emergency response plans developed both by the facility and the local authorities are evaluated. Seven case studies from six countries are covered, along with the main conclusions and lessons learned.

Communicating with the Public about Major Accident Hazards: a European Conference

Gow, B.V.F. ed.; and Othway, H., ed.
The Commission of the European Communities (CEC)
Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Elsevier. 1989. 558 p.
Language: English (some papers in French)
Price: \$124.00 U.S.

Proceedings of the European conference on communicating with the public about major accident hazards held in Varese, Italy, 30 May - 1 June, 1989 are presented. Papers focus on the EC and requirements of the Seveso Directive. Topics covered: research activities in the European Communities; CEC policy on public information on major accident hazards; national government perspectives (including community-right-to-know in the USA, work of OECD); public, legal and media perspectives; industry perspectives; public responses and evaluation; information rights and legal issues; communication processes; theories and models of communication; studies of community response; acceptability of risk; communication in the event of a nuclear accident; risk perception and communication of prescription drugs; risk assessment and communicating about emergency plans.

Developing Communications about Risks of Major Industrial Accidents in the Netherlands

Institute for Environment and System Analysis (IESA)
Amsterdam, The Netherlands. IESA. 1989. 17 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

The article gives an analysis of the implementation of article 8.1 of the Major Accident Hazards Directive which states the right of the public to be informed about major hazard activities. This communication to the public is conducted, as far as possible, to conform with existing legislation and practices. The Government has commissioned a research project to investigate the opportunities to implement this article, and here it is described how the project is designed and the plans which are being developed to inform the residents of about 70 sites.

Emergency Preparedness in Ontario Schools

Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario (MSGO); and Ontario Ministry of Education (OME)
Toronto, Ont, Canada. MSGO. 1990. 8 p.
Language: English, French
Price: Free

This manual, designed as a resource document to assist officials responsible for emergency planning within a school board, provides information on the development of a School Board Emergency Plan.

Emergency Public Information Planning Guide

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)
Ottawa, Ont, Canada. EPC. 1987. 11 p.
Language: English, French
Price: Free

A simple, invaluable guide to the need to integrate an emergency public information plan with an operational plan, and how to go about it. Some essential features of the plan cover: factor considerations, staffing, activation of plan, VIP appearances, accessibility, control of information, and post emergency actions.

Explaining Environmental Risk

Sandman, P.

Washington, DC, USA. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. 26 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This document provides tips on communicating environmental risks to both the media and the general public in an effective and understandable way. It is an extended and thoughtful essay (26 pages) on how the media reports on risk and what subjects are of interest to a reporter and why. Dr. Sandman, a noted expert on risk communication, also makes some observations about the working environment and time schedules of reporters.

Hazardous Substances in Our Environment: a Citizens' Guide to Understanding Health Risks and Reducing Exposure

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1990. 125 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This citizen's guide explains how risk is estimated and what is being done or what can be done to reduce risk. Sources of information are also included. This is a textbook for the interested layman. It includes: chapters on sources of risk in the home and community; a discussion of how environmental exposures and risks are calculated; information about how environmental risk is dealt with in various U.S. environmental statutes, in state and local action; and actions citizens can take to reduce risk.

Risk Communication About Chemicals In Your Community: a Manual For Local Officials

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); U.S. Department of Transport (DOT); and The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1989 44 p. plus appendices

Language: English

Price: Free

This workshop manual will help local officials learn how to respond to public questions about chemical risks. The manual also contains additional assistance and information about hazardous materials. A facilitator's manual and guide is also available.

Seven Cardinal Rules of Risk Communication

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1988. 3 page foldout
Language: English
Price: Free

This short brochure provides guidelines which officials and others should use in communicating risk to the public. It is a checklist of rules for dealing with the public. Each rule is described and points to consider for each are discussed.

Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals, Title III and Communities: an Outreach Manual for Community Groups

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1989. 156 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

This document is intended to be a practical guide for those who have little or no previous experience in the field of communication and whose resources are limited. The manual contains three major sections: Part 1 discusses emergency planning; Part 2 suggests ways to keep people motivated; and Part 3 is a how-to section, discussing specific tasks such as ways to present speeches and write press releases related to educating the public on the integrated emergency plan.

PREPAREDNESS (FRENCH LANGUAGE)

Le guide d'intervention face au risque chimique

Fédération Nationale des Sapeurs Pompiers Française

75010 Paris F.N.S.P.F. 1992 370 p.

Prix: 150 FF. (environ US \$ 25).

Un ouvrage de 370 pages très pratique et orienté vers la lutte contre les sinistres, il comporte les éléments de vulgarisation essentiels sur la description des principaux risques.

PREPAREDNESS (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Guía para descontaminación de Bomberos y su equipo después de incidentes con materiales peligrosos

México : Centro Panamericano de Ecología Humana y Salud. 1989. 39 h.

Titulo original : Guidelines for decontamination of firefighters and their equipment following hazardous materials incidents.

DT-01079. DB-CCS

Guía que proporciona la instrucción técnica que se debe utilizar en la descontaminación del equipo usado por los bomberos y que ha estado expuesto a materiales peligrosos. Presenta seis niveles de descontaminación dependiendo de las características de peligrosidad de los materiales.

Plan general para la atención de emergencias en Cali.

Comité operativo de emergencias; (Valle del cauca. Colombia).

Cali. Valle. Colombia : Universidad del Valle. 1989. [300] h. : il.

DT-00493. DB-CCS

Esta publicación es una respuesta de referencia que tiende a cumplir los objetivos de polución a las necesidades que presenta la población de escasos recursos en los términos de catástrofes naturales y o artificiales: también contribuir en su aporte al plan de desarrollo y control de la ciudad de Cali.

SECTION 4 - RESPONSE

FOREWORD

There is a huge literature on emergency response, which is a large subject in its own right and rather outside the scope of the APELL process. However, a selection of references is included here, on the grounds that APELL users may find them thought-provoking when considering what to include in emergency preparedness plans.

RESPONSE

Basic Rescue and Emergency Care

Worsing, R.A., Jr., ed.

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

Park Ridge, IL, USA. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. 1990. 333 p.

Language: English

Price: \$19.95 plus 7% sales tax. Orders from outside the U.S. require an additional 10%

Prepared by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons with the assistance of the National Association for Search and Rescue, this volume describes state-of-the-art rescue techniques for urban and rural environments, as well as essential medical care and personnel safety measures to ensure the best possible outcome for both the patient and the rescuer. Following a thorough explanation of the incident command system, the book reviews the types of clothing and tools available to rescuers, discusses common hazards likely to be encountered by a rescue group, and suggests strategies for rescue operations in a variety of spatial settings.

A Concept of Operation for Emergency Site Management

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. EPC. 1985. 36 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The aim of this publication is, by using a step by step approach, to establish a concept of emergency operations in the context of emergency site management. It presents the principles of emergency management, types of operations, how to conduct site operations, including the functions of command and control at the time of disasters.

Coping with Disaster: The Mental Health Component: Case Studies and Reviews

The International Journal of Mental Health Vol. 19, No. 2, 1990, pp. 3-103

Language: English

This volume consists of five case studies appraising the problem of psychological dysfunction following disaster, and also covers three reviews of research areas of concern to disaster mental health professionals. Included in this document is a review of literature depicting the emotional effects of disaster on children.

A Cross-National Study of the Development of Reactions of the Public to Warning and Emergency Situations in France, Greece and The Netherlands

Wiegman, O.; Boer, H.; Gutteling, J.M.; Komilis, E.; Cadet, B

Enschede, The Netherlands. University of Twente. 1989. 16 p. and appendices

Language: English

Price: \$5.00 U.S.

This study, jointly performed by experts of Universities of Twente (NL) Rethymne (GR) and Caen (F), describes the different reactions to emergency warning messages among residents within a 3 kilometers radius of a hazardous chemical complex and by people living at least 10 kilometers from the industrial site in France, Greece and the Netherlands. Warning belief, primary and secondary appraisal, emotional response, and adherence to normal routing were assessed by conducting face to face interviews in which a four-phase scenario, simulating a credible industrial accident, was presented. The results showed that respondents who did not reside in the neighbourhood of the hazardous site were, in general, more inclined to trust the warning messages than respondents who resided in the neighbourhood. With the exception of primary appraisal, the 4 warning phases evoked very distinct reactions in the three countries with regard to warning belief, secondary appraisal, emotional response and adherence to normal routine.

Detection, Counter Measures, Spills, Computer-Aided Data Bases, Chemical Accidents: Survey of Chemical Spill Countermeasures

Environment Canada, Conservation and Protection, Emergency Science Division, Ottawa, Ont, Canada. Canada Communication Group. 1986. 392 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

Information on conceptual, prototype, and commercially available equipment, processes, agents and techniques for controlling spills of hazardous materials.

Emergency Operating Centers Handbook (CPG 1-20)

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1989. 116 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

Provides information to state and local officials responsible for emergency management on the need for and the development of a direction and control capacity of their communities.

Emergency Warning Systems

Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)
Washington, DC, USA. CMA. 1987. 52 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

Provides generic guidance to industry, emergency response personnel and public officials on selecting emergency warning systems. The design and implementation of emergency warning systems are critical elements of any effective emergency response initiative. Pages 13, 15, and 27 provide a good review of the advantages and disadvantages of different warning sources. Also of value is the review of emergency plans as related to warning and communication.

Evacuations Due to Off-Site Releases from Chemical Accidents: Experience from 1980 to 1984

Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 17, 1987. pp. 247-257
Language: English

This paper describes research to document the frequency and cause of evacuations associated with chemical accidents from 1980 to 1984. A data base describing each accident was constructed from wire service accounts of the accidents; using this data, a profile of evacuations is developed. During the time period studied nearly 300 evacuations took place. The average size of an evacuation was 1,000 people and the largest involved 30,000. The most frequent cause of evacuations were industrial accidents followed by train derailments. For every 1,000 who evacuated, eight were injured by exposure to chemicals. Injury occurred in 25% of the evacuations. No injuries from the act of evacuating per se were found. Over the five year period the yearly total of evacuations fluctuated mildly, however, the number due to industrial accidents rose steadily.

Evacuation Research: Theory and Applications

International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters Vol. 9, No. 2, 1991, pp. 133-314
Language: English

This dedicated journal issue contains 10 articles that explore both theoretical and applied topics associated with evacuation behavior. The papers address subjects such as motivating the public to evacuate; delineating the factors that affect the timing of evacuation departures; ending evacuations; setting boundaries for research on the organizational capability to evacuate; planning the evacuation of tourist oriented private business; and planning nursing home evacuations. Other essays report on evacuation behavior during hurricanes, international trends in evacuations from chemical accidents, and social system redundancy as a factor in warning and evacuation planning.

**Hazardous Materials and Natural Disaster Emergencies Incident Action
Guidebook: Standard Operating Procedures for Response and after Action Report**

Terrien, E.J.

Lancaster, PA, USA. Technomic Publishing. 1984. 65 p.

Language: English

Price: \$19.50 U.S.

The Hazardous Materials and Natural Disaster Emergencies Guidebook, with Emergency/Executive Operating Center and Command Post Operations Plan, gives a new depth in operational capability. By using the guideline tailored specifically to each jurisdiction, most every contingency will have been covered. The guideline proves to be an excellent teaching tool. Service chiefs, command officers, and line personnel all benefit from knowing what is expected of them in relation to other responders during an incident. The uniform training approach encourages a greater rapport and understanding between command post, dispatcher and emergency/executive operating centre personnel. The most difficult job of reconstruction and report writing is simplified by using the dates and times as noted on the work sheet. The information about an incident relating to people, places, and materials, vehicles, damage spillage, and cleanup should satisfy even the most critical seeker of facts. Definitions, diagrams, typical tank truck and railroad car construction allows for proper on-site identification for accurate off-site determination of best operational response.

**International Directory of Emergency Response Centres
(UNEP/IE Technical Report No. 8 and OECD Environment Monograph No. 43)**

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Paris, France. OECD. 1991. 77 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This directory is based on surveys of emergency response centres made by the OECD and UNEP in 1990/91. The 28 centres listed meet the following criteria: they are accessible worldwide; they respond in the case of accidents involving non-radioactive hazardous substances; they maintain lists of experts and other information which they will share internationally; they serve as a co-ordination point for emergency response operations in their country. For each of the centres listed, contact points and telephone numbers are given along with the type of information and services provided.

Media, Emergency Warnings and Citizen Response

Burkhart, F.N.; and Ford, N.

Boulder, CO, USA. Westview Press. 1991. 162 p. 158 References

Language: English

Price: \$29.95 U.S.

The authors suggest that three types of warning channels - mass media, public officials and social networks play different roles in a community's response to the threat of disaster. The study examines how the source of warnings affects behavior in both a natural and a technological emergency. Also explored are the factors associated with the credibility of warning sources. The media — particularly television — and social networks are primary channels for preparedness information, yet citizens prefer to turn to public officials when searching for details concerning community emergency plans. The author discusses the roles of officials, the mass media and social networks in the preparedness and response phases of disaster management and identifies potential partnership roles between disaster managers and the media. Findings from the study include: 1) citizens tend to use social networks to relay and receive warnings in a chemical emergency; 2) citizens make use of the mass media when attempting to manage information about hazards with long lead-times; 3) emergency managers should avoid generic approaches to using the media — different hazard agents and different disaster settings require custom made warnings from the media; and 4) as confirmation sources, the media played a less important role than did social networks or officials.

The Mississauga Saga, Ontario, Canada

Amyot, D.

Emergency Preparedness Digest Vol. 7, No. 1, 1986, pp. 24-26

Language: English and French

This publication gives the etiology of one of the largest conducted evacuations on the North American Continent. A train derailment in 1979 in Mississauga, Ontario led to fires and explosions in derailed propane cars. The incident caused the evacuation of the city's entire population of 100,000 persons for over a week.

Personal Services, Psychosocial Planning for Disasters

Health and Welfare Canada (HWC), Emergency Services Division

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. HWC. 1992. 118 p.

Language: English and French

Price: Free

The information offered in this manual is based on current knowledge and practice derived from research and case reports, the practical experience of human service workers, and the personal experiences of disaster victims. The manual describes the impact of disasters on people, their physical and emotional reactions, their recovery problems and needs, and suggests some effective response activities and services. This publication will be a useful tool for planners and those responsible for emergency services.

Sheltering and Care Operations

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1987. 40 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

This document is a planning and operations guide for community-level emergency management staff. It is written for the community that has no trained Shelter Systems Officer to provide guidance for developing sheltering and care capabilities. It can be used to train sheltering and care staffs. This guide organizes and describes the sheltering and care operations into six emergency services: Registration and Inquiry, Food, Special Services, Personal Services, Lodging, and Shelter.

Study on the Psychological Effects of Disasters on Operational Personnel

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)
Ottawa, Ont, Canada. EPC. 1983. 40 p.
Language: English and French
Price: Free

This study, which confirms the existence of psychological problems among operational personnel at the site of a disaster, shows there is a marked resemblance between the victims and emergency workers in disasters and those victims of so-called burnout syndromes, and considers some measures to take to avoid or alleviate such systems.

Warning of Disaster and Evacuation Behavior in a Japanese Chemical Fire

Ikeda, K.
Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 7, 1982, pp. 51-62
Language: English

A warehouse fire near the center of the city of Ohbu precipitated a crisis in which an extremely toxic gas was released and the threat of other dangerous gases being released was deemed possible. Three evacuation warnings eventually were issued that prompted 8,000 people to evacuate their homes. Over 700 housewives were surveyed to assess the effects of the warnings upon the threatened populace. Findings showed that 1) less than a tenth of the residents received sufficient warning information to motivate them to evacuate; 2) families tended to evacuate as units with many housewives waiting until their spouses returned from work; 3) there was no evidence of the local police asking residents on a door-to-door basis to evacuate nor did the police play an important role in disseminating the warnings; and 4) in order to avoid assuming municipal responsibility, city officials asked leaders of neighborhood associations to cooperate in spreading the warnings. This reluctance of city officials to directly issue warnings was one of the causes of the ineffectiveness of the warnings.

Warning and Response in Two Hazardous Materials Transportation Accidents in the USA.

Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 22, 1989, pp. 57-74

Language: English

Warning systems effectiveness is critically important in selecting an appropriate emergency warning system to alert the public to potential danger. This paper examines warning system effectiveness in terms of the timing of warning receipt and response. Warning receipt involves the analysis of when warning system information is received, which includes alerting the public and delivering a warning message. Response involves what people decide to do on the basis of the information provided in the warning message. Data from post event surveys conducted in communities affected by two U.S. train derailments in western Pennsylvania, one in Pittsburgh and the other in Confluence, in the spring of 1987 are analyzed. The general logistic model of the diffusion of emergency warning specified in earlier works is examined and found to fit the data from these events quite well. Warning penetration in these two events can be estimated as a function of the simulated models. While response can lag behind warning as much as 6 hours, the response occurs within an hour after warning receipt on average. Response time is found to be a function of when the warning is received, the warning message, and the source of information.

RESPONSE (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Los vestidos de protección : puesta a punto de los materiales utilizados.

Raoult, I.

EN: Notas y documentos sobre prevención de riesgos. no. 148 (4 p. trimestre, 1984): p. 75-80. Madrid : Instituto Nacional de Medicina y Seguridad del Trabajo. 1984. 28003.

AR-01112. DB-CCS.

En este artículo se hace un estudio sobre los materiales utilizados en la elaboración de los vestidos de protección para trabajadores que deben intervenir en ambientes extremadamente tóxicos. Sin restarle importancia a la forma que estos vestidos deben adoptar, se debe dar prioridad al material empleado para su elaboración. Se determinan además, los criterios de elección para estos materiales, los cuales son numerosos y complejos teniendo en cuenta la toxicidad conocida o desconocida de un producto, la naturaleza de trabajo, la duración y condiciones de utilización, honorario y costo de la prenda, y finalmente los problemas de comodidad y estética. En resumen lo primordial es establecer cuales son, las principales situaciones del trabajo, los principales riesgos, los materiales utilizados, su eficacia y sus limitaciones.

Manual de emergencias : Productos químicos.

Sao Paulo : ABIQUIM. [1987]. vii. [196] p.

DT-00214. DB-CCS

Contiene sobre nueve clases de productos químicos información sobre los riesgos potenciales que estos presentan, cómo actuar en casos de emergencia y en caso de derrames y que primeros auxilios aplicar a las personas que han sufrido accidentes con este tipo de productos.

SECTION 5 - TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

FOREWORD

APELL was originally developed to apply to fixed installations. However, the APELL process can also be used by local authorities and communities trying to plan for transport accidents involving hazardous materials. Much has been written on this subject. A selection of the most important references is included here.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Dangerous Goods Initial Emergency Response Guide

Transport Canada

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. Canada Communication Group. 1992. 220 p.

Language: English, French,

Price: \$12.00 U.S.

This guide is an effort to promote public safety in the transportation of dangerous goods. Each chemical entry and the appropriate response handling procedure has been carefully reviewed. This revision has resulted in the incorporation of several chemical entries from recent United Nations Dangerous Goods lists as well as from other international regulations. The guide is not a substitute for emergency response training, but if used properly, it will facilitate the emergency response process and help prevent an accident from becoming a catastrophe.

Major Hazard Aspects of the Transport of Dangerous Substances

Health and Safety Commission, Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances (HSC/ACDS)

London, UK. HMSO. 1991. 58 p. 12 References

Language: English

Price: \$11.50 U.S.

This report identifies the most prominent sources of risk in the transport of dangerous substances and possible methods for reducing them. Initial chapters describe the scope and method of the study, and how Quantified Risk Assessment (QRA) studies were conducted. Principles associated with risk criteria are discussed. A summary of the results of the QRA studies and the extent to which the estimated risks are judged to be tolerable on the basis of these criteria is provided. A final chapter discusses emergency planning and response. The report concludes that most of the risks examined require reduction as far as is reasonably practicable.

**Major Hazard Aspects of the Transport of Dangerous Substances:
a Study of the Present Situation in Great Britain**

Loss Prevention Bulletin No. 101, Oct. 1991, pp. 9-12, 4 References
Language: English

This article provides an outline of the scope and nature of a study carried out by the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances aimed at evaluating the risks involved in the transport of certain dangerous substances. The study was initially limited to those substances and aspects of transport considered to be the most likely to give rise to significant risks (road and rail transport of bulk toxic and flammable substances, road and rail transport of explosives, and handling of bulk quantities of non-explosive substances in ports). The risks have been sufficiently evaluated for conclusions to be drawn, in the forthcoming report, concerning the national situation.

Risk Management for Dangerous Goods

Shortreed, J.H., ed.

Waterloo, Ont, Canada. University of Waterloo Press. 1989. 176 p.

Language: English

Price: \$28.00 U.S.

This document is a record of a workshop held at the University of Waterloo during April 26-28, 1986. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together all sectors involved with dangerous goods movements, and to record consensus views; to consider the major achievements in Canada that have made the movement of hazardous materials safer; and to consider new directions for improving risk management for dangerous goods in Canada, including upgrading industry safety plans, and improving areas such as response capability, training, performance standards, insurance, and risk planning. Topics addressed in the 23 papers include: 1) lessons for Canada from the Bhopal disaster; 2) insurance and legal fees; 3) the public hearing process in risk management; 4) how regulations have improved response capability, workplace safety, and shipping costs; 5) the role played by police and firefighters in emergency response; and 6) interprovincial issues arising from the enforcement of hazardous materials transportation regulations.

Transportation Code of Practice:

Risk Management Implementation Aid: Responsible Care Initiative

Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. CCPA. 1992. 20 p.

Language: English

Price: \$10.00 U.S.

A suggested guide for the management of chemical transportation risks as required by the Transportation Code of Practice of CCPA. The Transportation Code requires each member country to have an ongoing chemical transportation risk management program to evaluate chemical transportation risks and develop and implement risk reduction measures that are appropriate to the level of risk.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Elementos de seguridad para el transporte de sustancias peligrosas.

Centro de prevención y atención de desastres.

Bogotá : PNUD : Gobernación de Cundinamarca. 1990. 9 [9] h. : il. Proyecto Col 88/009. Incluye anexos.

DT-01080. DB-CCS

Guía para el transporte de mercancías peligrosas, donde se presentan las medidas de seguridad, medidas mínimas para enfrentar accidentes, creación de centros de apoyo y control de accidentes la disección de las operaciones de emergencia. Incluye además la clasificación internacional de materiales peligrosos.

Manual de prevención del riesgo en el transporte de mercancías peligrosas.

Manas Lahoz, José Luis.

Madrid [España] : Instituto Nacional de Higiene y Seguridad en el Trabajo. 1982. 118 p. (Manuales). 84-7425-161-3.

DT-01021. DB-CCS

Manual de prevención de riesgos en el transporte de mercancías peligrosas, muestra la gamma de sustancias y materiales radioactivos, ácidos, corrosivos o tóxicos utilizados por la sociedad moderna y las consecuencias catastróficas de la manipulación o transporte de dichos materiales, sin la observación de la legislación y reglamentación que los regula.

Manual de seguridad : para el transporte, almacenamiento, manejo y empleo de explosivos.

Jaramillo Berrio, Oscar...[et al.].

Bogotá : INDUMIL. 1983. 180 p. : il.

Incluye índices.

DT-00148. DB-CCS

La industria militar recopila las disposiciones que la empresa considera necesarias e importantes para difundirlas a las diferentes entidades que adquieran explosivos, brindándoles asesoría sobre el manejo y uso de materiales, disminuyendo los riesgos para evitar accidentes. El objetivo de este trabajo es difundir normas de seguridad para el transporte, almacenamiento y empleo de explosivos.

Taller sobre sistema de identificación manipulación transporte y almacenamiento de materias químicas.

Consejo colombiano de seguridad.

Bogotá : CCS. 1989. 17 h.

DT-00292. DB-CCS

Analiza las normas, legislación y sistemas de aplicación y su grado de cumplimiento para la prevención de riesgos con productos químicos principalmente en el transporte, almacenamiento y disposición final de los mismos. Plantea alternativas para divulgar normas, técnicas y legislación de mercancías peligrosas. Define acciones a seguir, y como base para coordinar alternativas planteadas.

Transporte y almacenamiento de materiales peligrosos.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 49. no. 9 (sept. 1987) : p. 43-46.

Englewood : Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad. 1987.

AR-00169. DB-CCS.

En este artículo se dan los procedimientos básicos aplicables al manejo con seguridad, si no de todos, por lo menos de la mayoría de los materiales peligrosos. Específicamente trata los líquidos y los recipientes, los sólidos y los recipientes o depósitos, que se utilizan en su almacenamiento o para transportarse.

SECTION 6 - RELEVANT ITEMS ON GENERAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

FOREWORD

APELL was developed with technological accidents in mind. However, the APELL process is equally applicable to other kinds of disaster and much material helpful to APELL users may be found in publications which treat natural disasters, etc. A selection of these is given here. APELL users working in health services will find this section especially useful.

RELEVANT ITEMS ON GENERAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

African Disaster- Handbook

Zaman, M.S.

World Health Organization (WHO), Panafrican Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. WHO. 1990. 63 p.

Language: English, French

Price: \$12.00 U.S.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide simple, concise, and practical guidelines for action during times of disaster. It is oriented toward the layperson rather than the professional disaster manager or bureaucracies responsible for disaster preparedness. A brief introduction to ten disaster agents is followed by practical information on how to plan for and respond to floods, hurricanes and other severe storms, landslides, volcanoes, fires, chemical and industrial accidents, nuclear accidents, epidemics and drought and famine. Although prepared primarily for African nations, the handbook is a useful tool from which district health officers, public health educators and disaster personnel can develop their own community disaster mitigation guidelines.

California Innovations in Disaster Medical Services

Freeman, C., ed.

California Health and Welfare Agency, Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)
Sacramento, CA, USA. EMSA. 1991. 101 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This publication offers a forum for innovative disaster medical preparedness concepts. Approximately 30 extended abstracts describe medical preparedness projects under the broad categories of hospitals, research, and government operations. Topics discussed include implementation of a Disaster Control Facility (DCF) for handling multiple casualty incidents; hazardous materials medical management protocols; use of California Amateur Radio Emergency Service (CARES) in emergency situations; patient tracking during multi casualty medical responses; and medical supply requirements for earthquake response. Numerous checklists, organizational flowcharts, and record keeping forms are reproduced in the document.

Disaster Medicine (Special Congress Issue)

Disaster Medicine Vol. 1, No. 3, 1983, pp. 292-436

Language: English

This issue consists of five sections. Section 1 contains brief descriptions of fifteen international disaster organizations and the duties they perform. Included are descriptions of the International Society of Emergency Medical Services, the various Red Cross organizations, the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO). Section 2 addresses problems dealing with planning for mass emergencies. Contributions range from "Computer Modelling for Predicting and Planning for Worldwide and Regional Problems," to "The Role of Amateur Radio in National and International Disasters." Section 3 presents 12 articles that discuss human-caused disasters. Section 4 deals with nuclear disasters. Two of the eight contributions deal with nuclear attack while the remaining six articles discuss problems associated with nuclear industrial accidents. Part 5 contains eleven papers that look at the numerous problems that confront medical relief teams after a natural disaster occurs. Topics dealt with include organizing an emergency medical relief system; respiratory injuries following earthquakes in Latin America: anesthesia for earthquake victims in Iran; a short historical analysis of relief efforts after the Johnstown floods of 1889, 1936 and 1977; and fatalities resulting from volcanic eruptions.

Disaster Mitigation

Coburn, A.W.; Spence, R.J.S.; and Pomonis, A.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)

Geneva, Switzerland. UNDRO. 1991. 55 p.

Language: French, English

Price: Free

In July 1990, UNDP and UNDRO launched the Disaster Management Training Program to promote disaster reduction in the 50 most disaster prone nations of the developing world. The objectives of the program include: providing a global framework and catalyst for disaster training at the U.N. level and at regional and country levels; bringing U.N. and national teams together; creating global information materials and guides; building regional and national level training institutions; improving international coordination in disaster response; establishing a strong link between disaster and development; and empowering disaster prone nations to carry out their own disaster training activities. This training module was developed to introduce the program to members of U.N. disaster management teams, government agencies and non-government and donor organizations. It contains an introduction to mitigation concepts, including discussions of floods and water hazards, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, mass land movements, destructive winds, technological hazards, and drought and desertification. Other sections address risk reduction, mitigation strategies, and the roles of implementing organizations.

**Disaster Prevention and Mitigation:
a Compendium of Current Knowledge
(Volume II Preparedness Aspects)**

United Nations, Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)
Geneva, Switzerland. UNDRO. 1984. 218 p.
Language: English, French,
Price: Free

This excellent volume provides a comprehensive textbook for disaster preparedness. General preparedness measures are emphasized but special measures are discussed for earthquakes, floods, drought, volcanic eruptions, hazardous materials accidents, marine pollution, and wildfires. Among the numerous issues examined in considerable detail are: legislation; financial measures and compensation; communications; predictions, forecasts and warnings; emergency health care; evacuation; military assistance; search and rescue; space technology aids; protection of automatic data-processing equipment; protection of cultural property; and emergency preparedness in embassies and consulates. Of particular interest are eight annexes that include suggested indicators for disaster impact assessment; flow charts for assessment and relief phases involving medical services, water supply and the like; and international radio regulations related to the use of communication links by the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun organizations.

Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
Chicago, IL, USA. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. 1992. 884 p.
Language: English
Price: \$26.95

This book (5th edition) is a consensus of the experts in the field of emergency medical services and pre-hospital care. It is designed to provide current, accurate, and reliable information to the students with a concentration on pre-hospital trauma life support in the field. Key words and goals have been created for each chapter to guide one in learning the material. There is an accompanying work book with questions that emphasize information essential for effective performance in the field. The specific changes in this edition reflect the significantly increased emphasis on personal safety.

Fire Service Emergency Management Handbook

International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)
Washington, DC, USA. IAFC. 1985. 200 p.
Language: English, French
Price: \$23.00 U.S., \$19.00 U.S. Members

Presents insights to strengthen a community's ability to respond to a wide range of emergency situations. Ranging from earthquakes to hazardous chemical spills, the text covers disaster management concepts and systems and checklists for specific hazards.

Hazard Management in Tennessee: a Community Handbook

Durham, T.

Nashville, TN, USA. Tennessee Emergency Management Agency. 1991. 250 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The Tennessee Emergency Management Agency has published a guide for developing a local program to mitigate disaster losses. It presents a step-by-step approach that promotes the safety and welfare of citizens in the event of an emergency or disaster. Starting from the premise that the overall hazard mitigation process is a job for the entire community and its emergency management officials, the guide describes the role that elected officials, educators, planning commission members, business leaders, the media, and emergency response personnel can take in furthering the safety and disaster preparedness of a community. The document also recommends procedures for assessing hazard risks, identifying policy options, and implementing a planning program. Other features of the guide include hazard safety rules for lightning, floods, winter storms, tornadoes, and earthquakes; a glossary and a list of resources; and separate chapters dealing with disaster recovery, personnel training, warning systems and warning responses, hazard awareness and education.

National Medical Response to Mass Disasters in the United States

Pretto, E.A.; and Safar, P.

Journal of the American Medical Association Vol. 266, No. 9, 1991, pp. 1259-1262, p.

1266. 46 References

Language: English

Preparing for a resuscitation response to mass disasters requires revision of present local, regional and national disaster plans in the USA. These should include: life-supporting first aid and basic rescue capability of the lay public; advanced trauma life support and rescue capability brought quickly to the scene from local and regional emergency medical service systems; trauma hospitals sending medical resuscitation teams to, and the receiving of casualties from the disaster scene. It is proposed that the National Disaster Medical System replace its civil defence model with an emergency medical services model designed to mobilize rapid support for local emergency services systems from regional, state, and national resources.

Responding to the Mass Casualty Incident: a Guide for EMS Personnel

Butman, A.M.

New Britain, CT, USA. Central Connecticut State College. 1991. 180 P.

Language: English

Price: \$21.00

The material in this book is based on an analysis of a wide range of different mass casualty incidents. The concept of "Triage" has been thoroughly examined against daily emergency medical practices and preset emotional dispositions for patient care. Mass casualty care calls for focus of treatment on "all" urgent patients' needs, rather than any one individual. The book advances that responders trained in the basic materials covered in the book offers a better state for medical emergency preparedness than mass casualty drills or practice exercises. The book collates the lessons learned from past experience for all phases of mass casualty care. It is a book that provides a meaningful order to save the greatest number of lives at time of a major life endangering catastrophe.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Atención de emergencias en el sector salud : planificación.

Colombia. Ministerio de salud. Dirección de atención medica.
Bogotá : Ministerio de Salud. 1982. 148 p.
Incluye anexos y bibliografía.
DT-00690. DB-CCS.

Estudio que pone en conocimiento de una forma que guía las medidas necesarias en el sector salud en casos de emergencias ya que la población colombiana está expuesta eventualmente a sufrir los problemas y consecuencias de todo tipo de desastres bien sea de origen natural como inundaciones, deslizamientos, terremotos. etc.. o de tipo humano. Presenta el documento el plan nacional de atención de emergencias en el sector salud.

Atención de emergencias en el sector salud : atención a las personas.

Colombia. Ministerio de salud. Dirección de atención medica.
Bogotá : Ministerio de Salud. 1982. 111 p.
Incluye anexos y bibliografía.
DT-99691. DB-CCS

Este manual complementa la planificación para la atención de emergencias en el sector salud, esencialmente para crear la áctitud e inquietud dentro del cuerpo de trabajadores de la salud, que les permitan absolver y manejar una emergencia de cualquier magnitud, definiendo metas, procedimientos y modelos aplicables a nuestro sistema de atención a pacientes.

Un concepto nuevo sobre rescate y primeros auxilios.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 50. no. 9 (sept. 1988) : p. 19-21.
Englewood : Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad. 1988. 0883-1626.
AR-00117. DB-CCS.

Habla sobre la importancia y la eficacia de los cursos de primeros auxilios y de la atención de emergencias en el trabajo. Cuando se refiere al entrenamiento de los socorristas, cita cómo uno de los métodos más tradicionales de enseñanza el de "RCP" (reanimación cardiopulmonar). También presenta algunas sugerencias sobre quienes pueden ayudar en caso de que en un lugar ocurra una emergencia.

SECTION 7 - PRACTICAL EXAMPLES, CASE STUDIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

FOREWORD

The entries in this section offer information on past emergency events and analyses of the lessons to be learned from them. Again, these may provide food for thought to APELL users creating, testing, or reviewing co-ordinated local emergency plans.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES, CASE STUDIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The Brandon Plan: a Model for Comprehensive Emergency Management

City of Brandon, Manitoba, Canada

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. Public Works Canada. 1991. 60 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

An easy-to-read guide to effective emergency preparedness, providing an example of a complete generic plan and a concise discussion of the management process and organization.

CDCIR Major Accident Reporting System: Lessons Learned from Accidents Notified

Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk (CDCIR)

Luxembourg, CDCIR. 1991. 160 p.

Language: English

Price: Free for the Commission and Competent Authorities, others \$13.00 U.S. for each 50 pages or fraction thereof; e.g., 57 pages will cost \$26.00 U.S.

The Seveso Directive calls for notification of major accidents involving dangerous substances to the Commission. By October 1990 a total of ninety-seven (97) accidents had been stored in MARS (Major Accident Reporting System). At the Institute for Systems Engineering and Informatics (ISEI) accident data are loaded into the MARS data base and accident notifications are analyzed in order to: a) classify the accidents according to various parameters (e.g. year of occurrence, type of activity, type of accident, substances involved, consequences, gravity, causative factors); and b) extract the lessons learned from the accidents to prevent recurrence of similar accidents or mitigate their consequences. For the purpose of this report, the lessons learned from the 97 accidents are given in five categories.

Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk: Lessons Learned from Emergencies after Accidents in the United Kingdom Involving Dangerous Substances

Smith, E.J.; and Purdy, G.

Luxembourg. Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk. 1990. 104 p.

Language: English

Price: Free for The Commission and Competent Authorities, others \$13.00 U.S. for each 50 pages or fraction thereof; e.g., 57 pages will cost \$26.00 U.S.

The CDCIR aims mainly at a systematic diffusion of information and knowledge in process safety and local emergency planning. A better insight into the national approaches to emergency preparedness is gained from how member states planned for and responded to HAZMAT situations. This volume describes the results of such a study conducted for the United Kingdom.

Crisis Management: a Casebook

Charles, M.T. ed.; and Choon, K. Kim., ed.

Springfield IL. USA. Charles C. Thomas. 1988. 310 p.

Language: English

Price: \$53.00 U.S. plus \$4.50 handling charge

This book presents descriptions and analyses of 14 major technological and natural disasters throughout the USA. Technological disasters studied include the Love Canal hazardous waste problem, groundwater contamination, a transportation accident involving hazardous materials, a mine collapse, a hotel fire, and a structural failure. Natural disaster case studies involve the Mount St. Helens eruptions; the Fort Wayne, Indiana, flood of 1982; Hurricane Frederick; landslides that followed the great 1964 Alaska earthquake; earthquake hazard mitigation in Southern California; and legal issues that emerged following the Coalinga earthquake (1982). Also included in the volume is an introduction that, among other things, outlines techniques for teaching with case studies, and an extensive annotated appendix that lists a wide variety of disaster research resources. Basically, the editors believe that incorporating crisis management into various public affairs courses will teach students a great deal about emergency preparedness, human behavior under stress, decision making, and crisis response. An instructor's manual has been prepared to accompany the text.

**Disaster Analysis: Emergency Management Offices and Arrangements;
Final Report on Phase I.**

Wenger, D.; Quarantelli, E.C.; and Dynes, R.R.

Newark, DE, USA. University of Delaware, Disaster Research Center. 1987. 136 p.

Language: English

Price: \$10.00 U.S.

The report describes and analyzes Disaster Research Center research on the responses of local emergency management systems in six community disasters. The effectiveness of response was assessed in terms of communication which resulted in correct information collection, a fully functioning Emergency Operation Center, appropriate procurement and distribution of human and material resources, proper task delegation and coordination, a legitimated authority structure, integrated and coordinated relationship with outside private, state and federal organizations, cooperative relationships with mass media groups, and response activities based upon real, not mythical needs. Further extensiveness of response was influenced by prior disaster experiences and prior planning.

Disaster Analysis: Police and Fire Departments

Wenger, D.; et al.

Newark, DE, USA. University of Delaware. Disaster Research Center. 1989. 186 p.

Language: English

Price: \$10.00 U.S.

The first part of the publication summarizes the existing literature on police and fire organizations in disasters. The second presents eight detailed case studies of police and fire department responses to actual disasters as well as generalizations, drawn from these observations, concerning organizational structure and activity before, during, and after disasters. Finally the authors offer a series of recommendations for improving disaster planning and management by police and fire organizations, particularly noting the need for greater interagency coordination.

Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management:

City of Dothan/Houston County Alabama Emergency Management Agency

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1987. 51 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

Using the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) as a base, Dothan/Houston County successfully built a generic emergency management program. This program stresses interagency communication and cooperation, short fall identification of local resources and facilities, and systematic long range planning. It documents the success based on these factors: 1) support of local officials; 2) developing rapport with all departments and agencies; 3) development of a public relations program; and 4) emphasis on both paid and volunteer staff development.

Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management: San Mateo County California

Hazardous Materials Response Plan and Hazmat Response Unit

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. National Technical Information Service. 1987. 105 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

This publication incorporates many elements of the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) and a unique public/private partnership in responding to toxic material incidents. Pages 8 to 30 illustrate the use of HAZMAT Teams and HAZMAT incident control and response procedures.

International Exchange of Accident Case Histories Involving Hazardous Substances

Environment Canada, Conservation and Protection, Prevention Division

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. Canada Communications Group. 1990. 100 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The Environment Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has established an Experts Group on Chemical Accidents. A component of their mandate is to effect an international exchange of accident case histories in fixed installations and in transport operations. Accidents are reported using a standard report form. This collection of some 45 cases from Canadian experience offers useful lessons for mitigation, prevention, and response functions.

Kanawha Valley Emergency Preparedness Council: Plan-Drill-Educate (revised edition)

Kanawha Valley Emergency Preparedness Council (KVEPC)

Charleston, WV, USA. KVEPC 1989. 250 p.

Language: English

Price: \$100.00 U.S.

The Kanawha Valley Emergency Preparedness Council is a private non-profit volunteer organization composed of member organizations from business, industry, public utilities, hospitals, news media, volunteer emergency response organizations, and all levels of government. Its role is to act as a "bridging" mechanism whereby emergency preparedness planning, drilling, and the education needs in West Virginia's Kanawha Valley can be addressed in a cooperative and coordinated manner. The manual contains comprehensive emergency planning information in areas such as early warning, emergency communications, traffic diversion, provision of emergency equipment and materials, emergency response measures, risk evaluation, evacuation, in-place sheltering, special services, terrorism control, disaster recovery, hazardous materials releases, and civil disturbance control. Thoughtfully conceived and prepared, the manual provides detailed guidelines which will aid emergency response authorities to discharge their duties responsibly and efficiently.

Lessons Learned from Emergencies after Accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany involving Dangerous Substances

Commission of the European Communities (CEC); Institute for Systems Engineering and Information (ISEI)

Ispra, Italy, Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk. 1991. 100 p.

Language: English

Price: Free for The Commission and Competent Authorities, others \$13.00 U.S. for each 50 pages or fraction thereof; e.g., 57 pages will cost \$26.00 U.S.

This publication is based on a study carried out on off-site responses to accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). It also includes an overview of the emergency response organization in the FRG.

Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents in the European Community

Federal Environmental Agency (FEA)

Berlin, Germany. FEA. 1988. 22 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

A description is given on what to learn from accident research, and a historical summary and analysis of industrial accidents and their number, which has always increased, is presented. The measures to prevent industrial hazards have led to the setting up of the Seveso Directive, and the accident prevention measures in the Directive are summarized here. Notification and analysis of accidents are required in the Directive. A critical evaluation of the Directive is made and possible improvements are suggested.

The Social Psychological Impacts of a Technological Accident: Collective Stress and Perceived Health Risks

Gill D.A.; and Picou, J.S.

Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 27, No. 1, 1991, pp. 77-89 23 References

Language: English

The authors undertake an evaluation of the impact of a major train derailment and toxic spill in a rural community in the USA. In order to assess the nature, direction and magnitude of this impact, a disaster impact assessment design was developed and data were collected 20 months after the accident. Victims closer to the impact site, members of families separated during evacuation experienced the most collective stress and manifested strongest concerns about risks to their health. The data confirm that technological accidents have identifiable long term negative psychological impacts on communities.

States of Emergency: Technological Failures and Social Destabilization

Lagadec, P.

Boston, MA, USA. Butterworth-Heinemann. 1990. 283 p.

Language: English, French

Price: \$39.95 U.S.

The first and last sections of this book take a conventional approach to dissecting managerial failures associated with technological disasters. The first provides an analysis of organizational structures and surveys the reasons why such structures fail to prepare for and successfully react to technological crises. The last offers insights gained from past disaster responses and raises questions about how best to configure contingency plans in future years. The more innovative middle sections report a series of interviews with managers and others who have played prominent roles in responding to technological disasters. Nine interviews are presented with major decisionmakers to supplement the managerial perspectives, ten interviews are included with other people involved in the aftermath of disaster, such as a victim, a journalist, a union leader, and others with opinions from various social, economic, and political viewpoints. Incidents reported upon include the Three Mile Island nuclear power failure, the Mississauga toxic chemical evacuation, a major chemical release into the Rhine River, and a transformer explosion involving PCBs.

Successful Practices in Title III Implementation

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER)

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1989-1991. Approximately 20 p. each bulletin

Language: English

Price: Free

This is a series of EPA bulletins providing examples of programs and practices that are innovative or have proven to be effective in preparing for a hazardous material incident at the local level. Elements from the programs featured here may be transferable to other programs in similar communities or with similar situations. The bulletins provide information on a variety of practices - for example, planning, compliance, information management, hazards analysis, and outreach. The particular topics covered in each community profile are listed in the box at the bottom of the first page of the profile for easy reference along with descriptions of the planning district. The descriptions of the innovative and effective implementation programs and strategies are not exhaustive. They are meant to provide readers with enough information to determine if a particular approach is applicable to their own situation. Each profile includes a contact person who can provide more detailed information.

**Toward Improved Safety Control and Risk Management.
(Findings from the World Bank Workshops)**

World Bank Workshops

Ispra, Italy, Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk. 1989. 78 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The first workshop dealt with a review of the problems involved in the control of safety of large scale, high hazard installations from a systems point of view. The second workshop gave an overview of the actual problem as found in different countries and institutions.

What Went Wrong? Case Histories of Process Plant Disasters. (Second Edition)

Kletz, T.A.

Houston, TX, USA. Gulf Publishing. 1988 238 p.

Language: English

Price: \$45.00 U.S.

This book contains a selection of the reports collected from many different companies. Although most of them have been published before, they were scattered among many different publications, some of small circulation. The purpose here is to show what has gone wrong in the past and to suggest how similar incidents might be prevented in the future. Unfortunately, the history of the process industries shows that many incidents are repeated after a lapse of a few years. The aim of this book is to keep memories alive.

**Why Accidents Occur: Insights from the Accidental Release
Information Program**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Emergency Planning and Community
Right-to-Know Information Service

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1989. 22 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

In this bulletin the EPA focuses on the causes of accidents, using information gathered through a pilot program, the Accidental Release Information Program (ARIP). ARIP was set up by EPA to promote safety initiatives by industry and to develop a national database on the causes of chemical accidents, but more important to identify methods to prevent recurrences. The purpose of this bulletin is to present insights drawn from the pilot program to local emergency planning committees to help them in dialogues with local facilities.

SECTION 8 - OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOREWORD

This section is for the benefit of those who wish to pursue their reading beyond the scope of this APELL Annotated Bibliography.

OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A Bibliographical Guide to Disaster Planning, Management, Insurance, and the Case of Bhopal, India, No. P1803

Coppa and Avery, Consultants

Monticello, IL, USA. Vance Bibliographies. 1985. 10 p. 123 References

Language: English

Price: \$8.00 U.S.

The bibliography is divided into four parts: "Disaster Planning" (35 references); "Disaster Insurance" (22 entries); "Disaster Management" (41 references); and "Bhopal, India, Poison Gas Disaster" (25 entries). Almost all of the 123 citations are to editorials or authored articles from business and professional journals.

Bibliography on Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Information Services and Library

Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1986. 331 p. 650 References

Language: English

Price: Free

Serious instances of accidental toxic chemical releases and the passage of the Superfund Amendments and Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA) have caused much interest in the prevention of and planning for these accidents. This bibliography contains approximately 650 citations (some annotated) arranged under the following categories: Hazard identification (specific chemicals, release modeling, etc.); prevention (exercise and planning simulation, community awareness, legislation-regulation and compliance); mitigation (response techniques and equipment); ramifications (public opinion, health effects); access to information; conferences; and international perspectives. Nineteen data bases were searched during compilation of the publication. Taken unedited from the data bases, the citations were selected for their relevance to EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Program.

Bibliography of Material on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, (Title III of Sara)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Washington, DC, USA. EPA. 1991. 34 p.
Language: English
Price: Free

This is a selected bibliography of materials that are related to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. There are some 100 citations. The bibliography was prepared by EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office and the Office of Toxic Chemicals. It contains data on cost of the materials shown in the citations; many of which can be obtained at little or no cost.

Desindex: Disaster Bibliography /Bibliografia sobre Desastres

World Health Organization (WHO); and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
San Jose, Costa Rica. PAHO. 1991. 337 p.
Language: Spanish, English
Price:

PAHO's Disaster Documentation Center in San Jose, Costa Rica has published references to the first 1,000 documents included in the Center's data base, which is a complete cross referencing system for indexing and retrieving disaster material. With this bibliography, the Center hopes to update disaster professionals concerning reference information and its availability. Each entry lists author, title, publisher, and subject, and most entries contain a summary written in the language of the publication. The bibliography is indexed by subject, personal author, and corporate author. Almost 60% of the first 1,000 items cited are in Spanish, the remainder mostly in English. It is anticipated that DESINDEX will be updated every six months.

Evacuation in Emergencies: an Annotated Guide to Research

Vogt, B.M.; and Sorensen, J.H.
Oak Ridge, TN, USA. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. 1987.
190 p. Language: English
Price: \$27.00 U.S.

This very useful bibliography reviews significant recently published social science and emergency planning literature that explores issues related to the emergency evacuation field. While organizing the material, the authors primarily looked for articles and reports that included either a theoretical or empirical basis for their findings. Entries are organized by natural hazards (earthquake, flood, hurricane, tsunami, volcano, other hazards), human induced hazards (hazardous materials, nuclear power, war/attack), and items dealing with multiple hazards. The introductory essay presents an overview of the literature on evacuation and comments on the strengths and shortcomings of evacuation research, as reflected in the annotated documents. Specific key findings from each of the approximately 150 cited publications follow the annotations.

Report to Congress on Hazardous Materials Training, Planning and Preparedness

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Washington, DC, USA. FEMA. 1986. 60 p.

Language: English

Price: Free

The purpose of the report is to present the results of a study of compliance concerning training and planning for hazardous materials. The value of this document is the identification and description of the stake holder involved in training programs. Has an excellent bibliography.

Risk Analysis and Management

U.S. Department of Commerce

Springfield, VA, USA. National Technical Information Service. 1987. 176 p.

Language: English

Price: \$65.00 U.S.

This bibliography contains 380 citations concerning the methods and techniques used for risk analysis, assessment, and management in business. Topics include risks in the environment, in transportation, in manufacturing and other potential hazards to man. The bibliography is updated and contains 388 citations, 111 of which are new entries to the previous edition.

Selected Annotated Bibliography and Guide to Sources of Information on Planning and Response to Chemical Emergencies

Wilson, E.

Journal of Hazardous Materials 1981. pp. 373-394

Language: English

A bibliography of approximately 100 references on chemical emergencies, effective planning for chemical disasters and the management of hazardous incidents.

Selected Bibliography for Hazmat Responders

Diguistino, B; Herrington; and Ronk, R.

Morgantown, WV, USA. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. 1987. 10

p. Language: English

Price: Free

This bibliography provides a brief listing of many of the publications on hazmat response which are written for training the responder. The authors have tried to eliminate technical books and articles, compilations of chemical data (such as CHRIS or the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards), publications which deal with only a single chemical or product, and of course manuals which are not generally available. The scope of this bibliography is limited to those publications the first responder can possibly find and probably use for training.

A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Social Science Research on Planning for and Responding to Hazardous Material Disasters

Hughes, M.A.,

Journal of Hazardous Materials Vol. 27. No. 1. 1991. pp. 91 - 109

Language: English

This annotated list of 75 references represents as wide as possible a coverage of mainly North American literature on the social aspects of hazardous material disasters in the chemical and nuclear industries. All phases of disaster planning are covered; mitigation and prevention, emergency preparedness, emergency response and recovery for both fixed site and transportation accidents involving hazardous substances.

A Summary of some 300 Emergency Preparedness Digest Titles

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)

Ottawa, Ont, Canada. EPC. 1992. 36 p.

Language: English, French

Price: Free

This lists 300 articles that appear in the EPC Digest. Database supplied by Mr. David Morton of the Natural Hazards Research and Application Center, University of Colorado.

OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES (SPANISH LANGUAGE)

Curso monográfico general de agricultura y ganadería.

España. Ministerio de trabajo y seguridad social. Instituto nacional de seguridad e higiene en el trabajo.

Madrid [España] : INSHT. 1981. 179 p. : il. 84-7425-070-6.

Manual para el alumno.

DT-00825. DB-CCS

Presenta conocimientos básicos fundamentales sobre seguridad e higiene, abarca temas como: riesgos higiénicos generales, orden y limpieza, color y señalización, herramientas manuales, maquinaria agrícola, motocultores y motomáquinas, electricidad en el campo, ganadería, manipulación de sustancias químicas, productos fitosanitarios y fertilizantes, incendios agrícolas, forestales, almacenamiento de productos agrícolas, transporte agrario, labores de recolección y otros.

Nueva propuesta de directiva de la C.E.E. sobre protección de los trabajadores contra riesgos químicos.

Bartual Sanchez. José

EN: Salud y Trabajo. no. 55 (may.-jun. 1986) : p. 55-57. Madrid [España.] Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo. 1986. 0210-6612

AR-00695. DB-CCS

Desarrolla el contenido de una propuesta de la C.E.E. contra riesgos relacionados con la exposición a ciertos agentes químicos, físicos y biológicos durante el trabajo: además de incluir la definición de varios terminos básicos aplicados en la prevención de riesgos con agentes químicos durante el trabajo, presenta fundamentalmente un conjunto de medidas que deben adoptarse en relación al riesgo de exposición a una serie de agente químicos.

Pesticidas : revisión toxicológica de los compuestos organofosforados.

Ingelmo Martin, Francisco J.; Mayorga acosta, Rosa Ma.

EN: Salud y Trabajo. no. 52 (nov.-dic. 1985) : p. 20-36. Madrid [España]:

Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en le Trabajo. 1985 0210-6612

AR-00709. DB-CCS

Los pesticidas, sustancias químicas destinadas a combatir las plagas en los cultivos y para la erradicación de los insectos que infectan las viviendas, poseen una gran capacidad de originar accidentes tóxicos. Los productores organofosforados son los más empleados y de ahí la profundización en su estudio. La población más expuesta a la toxicidad es la que se dedica a su elaboración, como la encargada de su aplicación en la agricultura, pero no se puede desconocer la toxicidad doméstica por el consumo de alimentos que contienen residuos de este producto. Sus efectos son variados actuando como tóxicos nerviosos, hemáticos, respiratorios, inhibidores de la colinesterasa, del metabolismo cáustico y sensibilizantes cutáneos.

Plan de seguridad para trabajo con exposición a radiaciones ionizantes

Gama O-X. Bogotá : [s.n.]. 1982. [100] h.

Gonzalez G. Maximiliano.

Tesis (División de Seguridad Industrial) Consejo Colombiano de Seguridad. 1982.

DT-00756. DB-CCS.

Monografía sobre plan de seguridad por exposición a radiaciones ionizantes gamma o x, sobre los objetivos de recomendar una guía práctica para montar un programa de seguridad eficiente para trabajos radioactivos, recopilación de información para toma de medidas de seguridad y control de personas expuestas a radiación, manejo de medidas de radiación y control, capacitación de personal en medidas de seguridad en este tipo de trabajo, realización de un trabajo de fácil comprensión, al alcance de cualquier jefe de seguridad que tenga que efectuar programas similares en el país.

Sistema nervioso : detección prematura de peligros químicos.

Raymond M., Singer.

EN: Noticias de Seguridad. Vol. 50. no. 10 (oct. 1988) : P. 16-21.

Englewood : Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad. 1988. 0889-1626.

AR-00111. DB-CCS

Análisis sobre la neurotoxicidad cómo producto de trabajos realizados con sustancias químicas tóxicas, presenta sus síntomas y los costos que puede causarle a una empresa un trabajador neurotóxico, los beneficios de la prevención de la neurotoxicidad, los programas de exámenes médicos, la aplicación de las pruebas neurofisiológicas y el tratamiento para aquellas personas afectadas.

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SECTION 12 - ACRONYMS INDEX

AICHE:	American Institute of Chemical Engineers
AISS:	Asociación Internacional de Seguridad Social
AMA:	American Medical Association
AMA:	Association of Metropolitan Authorities
ANDO:	Australian Natural Disasters Organization
APELL:	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
ARIP:	Accidental Release Information Program
ATSDR:	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BIAC:	Business and Industry Advisory Committee to OECD
CAER:	Community Awareness and Emergency Response
CAFC:	Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs
CAMEO:	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CANUTEC:	Canadian Emergency Transport Centre
CAPART:	Council for the Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CARES:	California Amateur Radio Emergency Service
CCG-P:	Canada Communication Group - Publishing
CCPA:	Canadian Chemical Producers' Association
CCPS:	Center for Chemical Process Safety
CCS:	Consejo Colombiano de Seguridad
CDCIR:	Community Documentation Centre on Industrial Risk
CEC:	Commission of the European Communities
CEFIC:	Conseil européen des fédérations de l'industrie chimique
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CEPP:	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
CERCLA:	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CHEMTREC:	Chemical Transport Emergency Center
CHLOREP:	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CHRIS:	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CIA:	Chemical Industries Association
CIAS:	Consejo Interamericano de Salud
CICERO:	Chemical Industry and Community Emergency Response Organization
CIMAH:	Control Industrial Major Accidents Hazards
CMA:	Chemical Manufacturers Association
CONCAWE:	Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Western Europe (Original Title); (Now) The Oil Companies European Organization for Environmental and Health Protection
CPG:	Civil Preparedness Guide
CSA:	Canadian Standards Association
DCF:	Disaster Control Facility
DEPPR:	Direction de la Prevention des Pollution et des Risques Républic Français

DOE:	Department of Energy
DOL:	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT:	Department of Transport
DRC:	Disaster Research Center
EC:	Environment Canada
ECOPETROL:	Expresa Colombiana de Petroleos
EFCE:	European Federation of Chemical Engineering
EMA:	Emergency Management Australia
EMSA:	Emergency Medical Service Authority
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC:	Emergency Preparedness Canada
ERC:	Environmental Resource Centre
ERI:	Emergency Response Institute
ERT:	Environmental Response Team
FEA:	Federal Environmental Agency
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNSPF:	Fédération nationale des sapeurs pompiers française
HAZMAT:	Hazardous Materials
HMIX:	Hazardous Materials Information Exchange
HM-EEM:	Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Methodology
HSC/ACDS:	Health and Safety Commission/Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances
HSE:	Health and Safety Executive
HWC:	Health and Welfare Canada
IAFC:	International Association of Fire Chiefs
ICFTU:	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICHEM:	Institution of Chemical Engineers
ICMA:	International City Management Association
ICONTEC:	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas
IEMIS:	Integrated Emergency Management Information System
IEMS:	Integrated Emergency Management Systems
IIASA:	International Institute for Applied System Analysis
ILO:	International Labour Office
INEL:	Idaho National Engineering Laboratories
INSHT:	Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo
IOCU:	International Organization Consumers Union
IPCS:	International Program on Chemical Safety
ISEI:	Institute for Systems Engineering and Information
JRC:	Joint Research Centre
KVEPC:	Kanawah Valley Emergency Preparedness Council
LEPC:	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARS:	Major Accident Reporting System
MIACC:	Major Industrial Accidents Council of Canada
MSGO:	Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario
MTH:	Major Technical Hazard
NEMA:	National Emergency Management Agency
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization

NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA:	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOHC:	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NRT:	National Response Team
NTIS:	National Technical Information Service
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OERR:	Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
OSC:	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSWER:	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PAHO:	Pan American Health Organization
PEMEX:	Petroleos Mexicanos
PREPARE:	India Rural Reconstruction and Disaster Response Service
QA:	Quality Assurance
QRA:	Quantitative Risk Assessment
SARA:	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SERC:	State Emergency Response Commission
SHEP:	Safety Health and Environment Protection
SRD:	Safety and Reliability Directorate
TEMA:	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, Nashville TN
TNO:	Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research
TUAC:	Trade Union Advisory Committee to OECD
UKAEA/SRD:	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority/Safety and Reliability Directorate
UNCTAD:	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC:	UN Centre for Transnational Corporations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UNDRO:	United Nations Disaster Relief Organization
UNEP/IE:	UN Environment Programme/Industry and Environment
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHF:	The Workplace Health Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization

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Community Documentation Centre
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de l'Industrie Chimique
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Bruxelles, Belgium

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Aptd. Aereo 6839
Carrera 20, N° 39-62
Bogotá D.E. Colombia

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Washington, DC, 20472 USA.

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Germany

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- 1) Encourage the incorporation of environmental criteria in industrial development plans;
- 2) Facilitate the implementation of procedures and principles for the protection of the environment;
- 3) Promote the use of safe and clean technologies;
- 4) Stimulate the exchange of information and experience throughout the world.

UNEP IE provides access to practical information and develops co-operative on-site action and information exchange backed by regular follow-up and assessment. To promote the transfer of information and the sharing of knowledge and experience, UNEP IE has developed three complementary tools: technical reviews and guidelines, *Industry and Environment* - a quarterly review, and a technical query-response service. In keeping with its emphasis on technical co-operation, UNEP IE facilitates technology transfer and the implementation of practices to safeguard the environment through promoting awareness and interaction, training and diagnostic studies.

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Environmental Aspects of Industrial Wood Preservation - A Technical Guide (Technical Report Series No.20), ISBN 92-807-1403-1, 105p., 1994.

Health Aspects of Chemical Accidents. Guidance on Chemical Accident Awareness, Preparedness and Response for Health Professionals and Emergency Responders (Technical Report Series No.19) - a joint IPCS/OECD/UNEP/WHO publication: OECD Environment Monograph n°81), 147p., 1994.

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Companies Organization and Public Communication on Environmental Issues (Technical Report Series No.6), ISBN 92-807-1304-3, 130p., 1991.

International Directory of Emergency Response Centres (Technical Report Series No.8, OECD Environment Monograph n°43), 77p., 1991.

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